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The Gazette of India
JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.

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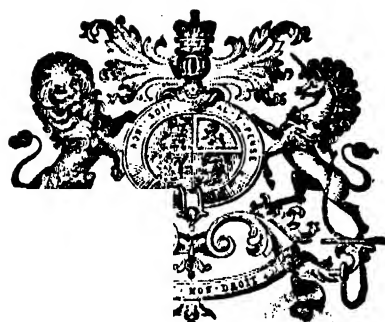
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No. 36.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EDUCATION.

Simla, the 30th August 1880.

No. 302.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Rajkumar College in Nowgong to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 3rd September 1880.

No. 246-G.-P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Walter W. G. Beatson as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bussein, vice Mr. J. G. Grieve, resigned.

No. 249-G.-P.—Subject to the confirmation Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency Viceroy and Governor General in Council is plea to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. E. C as Consular Agent for the United States of A rica at Akyab, vice Mr. W. F. Halliday, resigne

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of Indi

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1880.

No. 2642.—In supersession of the Resoluti of the Government of India in this Departme No. 1517, dated the 10th April 1879, the Gover General in Council has decided that in applyi any rule which forbids the grant of travelli allowance in two forms for the same day, the d shall, in the absence of an order of the Gover ment of India to the contrary, be held to twenty-four consecutive hours.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 3rd September, 1880.***APPOINTMENTS.****No. 503.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—**

Lieutenant B. Duff, R.A., to be a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Lieutenant H. S. Hudson, R.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 504.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*1st Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain F. R. Begbie, promoted.

No. 505.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—*No. 2 Field Battery.*

Lieutenant W. A. Urquhart, R.A., to be Subaltern, *vice* Captain G. R. Moore, R.A., promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 506.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Stewart, s.c., Commandant of Cavalry, (Queen's Own)

Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 507.—Captain T. L. Lewis, s.c., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 508.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Somerset Henry Paul Graves,—2nd September, 1880.

No. 509.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 2nd September, 1880.

No. 510.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sergeant Richard Burton, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 13th August, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor L. G. Pepperell, remanded.

SPECIAL.

No. 511.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements for the command, staff and brigading of the force despatched from Kabul to Kandahar, and designated "The Kabul-Kandahar Field Force."

The appointments herein made will have effect from the dates on which the several officers named entered upon the duties thereof:—

Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., v.c., C.I.E., Royal

Artillery	...	...	...	...	Commanding.
Major G. T. Pretyman, Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General.
Major G. deC. Morton, 6th Foot	...	...	...	...	Assistant Adjutant General.
Major R. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...	Assistant Quarter Master General.
Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars	...	...	...	...	Deputies Assistant Quarter Master General.
Captain A. Gaselee, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant P. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers	...	...	...	...	Principal Commissariat Officer.
Major A. R. Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...
Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...	Commissariat Officers.
Lieutenant C. M. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot	...	...	...	...	In Charge of Field Treasure Chest.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry	...	...	...	...	Director of Transport.
Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot	...	...	...	...	Transport Staff Officer.
Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot	...	...	...	...	Transport Officers.
Captain G. H. Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...
Captain C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot	...	...	...	...	Principal Medical Officer.
Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department	...	...	...	...

• Surgeon-Major R. Lewer, Army Medical Department ...	...	Sanitary Officer and Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer.
Captain E. Straton, 22nd Foot ...	...	Superintendent of Army Signalling.
Major C. A. Gofham, Royal Artillery ...	...	Deputy Judge Advocate.
Major C. Cowie, Royal Artillery ...	...	Commissary of Ordnance.
Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Madras Infantry ...	...	Chief Political Officer and Political Secretary.
Major M. Protheroe, Madras Staff Corps ...	...	} Political Officers.
Captain J. W. Ridgeway, General List, Bengal Infantry ...	...
The Revd. J. W. Adams, B.A. ...	...	Chaplain.
The Revd. Father G. Browne ...	...	Roman Catholic Chaplain.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, Royal Engineers ...	...	} Survey Officers.
Lieutenant F. B. Longe, Royal Engineers ...	...

Engineer Department.

Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers ...	...	Commanding Engineer.
Lieutenant T. P. Cather, Royal Engineers ...	...	Adjutant.
Captain R. P. Tickell, Royal Engineers ...	...	} Field Engineers.
Captain W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers ...	...
Captain M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers ...	...
Captain C. F. Call, Royal Engineers ...	...
Lieutenant E. Glennie, Royal Engineers ...	...	} Assistant Field Engineers.
Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, Royal Engineers ...	...

Artillery.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, Royal Artillery ...	...	Commanding.
Captain H. Pipon, Royal Artillery ...	...	Adjutant.
No. 6 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.		
" 11 " 9th " "		
No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery.		

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	Commanding.
Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars ...	...	Brigade Major.
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.		
3rd Bengal Cavalry.		
3rd Punjab " "		
1st Central India Horse } (Wing of each.)		
2nd " " }		

Infantry Division.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., Unattached ...	...	Commanding.
Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade ...	...	Aide-de-Camp.

1st Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	Commanding.
Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot ...	...	Brigade Major.
92nd (Gordon) Highlanders.		
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).		
24th " "		
2nd (The Sirmúr) Goorkha Regiment.		

2nd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot ...	...	Commanding.
Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Bengal Infantry ...	...	Brigade Major.
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders.		
2nd Sikh Infantry.		
3rd " "		
5th Goorkha Regiment.		

3rd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	Commanding.
Captain R. Chalmer, 60th Rifles ...	...	Brigade Major.
2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles.		
15th Bengal Native Infantry.		
25th " "		
4th Goorkha Regiment.		

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of In

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th August, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer and Hospital Apprentice, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 17th to 30th August, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery	Captain A. J. C. Rawlins	9th August, 1880.	Ferozepore.		
Subordinate Medical Dept.	Hospital Apprentice C. E. Olliver.	3rd August, 1880.	Lucknow.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 30th August, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
I. D. Wright (a)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	29th December, 1879.	Will left	145 8 5	...	30th October, 1880.
G. E. A. Woods (b)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	19th May, 1880.	Intestate	1,304 10 4	...	Ditto.

(a) Next-of-kin.—Father,—Colonel Ichabod Wright, Banker, Stapleford Hall, Notts.
Brother,—C. B. Wright, Banker, The Bank, Nottingham.

(b) Next-of-kin.—Grandmother,—Mrs. Frances Treuch, Oxmantown Mall, Parsonstown, Kings Co., Ireland.

W. M. LEES, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September 1880.

No. 290.—The promotion of Mr. G. Sealy, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, to Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Mance, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 182 of the 10th June last, has effect from the 18th July 1879.

The 2nd September 1880.

No. 291.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander is appointed to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in the Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Government of Bombay.

No. 292.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts attached to the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. Burn, or until further orders.

The 3rd September 1880.

No. 293.—The following rules have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and are published for general information:—

I.—The following rule of the Civil Pension Code is made applicable to officers of Royal

Engineers serving in the Public Works Department :—

Section 65, Rule 6.—After the age of 55 years, no military or naval officer shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State.

II.—Officers of Royal Engineers, who have attained, or hereafter may attain, the rank of general officers, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department; but they will be eligible for reappointment as Chief Engineers, Class I, or in posts carrying that rank. This rule will be brought into force two years from the present date.

III.—No Chief Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall, without reappointment, hold the same post for more than five years. This rule, in the case of officers who, on their appointment to that rank, received notice of the probable issue of this order, will take effect from the date they joined their present posts. In other cases the rule will take effect from the date of these orders.

IV.—The foregoing rules are applicable to officers of Royal Engineers who hold the post of Secretary or of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 294.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. E. Penny, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, will revert to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the 20th July 1880, forenoon.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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PART V.

**Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

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SCHEDULE IV.—FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called
Short title. "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and
Commencement. it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 (*for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta*), section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respect-

ively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove, any Judge so appointed.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

9. Except as herein or by any other law otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, or by any other law for the time being in force.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct.

The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakîl, or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

(a) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(b) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(c) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government;

(d) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in

pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(e) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (a) to (d) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(f) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(g) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(h) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(i) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(j) in suits to enforce a trust;

(k) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(l) in suits on any judgment of a High Court;

(m) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction. amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client:

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

(a) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(b) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(c) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Portions of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code No written statement of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

(a) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(b) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, if such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section thirty-one, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93. 31. Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant: and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 95. Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons. Any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 96. 32. When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings; error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Occupant may sue for compensation.

Provided that, when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and that, in any case in which such damage is proved but the amount of the compensation assessed by the Court does not exceed ten rupees, the Court shall award to the plaintiff no more costs than compensation, unless the Judge who tries the same certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98. 33. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97. And when the applicant was not, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, entitled to the possession of such property, the issue of any such order, though no possession is taken thereunder, shall be deemed to be an act of trespass committed by the applicant against the occupant.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97. 34. Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reason-

able, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

36. Recovery of the possession of any immovable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications for declarations of insolvency under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 or 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th High Court in cases falling under this chapter. one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate

or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits,

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires,

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment:

Provided that no security for the amount of such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same has been paid accordingly.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

Institution-fee.

47. A fee not exceeding—

(a) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(b) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

X of 49. Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

X of 50. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

of 51. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight :

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

VI of 53. The expense of employing an advocate, vakil, attorney, or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of section 3, 5 or 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

55. The Small Cause Court may by order fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

56. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, loses, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable,

by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or default of officers, or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty,

the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Act X of 1872, s. 437; Act IV of 1877, s. 207; Criminal Procedure, s. 34. **63.** When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Act X of 1872, s. 350-364; Act X of 1875, s. 89; Act IV of 1877, s. 141; Criminal Procedure, s. 85. Also see Act X of 1850, s. 49. **64.** If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287. **65.** Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850. **66.** All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

67. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order so directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, may appoint.

68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court.

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or High Court for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as such Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit.

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court. **72.** No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

74. If any person against whom any suit is brought for anything purporting to be done by him under this Act, has, before the institution of the suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover.

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
26th March. 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William,	Clause 21.
26th December. 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras,	Clause 47.
8th December. 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay,	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850 ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 ...	To amend Act XI of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para. 2.

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 27.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (*b*).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (b), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See sections 37 and 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders :

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers :

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws :

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázárs :

ship-owners, dock-owners :

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers :

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers :

letters-out of conveyances and cattle :

printers and publishers :

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers :

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement :

money-changers, grain-lenders :

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants :

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody :

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea :

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail ; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities ; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities :

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 48.)

FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.			Fee for other processes.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
10	20	0	4	0	0	4	0
20	50	0	8	0	0	8	0
50	100	1	0	0	1	0	0
100	200	1	4	0	2	0	0
200	300	1	8	0	3	0	0
300	400	1	12	0	4	0	0
400	500	2	0	0	5	0	0
500	600	2	4	0	6	0	0
600	700	2	8	0	7	0	0
700	800	2	12	0	8	0	0
800	900	3	0	0	9	0	0
900	1,000	3	4	0	10	0	0
1,000	1,100	3	8	0	11	0	0
1,100	1,200	3	12	0	12	0	0
1,200	1,300	4	0	0	13	0	0
1,300	1,400	4	4	0	14	0	0
1,400	1,500	4	8	0	15	0	0
1,500	1,600	4	12	0	16	0	0
1,600	1,700	5	0	0	17	0	0
1,700	1,800	5	4	0	18	0	0
1,800	1,900	5	8	0	19	0	0
1,900	2,000	5	12	0	20	0	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicata*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits; suits to obtain an injunction; suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busteed, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship on plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value or the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value.

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA;

The 28th August, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. $\frac{38}{1847-57}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public), under date Simla, the 28th August 1880.

READ—

Resolution of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Nos. 51-1947 to 1957, dated the 23rd October 1879, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India in 1878.

Read also the following letters from the Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1879 :—

From Government of Madras, No. 678, dated 16th June 1880.

- „ „ of Bombay, No. 1523, dated 28th May 1880.
- „ „ of „ No. 2008, dated 14th July 1880.
- „ „ of Bengal, No. 3248, dated 5th July 1880.
- „ „ of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1607, dated 27th May 1880.
- „ „ of „ „ „ No. 2014, dated 1st July 1880.
- „ „ of Punjab, No. 1603, dated 26th April 1880.
- „ „ of „ No. 1938, dated 31st May 1880.
- „ Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1104-55, dated 20th March 1880.
- „ „ „ of British Burma, No. 1910, dated 2nd April 1880.
- „ „ „ of Mysore, No. 1544-38, dated 21st June 1880.
- „ „ „ of Coorg, No. 132-9, dated 6th May 1880.
- „ „ „ of Assam, No. 558, dated 20th April 1880.
- „ Resident at Hyderabad, No. 140, dated 25th May 1880.
- „ Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, No. 117, dated 29th February 1880.

1880.

RESOLUTION.

The general results during 1879 are shown in the appended amalgamated statement. The figures show that—

The number of persons killed by wild animals was in ...	{	1878 ...	3,444
		1879 ...	2,924
Ditto ditto by venomous snakes was in	{	1878 ...	16,812
		1879 ...	17,388

The number of cattle killed by wild animals was in		...	{	1878	...	46,876
				1879	...	53,138
Ditto	ditto	by venomous snakes was in	...	{	1878	1,825
				1879	...	1,874
Ditto	wild animals destroyed was in		...	{	1878	22,487
				1879	...	18,641
Ditto	venomous snakes destroyed was in		...	{	1878	117,958
				1879	...	132,961
Rs. A. P.						
The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild		animals and venomous snakes was in	...	{	1878	99,189 12 2
				1879	...	95,985 4 0

The number of persons killed by wild animals has decreased by 520, while the number killed by snakes shows an increase of 576. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes has increased, the increase (6,262) in the number killed by wild animals being very considerable. The number of wild animals destroyed has largely decreased.

2. With regard to the number of persons killed by wild animals, the returns do not call for particular remark; the decrease was common to all provinces, except Bombay, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg, in which the number of persons killed has slightly increased. But the same cannot be said of deaths from snake-bite. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Assam, there has been a more or less considerable decrease in the number of deaths from this cause; but in other provinces there has been an increase; and in the case of Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the increase has been very marked, being in the former 519 and in the latter 620 in excess of the figures for the previous year. In former Resolutions reviewing these reports, it has been suggested that municipal bodies should offer rewards for the destruction of snakes in towns and large villages; but this suggestion does not appear, as a rule, to have been put into practice. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal the experiment has been made, although the information furnished in the returns is not sufficient to enable His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to determine whether the action of municipalities in granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes is likely to lead to any marked diminution of mortality. But in other provinces very little seems to have been done in the direction indicated; and in the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner remarks that he does not feel justified in insisting on the introduction of the proposed measure. The Governor General in Council, however, is of opinion that the experiment should be fairly tried; for it is in towns that it can best be watched, and its results most satisfactorily tested. His Excellency in Council, therefore, trusts that wherever funds are available, municipalities may be induced to try the effect of granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes.

3. The number of cattle killed by wild animals shows an increase of 6,262, while the number of wild animals destroyed has decreased by 3,846.

The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of inviting attention to the provision* in the rules

*Rule 16 of the Rules published under Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879.

framed under the Arms Act whereby licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted without fee to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. It is no part of the intention of the Arms Act to deprive persons of the means of protecting themselves and their cattle and crops from the attacks of wild animals, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the grant of licenses for this purpose will not be unduly restricted when there should be any reason to believe that they are really required.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the

1	2									3									4			
PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED BY									NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED BY									NUMBER OF			
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of cattle killed.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.
																				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Madras	7	56	83	5	3	2	52	1,128	1,336	...	2,121	12,687	15	1,165	178	176	113	6,455	...	...	144	4,865 0 0
Bombay	2	88	25	3	25	2	44	875	1,014	...	1,222	434	...	2,273	48	30	103	4,110	...	...	59	1,122 0 0
Bengal	8	271	105	48	83	10	739	9,515	10,770	2	3,532	2,812	27	1,008	1,164	2,147	754	12,046	...	...	559	10,588 4 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3	36	21	13	307	11	265	3,778	4,404	...	1,713	3,181	131	1,061	742	607	266	8,391	...	...	53	500 0 0
Punjab	...	3	2	11	3	...	20	611	650	...	169	5,357	745	2,863	0	10	132	9,291	...	...	10	66 0 0
Central Provinces	...	144	25	12	5	3	60	841	1,069	...	1,771	775	3	28	25	180	13	2,705	...	...	161	7,300 0 0
British Burma	1	19	...	1	...	...	17	164	206	...	591	155	...	...	2	20	84	842	4	50 0 0	68	1,180 0 0
Mysore and Coorg	...	21	8	...	3	...	2	122	156	61	871	1,847	...	1,370	90	2,234	20	6,001	...	...	41	1,800 0 0
Assam	17	107	2	27	...	...	47	221	421	...	1,612	625	2	42	2	18	2	2,493	1	...	305	7,175 0 0
Hyderabad	...	3	6	1	3	...	15	102	130	...	450	142	18	1,085	112	103	387	2,207	...	...	10	170 0 0
Ajmere and Mhalwarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	15	165	...	120	...	1	...	201	...	...	3	.....
TOTAL	38	696	277	121	492	24	1,270	17,388	20,312	53	14,257	17,070	941	12,224	2,378	5,615	1,874	55,911	5	50 0 0	1,412	34,286 4 0
TOTAL FOR 1878	83	816	300	94	645	83	1,323	16,912	20,258	13	13,139	15,101	590	10,497	3,229	4,317	1,825	46,701	1	...	1,493	36,019 4 0

view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1879.

ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED, AND AMOUNT OF REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.														5
Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number excluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward, including snakes.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
C644	9,870 8 0	110	636 8 0	34	69 0 0	120	384 0 0	2,956	430 15 0	4,008	16,305 15 0 95 0 0	Rs. 95 paid for the destruction of three cheetahs and one wolf in the Bellary Taluk in the Madras Presidency.
176	1,871 0 0	20	200 0 0	203	1,071 0 0	16	.....	1,305	167 7 0	102,232	3,074 3 6	1,875	8,105 10 6
1,062	3,964 0 0	217	484 9 0	1,466	8,756 0 0	325	605 0 0	1,014	527 14 0	21,102	3,441 3 0	5,543	28,370 14 0	
319	1,627 8 0	567	1,530 0 0	1,718	3,001 12 0	226	430 0 0	119	70 0 0	952	.....	3,032	8,176 4 0
113	728 0 0	12	8 0 0	1,350	4,135 0 0	4	.....	8	0 10 0	2,420	157 13 0	1,503	5,395 7 0
338	3,000 0 0	183	828 0 0	128	532 0 0	220	420 8 0	...	.....	924	300 2 0	1,630	12,569 10 0
66	525 0 0	31	255 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	525	1,192 8 0	4,104	.....	694	3,502 8 0
113	2,332 0 0	...	.....	16	50 0 0	9	55 0 0	...	.....	1,034	279 7 6	170	4,016 7 6
154	725 0 0	57	112 8 0	4	47 8 0	...	.....	119	295 0 0	33	.....	640	8,385 0 0
38	497 8 0	5	25 0 0	44	216 0 0	27	135 0 0	88	124	1,043 8 0	F 800 sheep and goats killed by wild animals.
8	16 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	2	3 0 0	1	.....	72	.....	13	19 0 0
3,061	25,246 8 0	1,208	4,122 9 0	5,059	19,168 4 0	949	2,050 8 0	6,047	3,043 6 0	1,32,961	7,042 13 0	18,641	93,985 4 0	
3,337	20,442 15 8	1,283	4,408 12 0	5,007	16,232 4 0	1,202	2,692 0 0	10,204	5,227 13 6	1,17,958	8,156 11 0	22,487	99,189 12 2	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Fair rain fell during the week in Burma, Assam, and Bengal; and prospects continue good in those provinces. In Madras there was general, though slight, rain; and prospects remain tolerably fair. The same remarks apply to Mysore and Coorg, where, however, the dry crops are suffering from want of rain in several districts. There has been light rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, resulting in some revival of the crops. In Berar and Hyderabad also there was a little rain, which has done some good; but more rain is much needed. In the Central Provinces, a moderate amount of rain fell in a few districts only, and there are very general complaints that the long break is occasioning much injury. Except a very slight fall in Lucknow, Partabgarh, and Sitapur, there was no rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the want of it is now causing serious damage to the crops. In the Central India States, Rajputana, and the Punjab little or no rain has fallen, and crops are also beginning to suffer seriously.

On the whole, it may be said that in the Eastern Provinces prospects remain good; in Southern India they are generally fair; but in most parts of Western, Central, and Northern India prospects, owing to a general premature cessation of the monsoon rains, are now either unsatisfactory or gloomy, and, unless ample rain falls soon, there may be a widespread deficiency in the yield of the autumn harvest.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
(Sept. 1st)—		
Bellary ...	17 (average of four stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 29.1; standing crops generally good, partly withering in two taluks; paddy harvested in Hospett, yield average.
Kurnool ...	59 (average of four stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 33.0; crops revived by recent rain, more rain wanted for paddy; fever and guinea-worm prevalent; fodder and water ample.
Ganjam ...	1.93 (average of nine stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 33.69.
Kistna ...	2.09 (average of seven stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 29.66; dry crops sown require more rain; river 3 feet over ancient; canal and tank supplies insufficient.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	63 (average of eleven stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 21.87; standing crops good, wet good in Chingleput; water-supply failing.
Coinbatore ...	49 (average of eleven stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24.89; crops generally fair; harvest of <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and sugarcane in four taluks, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	2.0 (average of eleven stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26.97; rivers 3 to 6 feet; crops generally good.
Madura ...	38 (average of seven stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24.12; paddy harvested in one taluk, yield average; <i>ragi</i> in two taluks, yield below average.
Malabar ...	06 (average of three stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 29.7; rain insufficient; harvesting of first crop commenced in five taluks; crops above average.
Travancore ...	9.46	
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects tolerably fair.		
Bombay—		
(Sept. 1st)—		
Kurrachee ...	04	River on 30th at Keti Bandar 13 feet 2 inches against 19½ feet on same date last year; fever in two talukas; want of water felt everywhere; crops in danger; cattle suffering much from scarcity of forage.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River has fallen lower than it has been for years during the month of August; prospects very bad; fever of mild type in five, small-pox in two talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rain greatly wanted; public health generally good.
Paroda ...	.....	Rain anxiously looked for; prospects in Okhamandal bad, elsewhere generally all depends on more rain falling.
Surat ...	.....	Rain wanted; in some talukas crops fair.
Nasik ...	.....	Rain wanted throughout district; four deaths from cholera in Niphad; cattle-disease in Nandgaon; cattle in six talukas weak from want of fodder; <i>khariif</i> crops will revive if the rain comes; prices rising.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	21	Total rainfall 43.96, being 14.53 below average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind north-east.
Poona ...	13 at Mawal; 01 at Indapur and Sirur; <i>nil</i> in remaining 5 talukas.	Paddy and <i>nagli</i> in Mawal withering; rain most urgently required.
Ahmednagar ...	70 at Shrigonda; 35 at Parner; 28 at Nagar; <i>nil</i> in the other talukas.	Crops withering except in Shrigonda, where fall of rain revived them; rain urgently wanted; fodder scarce; public health good.
Sholapur ...	22; heavy rain on night of 31st August.	Total rainfall 15.75; crops will improve.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Kanara ...	Minimum at Karwar, '07; maximum at Siddapur, '91.	Rain much wanted; rice crops suffering much on high lands.
Rajkot ...	.....	Rain much required; crops suffering; health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —River very low in Sind and prospects bad; rain urgently required in Guzerat and Konkan; in parts of Satara, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar there has been some rain and prospects have improved; same in Southern Mahratta Country; in rest of Deccan and Khundesh crops withering and prospects gloomy.
Bengal—		
(Sept. 1st)—		
Chittagong ...	3.66	Weather unusually hot, with light showers at intervals; early rice being harvested; prospects generally good; prices stationary; scattered cases of cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	2.36	Harvesting of early rice continues, yield full average; harvesting of jute nearly completed, yield expected to be average; prospects of late rice and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.66	Harvesting of jute and early rice continues, outturn of both crops beyond average; prospects of late rice good; in Buripore however crops have not recovered from effects of excessive rain; some fever about.
Moorsheadabad ...	6.59 (in all station circles).	Agricultural prospects good; transplanting almost over and rice seedlings thriving well; early paddy being harvested; fever in some thanas.
Rajshahye ...	2.53; moderate rain	Cutting of early rice still continues, outturn expected to be an average one; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	2.76	Crops and prospects good; harvesting of early rice going on, outturn fair.
Rangpore ...	6.62	Weather rainy; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting still going on; fever prevalent.
Bhāgalpur ...	2.12	Prospects of autumn crops excellent and of rice crop fair.
Purneah ...	5.15	Prospects of crops fair; most of autumn crops cut; rivers have risen very high; much fever everywhere.
Patna ...	5.67	Prospects of rice excellent.
Dumblunga ...	4.28	Weather rainy; condition of crops fair; <i>makai</i> partly injured; inundation subsiding; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Hazāribāgh ...	.70	Weather rather dry during latter part of week; prospects of crops continue favourable; general health good; cattle-disease still prevalent towards Pachumla sub-division.
Cuttack ...	1.91	Prospects of crops favourable; early rice being reaped and late rice weeded and transplanted; cholera still reported.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in all districts and agricultural prospects generally favourable, but slight damage from excessive rain and floods reported in a few places; floods in Dumblunga and Mozsufferpore subsiding, and in latter district rice being transplanted anew in flooded parts; transplanting of late rice nearly finished and the young crops thriving well; sugarcane and other crops also doing well; harvesting of early rice and jute promising generally with a fair average outturn, but in Cooh Behar jute will not be a good crop; indigo manufacture in Jessore closing with fair results; fever reported in many places, otherwise public health fair.
W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 31st)	.....	Weather hot and close; more rain wanted; rice suffering; clouds gather and disperse daily; fever and ague in places, otherwise but little sickness; prices very little altered.
Allahabad („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Complaints of drought general; cholera almost disappeared; wheat 2½ seers, coarse cleaned rice 19½ seers, unhusked rice 28½ seers.
Gorakhpur (Sept. 2nd)	.....	Break continues; favourable for <i>vahi</i> ploughing; <i>bhadoi</i> rice being cut, outturn good; health excellent; cattle-disease in north of district.
Jhānsi ( „ „ )	.....	Westerly winds; break in the rains causing injury to minor grains; fodder for cattle scarce; cheapest wheat at 15 seers; health good; prospects gloomy.
Agra (Aug. 31st)	.....	The long break in rains, strong westerly wind, and hot sun are drying up the crops; fever and diarrhoea prevalent.
Bareilly (Sept. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Wind west, sky cloudless; <i>khari</i> crops suffering much from drought; prices rising; wheat 16½ seers per rupee against 20 seers last month; grain being exported towards Aligarh, Meerut, and Delhi; health fair; some cholera still reported.
Meerut ( „ „ )	.....	Health fair; occasional clouds; wind west; rain much needed; crops suffering; foot-and-mouth disease in Hapur and Meerut; prices rising; cheapest wheat 17½ seers, barley 25½ seers, gram 19½ seers.
Kumaun (Aug. 31st)	.....	Central and western parts of district want rain, elsewhere good rain has fallen; prospects fair; wind westerly.
Lucknow (Sept. 1st)	.2 at Mohanlalganj	Wind west; rain much wanted; barley 28 seers and 6 chittacks.
Partabgarh (Aug. 30th)	.3 at Sadr; .6 at Kunda	Paddy suffering from want of rain, as well as crops on high lands, where means of irrigation are not at hand; other crops continue to flourish; rain much wanted; <i>sawa</i> , <i>makra</i> , and <i>kakra</i> are ripening, <i>tillce</i> is in blossom, <i>juar</i> has come out in ear; prices slightly rising; weather close; wind variable; health good; cattle-disease decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Sitapur (Sept. 1st)	1 on 28th	Wind west, changing occasionally to east, with clouds at night; rice on high lands suffering from drought, other crops still good; prices remain steady; wheat 21 seers, barley 32 seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	Nil	Crops are suffering severely from west wind and drought; prices rising. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The break in the rains with westerly winds still continues, and is causing serious damage to the crops; prospects fair as yet in the eastern districts and Kumaun, but not good elsewhere; prices rising; health generally fair; cattle-disease has appeared in Gorakhpur and Meerut.
Punjab— (Aug. 31st)—		
Delhi ...	1	Crops suffering; health fair; prices rising.
Hissar ...	Nil	Crops suffering; agricultural prospects gloomy; prices rising; fever prevalent.
Unbala ...	Nil	Health fair; crops withering.
Jullundur ...	Nil	Crops withering; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	Nil	Crops drying up; health good.
Ferozepore ...	Nil	Crops suffering; prices rising.
Sialkot ...	Nil	Crops withering; health good; prices rising.
Rawalpindi ...	1·5	Agricultural prospects promising.
Peshawar ...	Nil	Agricultural prospects bad; prices rising.
Mooltan ...	Nil	Crops good; health good; prices fluctuating with upward tendency.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Nil	Crops flourishing; small-pox disappearing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Health generally good; agricultural prospects unsatisfactory for want of rain.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 1st)	2·19	Partial showers during week, heavy shower last night; crops suffering from want of rain, more of which is required; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot; crops suffering from want of rain; small-pox, cattle-disease, and fever prevalent; prices rising.
Saugor ...	·28	Bright and sunny; crops withering from want of rain; cotton prospects good; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices rising.
Seoni ...	3·88	Prospects improved; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather very hot; rice and cotton withering for want of rain; small-pox prevalent.
Raipur (Aug. 28th)	1·76	Cloudy, with occasional showers; reaping completed; land being prepared for spring crops; rain wanted for rice; health good; prices rising.
Sambalpur (" 26th)	4·5	Rainy and clear alternately; some harm done to rice crop by heavy rain; break much wanted; cholera prevalent; prices steady. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Very little rain generally, except in Sambalpur, where excess has damaged rice crops; in other districts agricultural prospects are not encouraging; crops in some parts suffering from the long break; cholera reported in Sambalpur; cattle-disease, small-pox, and fever in other districts; prices generally stationary.
British Burma— (Aug. 28th)—		
Akyab ...	5·64	Total rainfall 163·25; general health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects good; plants in healthy condition.
Rangoon ...	·83	Total rainfall 71·91; public health good.
Bassein ...	1·95	Total rainfall 76·75; some small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease; weather favourable for cultivation; ploughing continues, about 3000 acres planted; fields look well.
Prome ...	·72	Total rainfall 37·26; public health good; crops here and there show signs of drought, otherwise prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·70	Total rainfall 151·77; public health good; prospects of crops good; cultivators repairing damage by transplanting.
Toungoo ...	2·25	Total rainfall 62·14; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects fair; cultivation proceeding; indications of early break of monsoon. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Health of Province satisfactory; prospects of crops good; considerable damage in Hanthawaddy from floods; more rain wanted in Prome.
Assam— (Sept. 1st)—		
Gauhati ...	2·11	<i>Sali</i> transplanting in progress; weather seasonable.
Sylhet ...	4·33	Prospects of crops good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·09	Weather seasonable; sowing of <i>sali</i> crop in progress; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Cachar ...	3·67	Prospects of rice crop good; weather seasonable; district healthy.

Surgeon-Major R. Lewer, Army Medical Department ...	...	Sanitary Officer and Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer.
Captain E. Straton, 22nd Foot ...	...	Superintendent of Army Signalling.
Major C. A. Gorham, Royal Artillery ...	...	Deputy Judge Advocate.
Major C. Cowie, Royal Artillery ...	...	Commissary of Ordnance.
The Revd. J. W. Adams, B.A. ...	...	Chaplain.
The Revd. Father G. Browne ...	...	Roman Catholic Chaplain.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, Royal Engineers ...	...	} Survey Officers.
Lieutenant F. B. Longe, Royal Engineers ...	...

Engineer Department.

Colonel A. Perkins, c.B., Royal Engineers ...	...	Commanding Engineer.
Lieutenant T. P. Cather, Royal Engineers ...	...	Adjutant.
Captain R. P. Tickell, Royal Engineers ...	...	} Field Engineers.
Captain W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers ...	...
Captain M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers ...	...
Captain C. F. Call, Royal Engineers ...	...
Lieutenant E. Glennie, Royal Engineers ...	...	} Assistant Field Engineers.
Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, Royal Engineers ...	...

Artillery.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, Royal Artillery ...	...	Commanding.
Captain H. Pipon, Royal Artillery ...	...	Adjutant.
No. 6 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.		
" 11 " 9th " "		
No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery.		

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, c.B., v.c., Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	Commanding.
Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars ...	...	Brigade Major.
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.		
3rd Bengal Cavalry.		
3rd Punjab		
1st Central India Horse } (Wing of each.)		
2nd " "		

Infantry Division.

Major-General J. Ross, c.B., Unattached ...	...	Commanding.
Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade ...	...	Aide-de-Camp.

1st Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, c.B., v.c., Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	Commanding.
Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot ...	...	Brigade Major.
92nd (Gordon) Highlanders.		
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).		
24th " "		
2nd (The Sirmúr) Goorkha Regiment.		

2nd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, c.B., 18th Foot ...	...	Commanding.
Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Bengal Infantry ...	...	Brigade Major.
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders.		
2nd Sikh Infantry.		
3rd " "		
5th Goorkha Regiment.		

3rd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, c.B., c.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	Commanding.
Captain R. Chalmer, 60th Rifles ...	...	Brigade Major.
2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles.		
15th Bengal Native Infantry.		
25th " "		
4th Goorkha Regiment.		

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Ind'

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th August, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned. Commissioned Officer and Hospital Apprentice, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 17th to 30th August, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery	Captain A. J. C. Rawlins	9th August, 1880.	Ferozepore.		
Subordinate Medical Dept.	Hospital Apprentice C. E. Olliver.	3rd August, 1880.	Lucknow.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 30th August, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
I. D. Wright (a)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	29th December, 1879.	Will left	145 8 5	...	30th October, 1880.
G. E. A. Woods (b)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	19th May, 1880.	Intestate	1,304 10 4	...	Ditto.

(a) Next-of-kin.—Father,—Colonel Ichabod Wright, Banker, Stapleford Hall, Notts.
Brother,—C. B. Wright, Banker, The Bank, Nottingham.

(b) Next-of-kin.—Grandmother,—Mrs. Frances Trench, Oxmantown Mall, Parsonstown, Kings Co., Ireland.

W. M. LEES, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September 1880.

No. 290.—The promotion of Mr. G. Sealy, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, to Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Mance, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 182 of the 10th June last, has effect from the 15th July 1879.

The 2nd September 1880.

No. 291.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander is appointed to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in the Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Government of Bombay.

No. 292.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts attached to the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. Burn, or until further orders.

The 3rd September 1880.

No. 293.—The following rules have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and are published for general information :—

I.—The following rule of the Civil Pension Code is made applicable to officers of Royal

Engineers serving in the Public Works Department :—

Section 65, Rule 6.—After the age of 55 years, no military or naval officer shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State.

II.—Officers of Royal Engineers, who have attained, or hereafter may attain, the rank of general officers, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department; but they will be eligible for reappointment as Chief Engineers, Class I, or in posts carrying that rank. This rule will be brought into force two years from the present date.

III.—No Chief Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall, without reappointment, hold the same post for more than five years. This rule, in the case of officers who, on their appointment to that rank, received notice of the probable issue of this order, will take effect from the date they joined their present posts. In other cases the rule will take effect from the date of these orders.

IV.—The foregoing rules are applicable to officers of Royal Engineers who hold the post of Secretary or of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 294.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. E. Penny, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, will revert to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the 20th July 1880, forenoon.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 1st)—		
Bangalore ...	27	{ Dry crops suffering much from want of rain, which has failed in several districts; prospects generally fair; health improved; cattle-disease abating; prices stationary; coffee crop in Coorg small.
Mysore ...	41	
Mercara ...	142	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 1st)—		
Amráoti ...	60	More rain much needed.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; crops withering for want of rain.
Hyderabad ...	109 (average of 4 taluks in Nizam's Dominions).	Rain has much benefited crops, which however are withering in two taluks; fever and cattle-disease prevail at one taluk; tanks but little filled; prices stationary.
Central India States— (Sept. 1st)—		
Indore ...	Nil	Crops everywhere suffering from want of rain; prices rising; general anxiety.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	Nil	Rain much wanted; crops drying up; cholera decreasing; prices rising; wheat 11½, gram 16½, <i>bajra</i> 21½, and <i>jowar</i> 21½ seers.
Satna ...	Nil	<i>Jowar</i> 32½ seers; rice crops suffering for want of rain.
Rutlam ...	Nil	Weather clear and close; prices rising; public health good.
Neemuch ...	Nil	<i>Mukka</i> crops withering for want of rain; prices rising; health good.
Goona ...	Nil	Rain much wanted; <i>mukka</i> crop a failure; <i>jowar</i> withering; prices rising; agues and dysentery prevalent.
Bhopal ...	Nil	Rain much needed; public health good.
Agar ...	Nil	Rain urgently required for <i>khari</i> crops; public health good.
Nowgong ...	07	Health fair; rain much needed.
Mánpur ...	Nil	Rain wanted everywhere, especially in Nimar; health generally good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 1st)	Nil	Bright, but occasional clouds and winds.
Sirohi (Aug. 29th)	Nil	Tanks and wells good; malarious fevers; crops nearly dry; more rain wanted.
Marwar („ 27th)	Nil	Nine months' water in tanks; slight fever and eyesores; crops favourable; clear; more rain needed; prices rising.
Meywar („ „)	Nil	Tanks and wells full; health fair; crops fair, but needing rain.
Harrowtee („ 28th)	Nil	High westerly winds; rain urgently needed to save <i>mukka</i> and grass; prices still rising; health excellent.
Jhallawar („ 26th)	.....	Weather bright and fresh; rain wanted.
Ajmere (Sept. 1st)	Nil	Rain much required; high winds; prices rising; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	Nil	
Bhurtpore ...	14	Clear sky; westerly winds; some anxiety; prices rising; health good.
Ulwur (Aug. 31st)	Nil	Crops suffering; prices steady.
Nepal— (Aug. 24th)—		
Katmandú ...	227	Weather cloudy and showery.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1880.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee, Assistant Clerk of the Court, to officiate as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr. S. Tremearne on privilege leave, or until further order, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 10 of 1880.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.

Changes in the Buoyage of the Port.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 27, issued from this Department on the 21st August 1879, it is further notified that, owing to the continual extension of the harbour piers into deep water, and in order to permit of a greater space being available for steamers inside the harbour piers, it has become necessary to remove the large red buoy which hitherto marked the western limit of the anchorage for steamers.

Commanders of steamers are warned by the Marine Authorities at Madras not to anchor between the piers in less than 5½ fathoms at low water; and that when anchoring in this depth, they will do so on their own responsibility, and with the exercise of care and judgment.

All sailing vessels, excepting dhonies, should anchor in or beyond the 8½ fathom line of soundings, and outside the northern and southern port buoys.

The port buoys are painted red and white vertically, and are anchored in 8 fathoms. These buoys are *danger* buoys, and Commanders of vessels making or leaving the anchorage are hereby warned *not to pass inshore* of either of them, nor come under 9 fathoms by night.

The northern buoy marks the position which will form the extreme end of the north pier.

Vessels are on no account to venture between the northern buoy and the north pier, nor between the southern buoy and the south pier, as the rubble bases of both piers extend much further seaward than the piers themselves.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDASTAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey
Department;
The 31st August 1880. }

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71c & d, 828, 70a and 748b.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 105, 15b and 108a, also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussorie, the 27th August 1880.

No. 189.—Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1880.

No. 10.—Mr. W. H. Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 5th September next.

J. SCONCE, Lieut.-Col.,
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd August 1880.

No. 10.—The Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, subject to confirmation by the

Government of India, appoints Major E. D. O. Twemlow, R.E., as Executive Engineer on special duty on the line of communication beyond Chaman.

Lieutenant E. H. Jennings, R.E., and Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., to be Assistant Engineers under Major Twemlow.

Lieutenant Jennings to carry on his political duties in addition to assisting Major Twemlow.

Mr. P. P. Dease will receive charge of the Executive Engineer's Office, Biluchistan Division, during the absence of Major Twemlow, or till further orders.

T. F. DOWDEN, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl.,
for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th August 1880.

No. 2375 S.—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ajmere Division of the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty days from the 23rd instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 28th August 1880.

No. 2409 S.—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ajmere Division of the Public Works Department, availed himself of the twenty days' privilege leave of absence granted to him in this Administration Notification No. 2375 S, dated 26th August 1880, from the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, Major, R.E.,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General,
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th August 1880.

No. 37.—Mr. F. G. B. Fox, Assistant Engineer, passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on 5th July 1880.

The 26th August 1880.

No. 38.—ERRATUM.—In Inspector General's Notification No. 31, dated 14th July 1880, for "Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank)," read "Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

The 27th August 1880.

No. 39.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 26th August 1880.

No. 16.—Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th August 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 24th August 1880.

No. 116.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the same line, with effect from 16th July 1880.

The 26th August 1880.

No. 117.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 287, dated 24th instant, Baboo Gujadhur Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 118.—Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, Southern Section.

J. S. TREVOR, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

Pachmarhi, the 17th August 1880.

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The conditions of contract, specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into four sections as under:—

- I.—Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
- II.—Nerbudda Bridge.
- III.—The Ghat Incline.
- IV.—From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 30th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of ten-

ders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, viz.:—

For Section	I	Rs.	300.
"	II	"	600.
"	III	"	1,000.
"	IV	"	700.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 18th August 1880.

No. 40.—This Office Notifications Nos. 136 and 137, dated 26th June 1878, are cancelled.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 13th August 1880.

No. 38.—Captain F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this line in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 101, dated 17th July 1880, reported his arrival at Sibi on the afternoon of 23rd July 1880.

No. 39.—Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to Public Works Department, Beluchistan, in Government of India Notification No. 158, dated 11th June 1880, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 19th July 1880.

No. 40.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-four days in continuation of that granted in Kandahar State Railway Notification No. 26, dated 29th May 1880.

No. 41.—The following Officers temporarily transferred in Public Works Department Notification No. 250, dated 30th July 1880, to Military Department for field service, were relieved of their duties on this line on the dates specified against their names:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary rank),—3rd August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant W. W. B. Whitesford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—2nd August 1880, forenoon.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—2nd August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—5th August 1880, forenoon.

Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—2nd August 1880, afternoon.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, REESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 23	...	1,15,518	10	...	48,63,006	18,15,606
" 24	...	1,32,373	...	...	47,73,039	15,99,624
" 25	...	84,411	...	...	48,76,478	15,87,373
" 26	...	46,697	...	...	45,79,777	16,26,151
" 27	...	57,743	...	...	45,90,901	15,73,993
" 28	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT, } J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 30th Aug. 1880. } Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 2nd September 1880... Rs. 1,10,30,651-15-3

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 3rd September 1880. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
207	... D 17—09655	50	Birjall Singh, Saharunpur.
	" —02658	50	
208	... D 9—75609	1,000	Alopee Deen Talee, Peepul-gaon, Allahabad.
	" —75610	1,000	

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st September 1880. }

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
185	... O 69—03486	100	Babu Rajoni Cant Das.
186	... L 84—62639	100	Messrs. Williamson, Magor and Co.
187	... O 81—08494	10	Babu Ram Gati Adhicary.

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
204	... O 81—60424	50	Mr. E. Saupin.
205	... O 59—49266	20	Babu Mohendra Lal Dutt.
206	... L 20—33139	5	Babu Annada Kumar Dhole.
207	... O 30—55643	50	A. R. S. V. Palaneappa Chetty.
208	... O 80—63108	10	Babu Ohoy Churn Mittra.
	... O 87—48790	5	
209	... O 68—44234	100	Revd. T. S. Wynkoop.
	... O 59—88203	20	Mrs. R. Hainworth.
210	... O 77—72916	10	
211	... O 53—29131	10	Mr. J. Williamson.
	... —29132	10	
	... —29151	10	
	... —29152	10	
	... —29154	10	
124	... L 56—32572	5	Mr. G. H. Simmons.
	... —32573		
125	... O 68—05810	100	Major D. Chatterton.
	... —05843		
126	... L 55—95225	5	Premjee Dharumsey.
	... —95222		

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September 1880. }

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—47176	5	Miss E. Seaburn, Kurrachee.
" —47179		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 25th August 1880. }

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
116	... E 16—79543	10	Keria Lal, Poosa, Tirhoot.
119	... E 3—94121	100	Jea Lal, Campbellpur.
120	... E 1—45318	1,000	Sukh Dial and Niranjana Das, Rawalpindi.
121	... E 17—29967	20	Bopin Behary Chatterjee, Calcutta.
30	... E 16—62528	10	Jea Lal, Campbellpur.
	" —62538		

LAHORE,
The 27th August 1880. }

H. J. BRERETON,
Offg. Depy. Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
40	... B 61—14061	50	Subba Rao, late Judicial Record-keeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.
41	... B 57—75996	20	M. Srinivasa Rao, New Permanent Way Inspector, Rayalcheru, Bellary District.
42	... B 61—53400	50	V. L. Narayanayya, Municipal Office, Madras.
	" —53645	50	

Madras Circle—continued.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
94	B 41—14243	10	Messrs. F. D'Netto & Co., Popham's Broadway, Madras.
95	B 47—09627	5	V. Sampangi Mudali, No- 16, Nallanna Mudali Street, Chenga Bazar, Madras.
	B 60—38231	10	
	B 57—68978	20	
96	B 62—92365	100	Ragadada Nanjya, residing at Thyamagundla, Nela- rangula Taluk, Banga- alore District.
	" —92366	100	
97	B 60—34559	10	A. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B.A., District Munsif, Tumkur.
98	B 60—70988	10	T. Sundara Rao, Head Clerk, Salt Commissioner's Office, Madras.
99	B 60—50845	10	S. Gopala Chari, High Court Vakil, Mailapur, Madras.
100	B 61—49127	50	Framji Pestonji, 6, South Parade, Bangalore.
	B 62—69590	100	
101	B 61—17647	50	Hijaji Papia, Merchant, Dodballapur, Bangalore District.
	" —41398	50	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 23rd August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

Regd. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Ra.	
H11	F 7—74153	10	Messrs. Bapty Brothers, East India Flour Mills, Bombay.

NAGPUR,
The 30th August 1880.

H. G. COWIE,
Depty. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	11th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Interme- diate Ports.	6-30 "	6th "	Str. Chanda.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong- Kong, and Shanghai; also via Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	6-30 "	8th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits.	6-30 "	9th "	Str. Paralia.
Chittagong, Akyab Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon	6-30 "	10th "	Str. Madras.
Persian Gulf.	6-30 "	4th "	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which
hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp
of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post
Office on the 2nd September 1880.

Ackril, C.	Dreberg, T.	Longlands, A.
Anvil, Lieut.-Col. T.	Dudman, E. H.	Martin, William.
Bampton, Mrs.	Easan, J. G.	Manuel, L. F.
Baier, G. C.	Edwards, J. A. W.	Michael, Master E. S.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)	Eden, F. W.	Pereira, Mrs. L.
Barr, H.	Edwards, G. H.	Ballings, Mrs. M. E.
Barry, Mrs.	Elliot, W. A.	Robinson, J.
Barnes, Mrs. H.	Elliot, J. L.	Rowton, L. W.
Bertram, W.	Eloy, H. A.	Salmon, Mrs.
Barclay, J. F.	Gomes, J. T.	Saunders, R.
Beecher, E.	Grant, Mrs. E. A.	Shields, Mrs. Ann.
Bennett, J. W.	Greene, Randal S.	Smith, A. M. O.
Brown, S.	Ganga Churn Paulit.	Soull, Henry.
Burgess, Miss.	Hastings, Mrs. F. B.	Stewart, Mrs. D. J.
Burton, Mrs. J.	Haigh, Spencer.	Tucker, W. F.
Carson, T.	Jones, Mrs.	Thomas, Miss D'Estille.
Casters, T.	Jackson, C. G.	Tapo Dhuu Butter- charjee.
Caundoo, M. C.	Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.	Walker, C.
Chater, Miss F.	Kerr, C. C.	Wells, T. William.
DeSouza, B. E.	Latham Roller & Co.	Wilson, W. J.
DeCosta, A.	Lugen, Captain.	Wood, Lieut. W.
Debendro Chandra Bose.	Lewis, Mrs. E.	Young, I. N.
Dick, H. P.		
Douglas, R. H.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till
called for."

Andrews, S. J.	Hamill, James.	Bourke, G.
Anson, Capt.	Hewett, Lt. W. T.	Schemidt, C.
Bailly, Harris.	Hopekirk, William.	Secounder.
Barker, T. W.	Innis, G. B.	Sher Shah, Moonthe.
Birch, E. S.	Jackson, W.	Silverstri, Signore E.
Blair, T.	Kaiser, August.	Smith, B.
Blackton, T. W.	Kark, Mrs. E.	Smith, Douglas.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Kelly, F. J.	Smith, W.
Byford, H.	Littlewood, J. H.	Stirling, William.
" Carlos."	Michael, G.	Stuart, F.
Callor, Monsieur L.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Strathmore, Miss W.
C. G. C.	Murdoch, Mrs. F.	Sutton, Rev. G.
Coombs, J. W.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	T. F.
Cooper, J.	Paul, R. C. (Searcher- General.)	Temple, Miss E.
Crowlie, E. T.	Perks, M. J.	Thompson, W.
Deseo Conte.	Prickilla, R.	Thomson, John.
Dismyus, Haddens.	Prendergast, Mrs. C.	Usborne, W.
Dargus, C.	L. T. F.	Wall, W. M.
Evans, J.	Rao, William.	Wards, Mrs.
Gomes, J.	Reid, R.	Wright, C. F.
Griffin, W. H.	Roe, Lt. E. J.	Willie.
Hancock, Mrs.		X. Y. Z.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.		

Newspapers.

Andrews, S. S.	Innis, G. R.	Wilson, J. H.
Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	

Registered Letters.

Dubus, E. E.	Megam, Peter.	Sura Hena.
Gasper, C. G.	Pinto, J. A.	Warbott, Esq.
Kurecin All, Sub- Surveyor.	R. Clare.	

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینا لائن کے خوب فایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے
بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک
ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور میواے
اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت
نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس
کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ
آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا ستر روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ;
آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین
کا بیس روپیہ ،

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی
دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے
موصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک
پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ،

FOR SALE

AT

**NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-
SINKING, &c.,**

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	Rs. 40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	118	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	23	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *via* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	Rs. A. P.	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts		8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts		8 0 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates		3 0 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates		1 8 0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)		1 0 0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates		3 0 0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates		3 8 0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter
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A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has by an order, dated the 26th day of July 1880, appointed Alexander Rankin McIntosh, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. A. R. McIntosh & Co., Merchants and Agents, to be the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 18th day of August 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
Attorney.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, at 10-30 A.M., on Monday, 22nd November.

The Managers will propose that so much of the amendment of Article VIII of the rules adopted at the Half-yearly General Meeting, held on 31st January last, as regards the subscriptions of annuitants to the Ordinary Branch of the Fund, be held in abeyance.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Im-

provement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880. Issue of Rs. 5,00,000, 4½ per cent. debentures having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for five lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan and the interest thereon will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock p.m. of Friday, the 17th day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS,

Secy. to the Port Commissioners.

The 27th August 1880.

FORM OF TENDER.

PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.

To—The Secretary, Port Commissioners.

I beg to apply for debentures of Rs. each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27th, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of October 1880.

Yours, &c.,

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 102273, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Goya Prosad, and last endorsed to Rakhal Chunder Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT,
65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. ⁰⁶¹³⁸²₀₄₂₄₈₂, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 16th January

1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of T. Alamalammah, administratrix of T. Streenevasacharryar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MYSOORE STREENEVASA ROW,
Rayalcherroo, Bellary District,
in the Madras Presidency.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 009985, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali, and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MOHOMED MEHDI,
Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali,
Lucknow.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Lutchmana Row, and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited:—

No. 066105, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 500.

No. 066106, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 600.

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTI,
Mint Street, Black Town, Madras.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 36. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXX of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		2nd August 1879.	31st July 1880.	to 2nd August 1879.	to 31st July 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed.							
14th Aug. 1880	East Indian ...	6,33,822	5,44,695	2,64,15,222	2,44,13,644	...	20,01,578
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,305	99,759	20,17,818	21,04,914	87,096	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	56,668	57,081	29,90,879	27,06,493	...	2,84,386
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,38,012	1,42,000	63,23,676	69,14,873	5,91,197	...
31st July 1880	Madras ...	1,09,902	1,25,159	39,39,747	35,98,900	...	3,40,847
7th Aug. 1880	South Indian ...	61,538	62,580	19,40,322	21,29,338	1,88,016	...
7th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,65,152	3,47,555	1,71,71,175	1,58,27,376	...	13,43,799
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	70,123	84,179	49,77,407	54,07,209	4,30,802	...
	TOTAL ...	14,06,522	14,63,008	6,57,76,246	6,31,02,747	...	26,73,499
State.							
14th Aug. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,983	3,895	83,571	83,751	180	...
14th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,837	769	55,477	44,982	...	10,495
14th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	51,095	37,834	24,30,170	23,58,854	...	71,316
14th ditto ...	Holkar ...	11,250	10,103	5,05,145	4,86,219	...	18,926
Last 4 days of June	Khamgaon ...	...	(a) ...	(b) 33,851	(c) 25,970	...	7,881
7th Aug. 1880	Amraoti ...	489	532	52,336	42,746	...	9,590
7th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	17,055	943	1,38,133	1,31,673	...	6,460
31st July 1880	Nizam's ...	10,549	11,383	4,07,531	4,01,723	...	5,808
14th Aug. 1880	Tirhoot ...	4,791	6,898	2,82,015	3,18,725	36,710	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	21,481	56,829	9,68,293	17,53,177	7,84,884	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia-Nemuch ...	5,692	11,068	1,98,117	2,76,244	78,127	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,255	12,397	6,12,310	8,63,722	2,51,412	...
7th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,696	24,600	7,21,225	8,52,541	1,31,316	...
Last 11 days of June	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,235	(a) ...	64,418	(c) 59,758	...	4,660
14th Aug. 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,167	...	37,409	37,409	...
14th ditto ...	Dhond and Mahmud ...	1,629	20,663	3,37,653	4,23,800	86,147	...
7th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	43,249	94,678	16,04,755	(d) 33,40,056	17,35,301	...
14th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,260	4,970	(f) 51,343	2,53,595	2,02,252	...
14th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,774	2,188	79,163	67,446	...	11,717
31st July 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	7,164	...	4,33,631	4,33,631	...
7th Aug. 1880	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	6,005	...	(e) 54,135	54,135	...
	TOTAL ...	2,08,369	3,13,555	86,25,506	1,23,10,157	36,84,651	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,14,891	17,76,563	7,44,01,752	7,54,12,904	10,11,152	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES				...	3,66,13,102	3,69,52,323	...
NET RECEIPTS				...	3,77,88,650	3,84,60,581	6,71,931

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.

(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 31st July 1880.

(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 2nd August 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79 AND 1879-80.

STATEMENT No. I.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1879-80.
Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.													
			1879-80.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
							1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Umballa	1,677,337	959,708	3,103	4,831	...	1,728	...	0.1	...	...	0.4	1.1	1.0	...	4.2	0.3	...	1.5	5.8	
Karnal	1,505,171	671,800	39,077	50,364	...	11,287	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.9	0.1	...	1.9	0.1	...	0.6	2.2	
Rohtak	1,158,988	906,839	24,080	36,090	...	12,310	...	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	...	0.8	0.2	...	1.2	2.7	
Delhi	817,819	532,874	11,986	47,220	...	35,235	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	0.1	...	0.2	...	...	0.9	1.5	
Hissar	2,205,429	1,407,818	28,096	20,324	...	8,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.3	0.2	
Jind	...	...	28,764	25,243	3,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	200	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon { Najafgarh Jhil ... }	1,287,338*	967,440*	762†	4,297†	...	3,535	0.5	...	...	...	1.3	...	0.2	...	...	0.2	...	0.5	2.0*	
Total W. J. Canal	8,802,078	5,445,576	137,276	198,369	3,630	61,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,163,680	855,875	14,651	9,920	4,731	...	...	...	...	...	1.44	0.28†	1.27	0.06†	2.22	0.06	...	2.10	4.03	2
Amritsar	899,080	766,720	99,634	81,396	18,238	...	...	...	...	...	1.30	...	0.10	...	2.00	...	...	1.05	3.40	1
Shahpur	2,341,439	1,080,541	129,606	119,780	9,816	...	...	...	...	...	1.30	0.40	...	...	0.95	...	...	2.10	2.25	2
Total B. D. Canal	4,504,798	2,702,936	243,881	211,096	32,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	Given above.	...	15,233	18,380	...	3,147	...	...	...	...	0.38	0.18	...	...	0.71	0.46	0.05	0.78	1.14	1
Montgomery	3,566,928	420,057	27,255	30,324	...	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0
Mooltan	3,793,280	621,610	148,129	153,373	...	5,244	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	1.10	0.30	1
Dera Ghazi Khan	3,033,312	1,027,098	47,726	71,443	...	23,717	0.05	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.57	0.05	1
Shahpur	3,007,807	420,361	2,621	2,130	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	...	...	2.1	1.5	2
Total Inundation Canals	13,401,127	2,493,956	249,064	275,950	491	35,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	28,597,913	10,841,567	622,121	685,115	36,906	90,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated, 1879-80 622,121 acres.
Ditto 1878-79 685,115 „
NET DECREASE 62,994 „

Include areas and rainfall of the Gurgaon District only.
Represent the acreage of both the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts. In this return the irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil has been shown under Western Jumna Canal; but in Statement No. I, for Rabi 1878-79, it was shown with the Inundation Canals. For purposes of comparison the irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil during the Rabi of 1878-79 has been added to that of the Western Jumna Canal for that crop in this return, hence the difference between the total figures of the Western Jumna Canal and Inundation Canals shown in this Statement and that for the Rabi of 1878-79.
There is a difference between these figures and those shown in the previous half-year's statement. Superintending Engineer states that these figures are correct.

STATEMENT No. II.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1879-80.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Gurgaon.	TOTAL.
Wheat	1,222	32,020	20,332	9,811	19,546	21,104	38	12,796	75,361	115,978	13,635	80,809	45,860	1,850	28	450,4
Barley	1,217	1,990	205	...	1,230	887	4	831	1,084	1,109	410	322	16	670	...	10,6
Fixed Grain	...	2,144	2,834	1,984	5,413	4,502	154	302	1,403	5,399	...	...	...	78	...	27,7
Others	664	2,914	1,219	921	2,547	2,211	13	719	20,947	22,343	10,028	60,909	1,850	23	...	133,3
Total Rabi, 1879-80	3,103	39,077	24,080	12,719	28,096	28,764	209	14,651	99,634	141,829	27,255	148,129	47,726	2,621	28	622,1
Total Rabi, 1878-79	4,831	50,364	36,090	50,208	20,324	25,243	100	9,920	81,396	138,160	30,324	153,373	71,443	2,130	1,309	685,1

STATEMENT No. III.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF RABI CROP OF 1879-80.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Murafgarh Canals.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Wheat	6,099	69,334	28,031	104,064	35,433	172,432	107,865	19,005	80,809	45,860	1,850	...	450,4
Barley	2,662	2,970	...	5,632	2,381	1,034	3,415	692	322	16	670	...	10,6
Fixed Grain	...	12,998	4,093	17,091	1,317	1,829	3,146	7,390	...	...	78	...	27,7
Others	1,205	7,576	1,708	10,489	4,582	34,873	39,455	14,582	66,909	1,850	23	...	133,3
Total Rabi, 1879-80	10,566	92,878	33,832*	137,276	33,713	210,168	243,941	42,489	148,129	47,726	2,621	...	622,1
Total Rabi, 1878-79	16,588	92,450	89,331†	198,369	21,895	199,111	211,006	48,704	153,373	71,443	2,130	...	685,1

* This includes 762 acres on account of irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil.
† This includes 4,297 acres on account of irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil, which was shown separately in the Returns (Nos. I and III) for the Rabi crop of 1878-79.

H. W. GULLIVER, Major-General, R.E.,
Joint-Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FORWENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1372 AND 1373 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH AUGUST 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Vengoo, Sawee, Cheena, Caralon, Murhwa, Nudee, &c.), <i>Panicum Miliaceum</i> , <i>Eleusine</i> , <i>Coracana</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding Fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding Fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding Fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding Fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding Fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding Fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding Fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding Fort- night of last year.				
am . . .	9 0 7 5 8 2	14 11 14 10 13 0 17 0 16 14 13 13	29 5 29 5 19 0 16 10 46 10 22 8 215 13 215 13 10 8 11 13 12 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY. Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1400.

Simla, the 13th September 1880.

A VACANCY having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of GENERAL THE HON'BLE SIR EDWIN BEAUMONT JOHNSON, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DONALD MARTIN STEWART, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

2. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR D. M. STEWART has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

John Holden, of Umballa, formerly an Apothecary in Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, died at Umballa, on the 3rd February 1880.

Harry Burgoyne Condon, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Assam, at Gowhati, on the 11th February 1880.

Edward Stanford Andrew, Sub-Divisional Officer at Contai, in the District of Midnapore, at Midnapore, on the 14th April 1880.

James Sanderson, of Jaipur in Assam, a Tea Planter, at Jaipur, on the 15th January 1875.

William Frederick Hennell, Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Candahar, on the 21st July 1879.

Robert John Bagshaw, of Dover Court, in the County of Essex in England, Esquire, died in England, on the 14th August 1878.

William Henry Fluker, Agent of the Agricultural Branch of the Bank of Bengal, at Mussoori, on the 16th June 1880.

James Cruickshank Geddes, Bengal Civil Service, at Mozufferpore, on the 9th March 1880.

Andrew Stackpool Parkinson, Lieutenant in the 73rd Regiment of Foot, at Lucknow, on the 6th January 1880.

Louis Ramey, Indigo Planter, residing at Panchooria Factory, near Goalundo, in the District of Furreedpur, at Panchooria Factory, on the 3rd November 1879.

Miss Mary Lundie, of Kingston-upon-Hall in England, in England, on the 25th April 1879.

Haji Ismail Haji Hubib Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant of the Town of Bombay, at Bombay, on the 19th August 1878.

Robert Henry Bolton, Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Department, at Candahar, on the 27th February 1880.

William Henry Pettit, Manager of the Brick-making works of Mr. H. Pitman, Contractor at Khanpur, in the Bhawulpur State, near Mooltan, on the 8th March 1878.

John David Bell, Barrister-at-Law and Standing Counsel to Government, at Calcutta, on the 15th August 1880.

In the following Estates certificates have been granted by the Administrator General under Section 36 of Act II of 1874 :—

All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to communicate with the persons to whom the certificates have been granted :—

Joseph George Carter, Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, at Lahore, at Lahore, on the 15th April 1880. Certificate granted under Section 36 of Act II of 1874 to the widow of the deceased.

William Hugh Jameson, Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Department of Her Majesty's Service, at Caistor, in the County of Lincoln, on the 14th April 1879. A like certificate granted to Mr. Alfred Edmund Harriss, of No. 6, Hastings Street, in the Town of Calcutta, constituted Attorney of Mr. James Spowart Beveridge, one of the Executors in England.

William Johnson, Engine-driver in the service of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company. A like certificate granted to Ellen Johnson, widow of the deceased.

Stevenson Eden Walker, Pilot, in the service of the Government of Bengal, at the Sandheads, on the 25th July 1880. A like certificate granted to Louisa Marian Walker, widow of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,

Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, }
The 1st September 1880. }

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1880.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. A. MacBeau has been appointed Agent at Benares, *vice* Mr. Slater.

Mr. P. D. Harrison, Accountant at Hyderabad, has been granted six months' leave.

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 6th September 1880.

No. 190.—Mr. J. Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate, under Section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st June to 4th July last, both days inclusive.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th September 1880.

No. 10.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 251, dated 3rd August 1880, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, availed himself of three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 28th August 1880.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*

Offg. Acctt. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th August 1880.

No. 11.—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Pishin Division, made over, and Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguiar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, executive charge of the Pishin Division on the afternoon of the 19th June 1880.

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major,*

*Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl.,
for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 7th September 1880.

No. 18.—Central India Notification No. 15, dated 3rd August 1880, referring to Mr. R. E. Nelson's reversion from Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is cancelled under orders from the Government of India dated 26th idem.

No. 19.—Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Northern Road Division, of which he received charge from Mr. H. F. White on the afternoon of the 19th August 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Government Notification No. 253 of the 4th August 1880, Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th August 1880, on which date he made over charge of Mhow Division to Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

No. 21.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, of which he received charge from Mr. R. E. Nelson on the afternoon of the 28th August 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch Division, has been granted one month's privilege leave from the afternoon of the 16th August 1880.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September 1880.

No. 40.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 275, dated 13th August 1880, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, *R.E.*, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Military Works Branch on 13th July 1880.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 36, dated 18th August 1880.

The 3rd September 1880.

No. 41.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, *R.E.*, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Head Quarters Staff of the Inspector General, Military Works, which he joined on the 1st September 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st September 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. E. C. Elliott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line Section, is transferred to the Salt Branch, Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 5th September 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 292, dated 2nd September 1880, Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, and Assistant Auditor, Oudh

and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 31st August 1880.

No. 119.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, under Chapter IV, Section 23, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 4th September 1880.

No. 120.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is granted twelve months' furlough, under Supplement F, Section 8, of the Civil Leave Code, and subsidiary leave under Sections 34 and 35 of the same Code, with effect from the 15th September 1880, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarhi, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the 30th September.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 2nd September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 282, dated 19th August 1880, Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, made over, and Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner of Accounts, received, charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley and (Open Line) Kandahar State Railways, on the afternoon of the 27th August 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 1st September 1880.

No. 32.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 111, dated 16th

August 1880, Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the 28th instant, and is posted to the Peshawar Division.

No. 33.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 278, dated 17th August 1880, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan availed himself of the privilege leave granted him, and Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi-Kohat Section, received charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the forenoon of the 1st September 1880.

The 6th September 1880.

No. 34.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 119, dated 31st August 1880, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' leave on medical certificate, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1880.

T. GRACEY, Capt., R.E.,
for Engineer-in-Chief.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, about the 13th day of April 1880, certain treasure, viz., 238 old Badshahi Rupees (whole and half), valued at about Rs. 147, was found in the village of Chinawal, Taluka Sowda, of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 24th January 1881, at his camp,

when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Acting Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
September 1880. }

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AUG. 30	13,038	1,47,205	...	13,038	44,03,598	14,35,830
" 31	10,33,041	2,10,379	...	10,46,979	44,09,616	12,38,803
Sept. 1	...	74,340	...	10,46,979	43,16,503	11,66,152
" 2	...	28,694	...	10,46,979	41,21,185	11,38,231
" 3	...	1,00,244	...	10,46,979	39,31,692	9,57,994
" 4	...	1,32,468	11,870	10,33,086	38,59,723	8,77,650

CALCUTTA MINT, } **J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,**
The 6th Sept. 1880. } *Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 9th September 1880... Rs. 1,02,70,126-15-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 10th September 1880. }

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th September 1880.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,31,34,405	2 0
Reserve Fund	22,89,515	0 0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,47,296	2 5
	Rs.	A. P.	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	42,21,700	14 5
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,52,833	14 0	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,48,20,565	2 10
Public Deposits at Branches	2,49,94,004	2 8	Balances with other Banks	5,34,689	11 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,86,66,028	15 6	Bullion	3,76,203	3 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,20,521	14 1	Dead Stock	10,64,513	10 2
Sundries	11,34,771	4 10	Stamps	8,751	8 11
			Sundries	3,69,472	12 6
				4,07,77,598	4 10
				Rs.	A. P.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,45,41,763	13 5
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,82,38,313	0 10
				4,27,80,076	14 3
				RUPES	8,35,57,675 3 1
				RUPES	8,35,57,675 3 1

BANK OF BENGAL, }
Calcutta, 9th September 1880. }

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st August 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).				STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Office.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Office.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Office.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Office.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	June 1880	Aug. 19, 1880	1	Assam	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880	1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880	1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880
2	Military Works Branch	Ditto	Do. 20, "	2	Rajputana	Ditto	Do. 23, "	2	Amritsar and Pathankote	Ditto	Do. 23, "	2	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Ditto	Do. 30, "
3	Port Blair	Ditto	Do. 21, "	3	British Burmah	Ditto	Do. 25, "	3	Umalla and Kalka	Ditto	Do. 24, "	3	Northern Bengal	Ditto	Do. 31, "
4	Central Provinces	Ditto	Do. 24, "	4	Punjab	Ditto	Do. 26, "	4	Indus Valley	Ditto	Do. 26, "	5	Punjab Northern	Ditto	Do. 31, "
5	Rajputana	Ditto	Do. 26, "	5	North-Western Provinces	Ditto	Do. 31, "	5	Hokar	Ditto	Do. 26, "	6	Muttra-Hathras	May 1880	July 21, 1880
6	Madras Agency	Ditto	Do. 26, "	6	Madras	Ditto	Do. 31, "	6	Mysore	Ditto	Do. 27, "	7	Wardian coal	Ditto	Do. 26, "
7	North-Western Provinces	Ditto	Do. 26, "	7	Madras and Oudh.	Ditto	Do. 31, "	7	Indore-Nasirabad	Ditto	Do. 27, "	8	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Ditto	Do. 26, "
8	Madras	Ditto	Do. 26, "	8	Bombay	May 1880	Do. 10, "	8	Ujein and Bhopal	Ditto	Do. 27, "	9	Indus Valley	Ditto	Do. 26, "
9	Central India	Ditto	Do. 26, "					9	Kandahar	Ditto	Do. 27, "	10	Nagpur	Ditto	Do. 26, "
10	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Ditto	Do. 27, "					10	Calcutta & South-Eastern Branch.	Ditto	Do. 30, "	11	Patna and Gaya	Ditto	Do. 28, "
11	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Ditto	Do. 27, "					11	Kathiawar	Ditto	Do. 30, "	12	Rajputana	Ditto	Do. 28, "
12	Madras	Ditto	Do. 27, "					12	Phond and Mamund	Ditto	Do. 31, "	13	Siindia	Ditto	Aug. 10, 1880
13	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Ditto	Do. 27, "					13	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Ditto	Do. 31, "	14	Western Rajputana	Ditto	Do. 31, "
14	Madras	Ditto	Do. 27, "					14	Muttra-Hathras	Ditto	Do. 31, "	15	Siindia	Ditto	Do. 31, "
15	British Burmah	Ditto	Do. 27, "					15	Cawnpore-Farakhabad	May 1880	July 21, 1880	16	Western Rajputana	Ditto	Do. 31, "
16	Bombay	May 1880	Do. 10, "					16	Bareilly-Pilibhit	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880	17	Siindia	Ditto	Do. 31, "
								17	Ghazipur-Dildarnagar	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								18	Achmer-Muttra	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								19	Wardah Coal	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								20	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								21	Punjab Northern	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								22	Nulhati	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								23	Bombay, Eastern Decan	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								24	Patna and Gaya	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								25	Rajputana	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								26	Bellary and Karwar	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								27	Siindia	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								28	Western Rajputana (North-ern Section).	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								29	Western Rajputana (South-ern Section).	Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								30		Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								31		Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				
								32		Ditto	Do. 21, 1880				

A. J. FILGATE, Major, R.E.,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SIMLA,
The 7th September 1880.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1880.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER OF LOAN OF 1878, 4½ PER CENT. FOR PORTION.	TRANSFER OF LOAN OF 1878, 4½ PER CENT. FOR PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEDUCTIBLE 15 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. DEDUCTIBLE 15 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. DEDUCTIBLE 15 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.		
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	OF 1824-26.	OF 1828-29.	OF 1832-33.	OF 1835-36.	OF 1842-43.	OF 1854-55.	TRANSFER OF LOAN OF 1878, 4½ PER CENT. FOR PORTION.							TRANSFER OF LOAN OF 1878, 4½ PER CENT. FOR PORTION.	
Balance of 31st July 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,83,100	2,46,00,000	1,10,72,600	47,95,479	4,43,570	97,11,800	8,63,78,400	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	1,33,200	19,46,61,533
<i>Add—</i>																
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	6,500
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	6,000	26,700	...	...	...	...	33,000
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1880	...	...	...	...	2,500	31,800	3,500	15,700	...	2,000	400	3,09,500	...	...	...	3,79,500
<i>Deduct—</i>																
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,95,600	2,46,31,900	1,10,70,100	47,85,400	4,45,500	97,28,200	8,67,19,100	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	1,33,200	19,50,82,533
	...	...	...	...	8,500	43,600	23,600	2,000	...	2,58,500	11,12,000	...	1,000	...	...	17,20,400
	64,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,97,100	2,45,88,200	1,10,52,500	47,93,400	4,45,500	94,08,700	8,66,07,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,33,62,133

Note.—From 6th June 1887 to 15th June 1887, enforced from India, 3,911 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 8,256 lakhs.

16th "	18-0 to 30th "	4 "	"	9 "
1st July "	to 15th July "	3 "	"	9 "
16th "	" to 31st "	3 "	"	19 "
1st Aug. "	to 15th Aug. "	4 "	"	17 "
		3,925 lakhs.		3,340 "
		535 lakhs.		

Balance against London

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 9th September 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W53	M 39-06757 ... 1,000		Harjimal Kanji Mull, Bombay.
	" -06856 ... 1,000		
W54	M 43-32835 ... 100		Kunniah Lall, Delhi.
W55	M 46-19460 ... 50		J. D'Souza, Junagarh.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H131	C 78-77800 ... 30		Mrs. M. Shanon, Bangalore.
H132	M 47-38345 ... 10		Perozhaw Anderji, Kamp-tee.
H133	M 9-23777 ... 5		J. C. Hobie, Poona.
	M 8-83843 ... 5		
H134	M 50-73287 ... 50		Mrs. Holland, Allahabad.
M52	M 37-88555 ... 100		J. C. Hobie, Poona.
	" -72819 ... 100		
H135	M 9-08750 ... 5		Balaji Vishnoo, Bombay.
H136	M 35-54027 ... 50		Vannarsidass Dulabhdass, Buranpore.
H137	M 43-47834 ... 100		V. Fretwell, Bombay.
H110	M 45-14072 ... 10		Dr. Fairweather, Calcutta.
M55	M 34-30231 ... 20		Kullindass Kassidass, Bombay.
	" -30232 ... 20		

BOMBAY,
The 7th September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
188	O 31-84484 ... 50		Jadu Mondle.
189	O 24-51432 ... 20		
	O 55-74223 ... 20		
	O 56-56748 ... 20		
	O 58-93295 ... 20		
	O 59-44565 ... 20		Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu.
	" -14308 ... 20		
	" -00664 ... 20		
	" -29491 ... 20		
190	O 54-03020 ... 10		Babu Joy Gobind Shome.
	" -08296 ... 10		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
212	O 68-04101 ... 100		Babu Jogendra Nath Chaudhury.
213	O 59-92373 ... 20		Srimati Mukta Kesi Debi.
214	O 14-11454 ... 10		Babu Rudra Kant Talukdar.
215	O 67-29597 ... 100		Babu Sambhu Chunder Lahuri.
216	O 59-99037 ... 20		Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu.
127	L 55-95691 ... 5		The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	" -95692 ... 5		

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8-61215 ... 20		Mr. R. W. S. Pinhey, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 3rd September 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
71	E 15-54906 ... 50		
	" -54907 ... 50		
	" -54908 ... 50		
	" -54909 ... 50		Dr. J. Anderson, Peshawar.
	" -54910 ... 50		
	" -54911 ... 50		
	" -54912 ... 50		
	" -54915 ... 50		
72	E 15-56352 ... 50		Deena Nath Ghose, Cawn-pur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
76	E 16-75442 ... 10		Lieutenant George Frend,
	" -75443 ... 10		Jellalabad.
117	E 17-23074 ... 20		Baboo Nabin Kishen Bose,
			Furcedpur.
125	E 13-69995 ... 100		Behari Lal, Dharamsala.
126	E 13-73251 ... 100		Jamsetji Cussetji, Lahore.
	" -70847 ... 100		
128	E 15-71635 ... 50		Kullian Das, on behalf of
	" -71636 ... 50		Ghosita Mul, Wazirabad.
109	E 8-17373 ... 5		Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Peshawar.
	E 16-68842 ... 10		Kotal.

LAHORE,
The 4th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
43	B 52-97203 ... 10		Rev. M. Packiam, Native
			Missionary, Shiyali.
44	B 57-66869 ... 20		M. M. S. M. Muthumira
	" -79739 ... 20		Rowther & Co., Mutaka-
	" -82725 ... 20		ron Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
102	B 57-59519 ... 20		Mr. H. C. Carey, Suraman-
			galam, Salem.
103	B 60-32937 ... 10		Mr. W. Thomas, Vepery,
	" -39824 ... 10		Madras.
104	B 54-75953 ... 20		Sheikh Ithi Bux, Resi-
			dency Bazar, Indore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 30th August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880-81.			
H9	F 10-74943 ... 100		Nemidass Narrainjee, Bom-
			bay.
H12	F 8-70603 ... 20		Rev. Mr. T. S. Wynkoop,
			Allahabad.
H8	F 7-84041 ... 10		Shrikrishna Ranchode,
			Kapudranj.

NAGPUR,
The 2nd September 1880.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.

(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	Annas.
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	2
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150	4

money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee,

as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

FRED. R. HOGG,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880.

Under authority from the Director General of the Post Office in India, it is hereby intimated that, on and after 1st October next, the limit of money orders drawn on Italy and Denmark will be raised from £10 to £20.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 10th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	18th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	6-30 "	13th "	Str. <i>Malda</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 "	13th "	P. and O. Str. <i>Paonah</i> .
Foreign Mails via Bombay	6-30 "	15th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	14th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 "	16th "	Str. <i>Oriental</i> .
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 "	17th "	Str. <i>Comilla</i> .
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 "	17th "	Str. <i>Meinam</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 "	13th "	Strs. <i>Japan</i> and <i>Moray</i> .
Persian Gulf.	6-30 "	11th "	From Bombay.

* Also via Aden, Mails for Mauritius, Mahe, (Seychelles), Mayotte, Noase Re and Réunion, can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 10th September 1880.

Abrey, W.	Elliot, W. A.	Mulchus, M. C.
Aldham, Alfred C.	Eskil, Esq.	Muno Lai Dey.
Anvil, Lieut.-Col. T.	Ewing, C.	Norton, Washington
Barclay, J. F.	Franky, —	(Manager, Merry Makers.)
Barlow, C.	Fullam, J. P.	O'Sen, A. G.
Barnes, Mrs. H.	Gaynor, Mrs. B. A.	Pereira, Mrs.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)	Gasper, W.	Pereira, J. H.
Barry, Mrs.	Grant, Mrs. E. A.	Radha Kissen Balmokund & Co.
Bartram, W.	Greene, Randal S.	Rallings, Mrs. M. E.
Bastler, G. C.	Greenway, G. W.	Robson, Mrs.
Bastien, W. E.	Hugh, Spencer.	Robinson, Mrs. E.
Bclst, H.	Harvey, Miss M.	Boston, L. W.
Blanchard, Sidney.	Higgins, William.	Saunders, S.
Burgess, Miss.	Hubbard, S. C.	Scott, E.
Caudoo, M. C.	Jenkins, Mrs.	Short, J.
Charles, R. M.	Jennings, W. E.	Sen, G.
Chater, Miss F.	Jones, Mrs.	Smith, A. M. O.
Cock, John.	Kent, W. F.	Soull, Henry.
Debendro Chandra Bose.	Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.	Southon, W.
Decosta, A.	King, James.	Stewart, Mrs. D. J.
DeSouza, J.	Latham Roller & Co.	Tapo Dhun Buttercharjee.
DeSouza, R.	Lee, Mrs. Geo.	Taylor, Miss Kate.
Doucett, T. B.	Lagon, Captain.	Tucker, W. F.
Douglas, R. H.	Lyall, Mrs.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Eadley, Miss Margaret.	Macdonall, A. C.	Wade, Mrs.
Edwards, J. A. W.	Manuel, L. E.	White, R.
Edwards, G. H.	McMahon, Mrs.	William, F.
Edwards, J. H.	Michael, M. G.	
Elloy, H. A.	Mitchell, W. R.	
Elliot, J. L.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrews, S. J.	Hamill, James.	Rae, William.
Anson, Capt.	Hancock, Mrs.	Reid, R.
Bailly, Harris.	Hayward, Miss Isabella.	Rishworth, J.
Barker, T. W.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Roe, Lt. R. J.
Blair, T.	Hopkirk, William.	Subomidt, C.
Blackton, T. W.	Hunter, Oswald.	*Sher Shah, Moonsho.
Bryne, Joseph.	Innis, G. E.	Silvestri, Signora E.
Byford, H.	Jackson, W.	Smith, Douglas.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Kalver, August.	Smith, W.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Kark, Mrs. E.	Sterling, William.
"Carlos."	Littlewood, J. H.	Stuart, F.
C. G. C.	Macdonald, E. B.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Coombs, J. W.	Michael, G.	T. F.
Cooper, J.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Temple, Miss E.
Crowlie, E. T.	Murdoch, Mrs. F.	Thompson, W.
Deseso Conte.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Urbane, W.
Dienyahu, Haddous.	Perks, M. J.	Warde, Mrs.
Evaus, J.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.	Willie.
Garrick, D.	"Presella," R.	Wilson, Alex. S.
Gomes, J.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.	X. Y. Z.
Griffin, W. H.		

Newspapers.

Andrews, S. S.	Innis, G. R.	Wilson, J. H.
Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	

Registered Letters.

Beprodas Pal Chowdry.	Gasper, C. G.	R. Claro.
Burch & Co.	Kurcin All, Sub-Surveyor.	Sura Hena.
"Charing Cross."	Megam, Peter.	Tunc, C.
Dubus, E. E.		

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئیناٹین کے خوب فایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ ،

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانہ میں بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ،

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AT

**NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-
SINKING, &c.,**

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	Rs. 40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	4 ditto	120	These have never been used.
Ditto	60	1½ ditto	75	
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *via* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	Rs. A. P.	
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0	
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3 0 0	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1 8 0	
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1 0 0	
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates	3 0 0	
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	3 8 0	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter
to Government of India.***THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.**

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

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A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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*Just published.**Super-royal octavo, cloth.*

Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh. Price,
Rs. 6; packing and postage, 6 annas.

Army List—New Number.*Corrected to 30th June 1880.*

The Official Quarterly Army List of
H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligi-
ble for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

A.—General Acts.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880. Issue of Rs. 5,00,000, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for five lakhs of Rupees in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan and the interest thereon will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock p.m. of Friday, the 17th day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS,

Secy. to the Port Commissioners.

The 27th August 1880.

FORM OF TENDER.

PORT TRUST $4\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.

To—The Secretary, Port Commissioners.

I beg to apply for _____ debentures of Rs. _____ each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27th, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. _____ being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of October 1880.

Yours, &c.,

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 102272, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Goya Prosad, and last endorsed to Rakhul Chunder Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and

the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT,
65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{001300}{042482}$, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 16th January 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of T. Alamamma, administratrix of T. Streenevasacharyar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MYSOORE STREENEVASA ROW,
Rayalcherroo, Bellary District,
in the Madras Presidency.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Lutchmana Row, and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited :—

No. 066105, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879,
for Rs. 500.

No. 066106, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879,
for Rs. 500.

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTY,
Mint Street, Black Town, Madras.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 37. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Telegraph.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND INDIAN VALUE OF INLAND AND FOREIGN MESSAGES, WITH
ABSTRACTS OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

No. 468T., dated Simla, the 24th August 1880.

From—Colonel R. MURRAY, Director General of Telegraphs in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I have the honor to submit Return of the number and value of State and Private Messages transmitted from each Division of this Department during the year 1879-80, giving the collections on, and the number of, Inland and Foreign messages separately. The

ACTUAL												PERCENTAGE OF											
INCREASE.						DECREASE.						INCREASE.						DECREASE.					
Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.			Foreign.		
No.	Amt.		No.	Amt.		No.	Amt.		No.	Amt.		No.	Amt.		No.	Amt.		No.	Amt.		No.	Amt.	
Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	
81,078	4,42,458	8	...	5,681	8	81,043	448,123	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73,023	98,556	1	36,724	1,42,404	8	109,747	2,41,020	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net						190,790	6,89,143	9	Net						13'80	22'52		Net					

A abstract in the margin exhibits in one view the percentage of increase and decrease in the number

id messages and Indian share of collections under each head, as compared with those of 1878-79.

Abstracts of Foreign Traffic under heads of *Sent*, *Received* and *Transit*, and of the number messages sent and received by the *Indo-European* and *Red Sea* routes, respectively, are also ded.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" during the year 1879-80, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1879-80.										NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1878-79.										
DIVISIONS.	INLAND.					FOREIGN.					INLAND.					FOREIGN.				
	State.		Private.			State.		Private.			State.		Private.			State.		Private.		
	Value.		Value.			Value.		Value.			Value.		Value.			Value.		Value.		
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	A.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	A.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	A.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	A.
Arakan...	917	2,506	12	8,903	17,778	0	...	...	...	...	917	2,206	13	9,338	19,298	9	735	1,794	8	8,711
Assam...	8,433	23,082	8	21,251	30,703	13	...	...	...	...	29,831	54,212	0	10,333	19,004	1	25,416	34,761	7	2
Bellary...	4,733	10,272	7	24,405	31,757	5	3	82	12	249	712	6	4,738	10,355	3	24,654	32,488	11	29,390	42,821
Bengal...	23,905	1,13,034	7	171,276	2,70,568	13	450	9,254	15	30,086	1,29,638	14	29,255	1,22,239	6	201,363	4,00,205	11	239,617	5,22,495
Bombay	29,708	1,08,637	7	204,884	2,76,628	13	817	6,455	7	101,957	4,11,017	10	30,655	1,14,992	14	306,911	6,57,046	7	337,426	9,02,039
B. Burma	9,206	29,663	11	69,437	1,23,140	7	108	644	3	13,711	40,663	12	9,315	20,148	0	82,248	1,63,904	3	91,583	1,94,652
Ceylon...	1,931	2,654	8	52,137	98,189	14	65	604	3	5,635	26,636	7	1,996	8,258	11	57,772	1,15,015	5	59,785	1,18,274
Dacca...	6,153	12,406	13	19,592	26,817	11	2	19	13	189	681	9	6,155	12,426	10	19,751	27,509	4	25,936	39,635
Manjam...	5,235	13,968	0	61,095	88,056	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,235	13,968	0	62,503	90,081	12	65,035	1,04,049
Indore...	5,061	13,449	9	49,276	59,035	15	3	40	4	99	317	7	5,064	13,468	13	49,375	59,353	6	54,530	72,552
Madras...	7,344	19,237	1	71,739	1,05,060	12	56	426	3	53,508	2,38,158	13	7,400	19,663	4	125,294	3,47,219	9	132,094	3,69,882
Malabar	4,877	15,407	0	45,026	68,206	12	46	268	7	1,457	4,711	6	4,923	15,676	7	40,453	72,918	2	54,406	93,593
Nagpur...	5,476	11,110	12	22,565	24,398	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,575	11,110	12	22,651	24,624	15	28,226	35,735
Oudh and Rohilkand	9,741	21,454	5	32,393	40,353	10	2	25	3	225	709	12	9,743	21,478	8	32,619	41,003	6	42,961	62,071
Punjab...	109,200	6,25,391	14	101,639	1,60,655	7	965	19,644	15	1,559	11,251	14	103,271	5,45,036	13	103,228	1,71,837	6	206,499	7,18,974
Rajputana	3,925	10,154	3	15,359	17,652	9	17	215	1	49	137	7	3,945	10,369	4	15,408	19,069	15	19,353	28,459
Sindh...	56,569	2,55,604	2	63,366	96,459	8	737	11,709	3	80,999	1,09,775	6	57,346	2,07,397	5	84,365	2,05,234	14	111,711	4,75,642
TOTAL...	280,632	11,89,035	7	1,037,930	15,32,658	15	15,372	49,232	11	231,257	9,79,996	15	283,864	12,35,865	2	1,268,617	35,12,601	14	1,562,511	37,43,530
TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.										TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.										
Inland {					No.					Inland {					No.					
Departmental					Rs.					Departmental					Rs.					
Railway					A.					Railway					A.					
Foreign {					Rs.					Foreign {					Rs.					
Departmental					A.					Departmental					A.					
Railway					A.					Railway					A.					
TOTAL					Total					TOTAL					Total					
1,046,730					1,046,730					1,046,730					1,046,730					
20,52,559					20,52,559					20,52,559					20,52,559					
127,121					127,121					127,121					127,121					
197,679					197,679					197,679					197,679					
191					191					191					191					
1,371,721					1,371,721					1,371,721					1,371,721					
30,59,396					30,59,396					30,59,396					30,59,396					

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

ROUTE.																									TOT.		
WEST.															EAST.												
VIA TEHRAN.			VIA TURKEY.			PERSIAN GULF.			VIA SUZ.			VIA AMUR.			VIA MADRAS.			VIA RANGOON.			NATIVE BURMA.			No.			
No.	Indian Value.		No.	Indian Value.		No.	Indian Value.		No.	Indian Value.		No.	Indian Value.		No.	Indian Value.		No.	Indian Value.		No.	Indian Value.					
	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.				
15,818	97,065	1	1,471	6,669	8	829	5,510	5	48,027	1,97,467	12	15	56	7	9,634	31,993	7	1,367	4,939	2	4,257	6,940	9	81,418	3		
12,071	83,230	14	1,570	6,064	9	798	3,593	1	44,190	1,65,716	7	4	6	5	9,124	31,708	12	1,426	4,585	6	3,145	5,423	0	72,328	3		
27,889	1,80,295	18	3,041	12,734	1	1,627	8,903	6	92,217	3,63,184	8	19	62	12	19,759	63,792	3	2,793	9,524	8	7,402	12,363	9	153,746	6		
130	635	10	817	1,148	7	171	430	11	38,080	1,89,433	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,708	1
1	1	14	4	9	12	...	...	...	347	1,913	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	139	1	1	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,064	21,324	9	440	2,077	5	80	296	5	35,598	1,08,123	10	1	4	8	...	...	...	450	2,157	2	...	...	...	...	41,648	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	114	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	
...	...	...	24	123	6	17	68	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
1	12	12	17	83	4	16	57	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	0	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	4
5,196	21,974	13	802	3,442	2	293	842	4	74,060	3,59,724	6	2	14	14	3	23	0	457	2,160	10	...	...	...	...	80,813	3
GRAND TOTAL																									...	234,559	10

of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for year 1879-80.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
Via Teheran...	12,071	15,818	27,889	20.59	23.92	22
„ Turkey ...	1,570	1,471	3,041	2.68	2.22	2
Persian Gulf via Kurrachi.	798	829	1,627	1.36	1.25	1
Via Suez ...	44,190	48,027	92,217	75.37	72.61	71
TOTAL ...	58,629	66,145	124,774	100.00	100.00	100

DEPARTMENT

Prices Current of Food-grain

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i> .			Bulr Pen		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	8 5	9 0	8 2	...	...	...	14 10	14 11	13 0	16 11	17 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 6	14 10	7 5	15 13	15 13	8 8	25 14	25 14	15 2	29 1	...	...
Godavery	8 2	8 2	7 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	9 6	16 0	17 0	12 8	24 0	36 8	16 5	...	...	...
Kistna	8 13	8 13	6 6	...	...	...	15 6	15 11	12 6	16 5	16 13	13 10	18 11	19 8	...	...	...	...
Nellore	8 2	9 0	7 3	...	...	...	13 6	12 14	11 14	18 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	20 14	...	...	...
Cuddapah	10 5	9 14	8 2	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 2	13 5	13 5	12 6	22 2	22 14	16 10	24 1	...	...
Bellary	9 10	10 2	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 3	14 0	14 0	10 13	26 13	26 13	16 8	22 1	...	...
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	5 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 3	11 13	11 13	10 0	30 23	13 13	6 22	...	...	...
Madras	7 11	7 11	7 6	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	9 6	11 14	11 14	10 3	20 3	18 11	11 8	21	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	10 14	13 3	12 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	8 8	8 8	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 10	13 8	15 0	13 3	27 5	27 5	18 3	32 3	...	...
South Arcot	7 0	6 3	5 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 6	14 0	14 0	11 6	...	...	19 5	21 1	...	...
Tanjore	7 5	7 5	5 14	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	19 2	20 11	15 22	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	7 14	7 14	6 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 11	9 11	13 0	13 13	10 2	22 6	22 6	14 0	21 1	...	...
Madura	8 3	9 6	7 13	...	...	...	12 3	12 10	9 6	12 11	13 2	9 14	22 11	21 5	14 10	23 1	...	...
Tinnevely*	7 13	7 6	5 10	...	...	...	13 8	12 11	8 14	14 0	13 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	7 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 10	9 14	12 11	13 2	10 6	21 11	19 2	19 2	20 1	...	...
Nilgiris	6 6	6 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	15 6	15 6	6 15	6 15	...	...
Salem	7 13	7 13	4 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 11	11 10	12 6	10 0	22 5	20 11	16 11	21 1	...	...
South Canara	7 5	7 11	6 3	...	...	...	8 11	9 3	7 8	11 13	12 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	7 14	7 10	7 14	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 11	13 0	13 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	9 15	9 15	6 15	16 14	16 14	14 10	7 11	7 11	5 15	10 7	10 2	7 11	16 4	15 7	10 10	13 1	...	...
Ahmedabad	15 4	15 4	7 12	22 12	22 8	12 8	6 12	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 0	7 12	21 0	21 8	9 0	19 1	...	...
Kaira	12 13	13 5	6 15	26 10	26 10	11 7	8 10	8 10	6 10	11 7	11 14	8 0	17 12	21 5	...	17 1	...	...
Surat	12 0	12 0	8 0	7 10	7 10	3 10	8 0	8 0	6 4	9 0	9 6	7 3	19 0	19 10	9 4	16 1	...	...
Broach	12 4	13 5	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 10	10 0	10 0	8 14	16 0	16 0	9 11	16 1	...	...
Tanna (Salsette)	7 12	7 12	6 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	9 1	11 1	...	...
Colaba (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 7	9 10	9 10	7 11	18 11	18 11	15 7	16 1	...	...
Nasik	12 3	12 3	7 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	8 15	8 2	17 8	17 8	...	13 1	...	...
Ahmednagar	11 6	11 9	7 10	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	9 1	9 1	7 10	15 3	15 3	10 6	13 1	...	...
Poona	9 3	9 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	9 4	12 1	...	...
Sholapur	12 11	11 9	7 5	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 3	9 14	9 14	8 1	19 13	19 10	9 3	18 1	...	...
Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	10 0	9 14	5 15	15 0	14 8	...	7 12	7 12	5 4	9 12	9 12	8 6	25 14	25 8	12 6	25 14	...	...
Satara	9 6	9 6	6 1	...	...	...	7 0	6 14	6 3	8 9	7 14	7 2	12 10	12 5	8 2	11 1	...	...
Belgaum	8 0	8 0	5 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	9 0	10 8	8 0	9 8	11 0	8 8	16 0	17 8	8 9	12 19	...	...
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	18 0	...	...
Ratnagiri	7 15	7 15	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	5 11	9 14	9 14	7 12	...	...	...	10 1	...	...
Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	...	...
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 14	8 14	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	29 1	29 1	18 14	20 0	...	...
Aden	6 9	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	8 0	8 0	11 3	7 0	...	...
Asirgarh	12 5	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 2	10 0	7 2	11 2	12 0	9 0	20 4	22 0	11 0	18 4	...	...
Baroda	9 11	9 2	6 12	16 4	17 2	9 9	7 7	7 7	6 2	10 4	10 9	8 7	18 5	17 11	9 9	16 0	...	...
Dasa	16 4	16 5	8 12	...	...	...	5 14	4 14	4 12	7 4	6 14	5 8	25 4	21 13	9 8	22 13	...	...
Nimach	13 8	13 8	10 11	19 0	19 0	14 15	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	5 8	22 0	22 8	13 15	15 0	...	...
Nasirabad	16 4	15 11	11 7	24 3	22 9	19 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...
Itajkot	16 11	16 4	7 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	22 0	21 0	8 10	15 8	...	...
Upper Sindh Frontier	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	10 10	10 10	9 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	14 8	...	...
Haidarabad (Nakur)	15 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	6 4	11 4	11 4	8 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	...	...
Shikarpur	10 4	11 8	10 2	15 10	16 0	15 14	8 0	8 0	5 11	11 6	11 8	8 0	14 13	15 11	...	15 8	...	...
Jhar and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 4	15 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 13	...	...
<i>Western Districts.</i>																		
Burdwan	16 8a	14 8	11 8	30 0	28 0	17 12	17 8	17 4	11 14	19 4	18 12	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	15 0b	15 0	11 12	18 0	18 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	10 0	24 8	24 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	17 8c	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	11 4	22 8	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	16 0d	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	14 8	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wheat 16 to 17 1/2 paces, barley 17 to 20 paces, best rice 15 to 17 1/2 paces, common rice 16 to 21 paces, and gram 19 to 24 paces.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of August 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millots, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawas, Cheena, Coraloo, Murh- wa, Nuggies), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.	
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
29 5	29 5	19 0	46 2	46 10	22 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	10 14	10 8	12 0	215 13	10 14	10 8	12 0	215 13	10 14	10 8	12 0	Ganjam	
32 5	30 5	16 3	37 6	37 6	19 14†	86 6	86 6	87 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	87 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	87 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatnam	
29 2	34 10	20 0	35 11	35 11	24 2	243 0	291 10	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery	
35 5	32 5	19 10	29 2	30 13	19 6	145 13	145 13	145 13	13 2	13 2	12 13	145 13	13 2	13 2	12 13	145 13	13 2	13 2	12 13	Kistna	
27 5	27 5	23 8	21 0	17 13	18 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore	
29 3	30 0	21 0	27 2	26 11	16 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	Cuddapah	
81 0	31 0	17 14	28 0	29 2	17 14	97 3	97 3	92 5	13 2	13 2	12 13	92 5	13 2	13 2	12 13	92 5	13 2	13 2	12 13	Bellary	
28 6	29 11	15 8	25 2	22 8	15 0	179 13	...	243 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	243 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	243 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	Kurnool	
22 6	22 6	18 11	25 5	25 5	17 8	87 8	87 8	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras	
22 5	21 14	17 13	25 0	25 0	18 2	97 3	97 3	108 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	108 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	108 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput	
25 10	26 8	22 5	25 8	29 8	18 11	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot	
23 13	23 13†	19 2	25 10	25 10	19 3	201 11	201 11	206 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	206 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	206 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	South Arcot	
23 6	21 2†	15 2	21 0	21 0	14 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	Tanjore	
21 0	22 5	15 11	22 5	22 5	16 3	121 8	121 8	170 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	170 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	170 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	Trichinopoly	
23 3	23 3	15 8	21 6	24 0	16 0	126 6	145 13	145 13	13 10	14 0	13 2	145 13	13 10	14 0	13 2	145 13	13 10	14 0	13 2	Madura	
...	...	...	22 6	21 10	13 14	81 10	81 10†	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 13	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 13	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 13	Tinnevely
21 5	21 5	19 11	23 11	23 11	19 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore	
17 6	14 6	14 6	16 10	16 10	14 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris	
21 0	19 8	18 0	23 3	22 6	18 14	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 0	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 0	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 0	Salem	
14 2	14 8	14 8	16 3	16 3	12 2	94 5	95 3	98 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	98 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	98 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	South Canara	
18 3	18 3	13 2	21 0	21 0	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar	
10 5	9 11	9 6	15 12	17 3	10 7	54 9	54 9	54 9	11 0	11 0	11 0	54 9	11 0	11 0	11 0	54 9	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	
...	...	...	19 9	16 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	15 4	16 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Surat
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	8 14†	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12†	12 12†	12 12†	106 0	12 12†	12 12†	12 12†	106 0	12 12†	12 12†	12 12†	Broach
11 4	11 4	9 5	11 13	11 13	8 9	71 1	71 1	71 0	9 13	9 13	9 9	71 0	9 13	9 13	9 9	71 0	9 13	9 13	9 9	Tanna (Salsette)	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	7 8	85 0	85 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Colaba (Alibag)
...	...	...	17 1	18 7	9 13	140 0	140 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	11 13	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 13	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)
16 0	16 0	12 5	17 0	17 0	9 8	128 0	128 0	140 0	12 1	11 6	11 2	140 0	12 1	11 6	11 2	140 0	12 1	11 6	11 2	Nasik	
...	...	...	15 4	14 15	9 3	106 4	106 4	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 10	106 4	11 4	11 4	9 10	106 4	11 4	11 4	9 10	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	10 8	10 8	8 14	76 0	10 8	10 8	8 14	76 0	10 8	10 8	8 14	Poona
...	...	...	19 2	17 5	9 2	80 0	80 0	116 0	11 3	11 3	9 12	80 0	11 3	11 3	9 12	80 0	11 3	11 3	9 12	Sholapur
...	...	...	15 11	14 11	8 2	150 0	180 0	...	9 12	9 10†	11 3	150 0	9 12	9 10†	11 3	150 0	9 12	9 10†	11 3	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)
...	...	...	13 10	13 0	8 7	110 15	105 15	105 15	9 7	9 6	9 8	110 15	9 7	9 6	9 8	110 15	9 7	9 6	9 8	Satara
19 8	19 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	113 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Belgaum	
24 0	24 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	80 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	80 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
12 5	12 5	11 12	12 10	12 10	8 7	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 6	12 15	120 0	10 6	10 6	12 15	120 0	10 6	10 6	12 15	Ratnagiri	
15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	10 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	10 0	9 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
26 10	26 10	10 0	24 9	24 9	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	
...	...	...	6 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden
...	...	...	18 13	18 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh
...	...	...	15 2	15 2	8 7	80 0	80 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Baroda
...	...	...	21 8	18 14	10 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Disa
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 7	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Nimach
...	...	...	24 9†	24 0†	15 1	75 0	76 9	90 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Nasirabad
...	...	...	19 0	19 4	8 2	70 0	70 0	65 0	46 0	50 0	60 0	70 0	46 0	50 0	60 0	70 0	46 0	50 0	60 0	Rajkot
7 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	14 0	10 8	105 0	105 0	101 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Karachi
...	...	...	13 10	13 6	12 6	250 0	255 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	Haidarabad (Nakur)
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Shikarpur
...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
Western Districts.																					
...	...	...	20 0	16 8	11 12	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 8	10 24	9 12	80 0	10 8	10 24	9 12	80 0	10 8	10 24	9 12	Burdwan
...	...	...	16 12	16 4	10 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly
...	...	...	20 0	18 12	11 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	80 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	110 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Howrah

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 21 seers, best rice 12-3 to 35 seers, common rice 14 to 28 seers, and grain 11 to 22 8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 29 seers, and grain 12 to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Eolus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet, (Cumbo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetum Spicatum</i> .		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
<i>Central Districts.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Deotia	15 4	14 0	11 7	22 0	20 0	13 5	6 6	6 0	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 15	16 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	11 13	32 0	29 1	17 4	7 4	8 8	6 4	14 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assore	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	9 7	17 4	16 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorshedabad	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 0	21 0	10 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	13 8	13 8	10 8	22 8	17 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	10 13	24 0	21 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalnahye	17 8	17 4	12 0	33 12	33 12	13 8	18 0	12 0	9 0	22 8	16 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	20 0	20 0	10 2	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grana	16 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	8 4	28 8	26 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	22 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	7 8	30 0	22 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	3 8	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydarguri	8 7	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	12 5	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
Acca	15 3	16 0	10 8	30 0	30 0	12 4	22 8	20 0	9 6	25 0	25 0	11 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
Arreedpore	20 0	20 8	13 0	40 0	31 0	15 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	21 0	21 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	9 0	35 8	27 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	20 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	8 14	16 0	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Behar.</i>																		
Atna	21 0	22 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	12 0	13 5	8 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atna	20 0	20 0	13 4	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atna	18 8	19 0	12 4	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	13 0	24 8	23 0	17 0	...	...	18 0
Arjeeling	20 8	20 8	11 0	37 8	34 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	22 0	20 0	13 0	35 0	34 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	17 8	17 8	12 4	33 0	31 8	18 12	9 4	8 8	6 0	17 8	17 0	13 8	28 0	32 0	18 0	...	...	...
Arjeeling	22 0	22 0	14 0	36 0	34 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	19 15	19 15	13 10	31 8	31 8	16 12	12 9	13 10	8 6	17 13	18 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	17 11	17 11	12 0	37 14	37 14	18 15	16 6	16 7	10 1	18 5	18 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	16 0	18 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	18 8	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa.</i>																		
Atna	17 1	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	15 12	10 8	15 12	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	11 13	9 3	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 12	15 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	29 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chota Nagpore—South- Eastern Frontier Agency.</i>																		
Arjeeling	15 0	22 18	11 4	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	12 0	13 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	19 0	20 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	12 0	12 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeling	13 4	13 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...

In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 15-1 seers, barley 20 to 23-8 seers, best rice 6-10 to 7-4 seers, common rice 13-5 to 16 seers, and gram 17-6 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 7-12 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 17-13 to 21 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 5 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers.

In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 10 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 22-8 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 17-4 to 36 seers, and gram 6-10 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 21-4 seers, and gram 15 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets (in Kursong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kursong) 16 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 8 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12-8 to 28 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jafferungo) 20 seers, barley (in Jafferungo) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goulundo) 19 seers, barley (in Goulundo) 32 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram (in Goulundo) 13 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 27 seers, common rice 19 to 37 seers, and gram 8 to 14-8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 24 seers.

India for the 1st half of August 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Itagi, &c. (Kavaru, Voragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murh- wa, Naglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	20 0	18 0	11 10	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta	Central Districts.	
...	17 0	17 10	11 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 6	10 0	9 0	21-Pergunnahs		
...	21 5	20 0	11 0	120 0	...	100 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	16 0	16 12	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	24 0	23 8	11 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Moorshedabad		
...	13 8	15 0	10 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Dinagapore		
...	21 5	21 9	10 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Rajshahye		
...	9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	200 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore		
...	16 8	16 8	9 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	Bogra		
...	19 0	19 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Pabna		
8 0	9 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jalpaiguri		
...	18 0	19 0	10 12	106 8	95 0	106 0	9 8	9 8	8 14	Dacca	Eastern Districts.	
...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Farrakpore		
...	14 0	12 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	16 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	15 0	14 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
...	11 4	11 4	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chittagong		
...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nonkholy		
...	9 0	9 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
...	25 0	27 0	14 12	100 0	88 0	140 0	8 12	8 14	8 14	Patna	Behar.	
...	25 0	25 8	14 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Gya		
29 0	28 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Shahabad		
30 0	27 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Darbhanga		
...	24 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	8 4	Mozufferpore		
25 8	26 0	17 8	25 8	24 8	14 0	150 0	160 0	190 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Saran		
...	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumaparan		
...	25 3	25 3	13 10	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	23 5	23 6	12 15	132 9	132 9	126 4	9 15	9 2	8 13	Bhagalpur		
...	18 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	20 0	20 0	11 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
9 3	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	15 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cuttack	Orissa.	
...	13 13	11 13	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
...	13 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
...	40 0	27 8	22 0	21 0	12 2	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Hazaribagh	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.	
34 0	34 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 0	6 0	4 8	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	61 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Mambhoom		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 28 seers and common rice 20 to 32 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 22 seers, barley 27-8 to 35 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 21-4 to 22 seers, lesser millets 36 seers, and gram 24 to 30-4 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 17-8 seers, and gram 26 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize or (in Andhoobani) 60 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 30 seers, barley 20 to 55 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 26-4 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 30 seers, barley 20 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 21-4 seers, lesser millets 24 to 30-4 seers, and gram 26 to 30 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 19 seers, great millet 22 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 seers, and gram 27 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley (in Soopole) 32 seers, best rice 18 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, murwa 40 seers, and gram 22 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 21-8 to 21 seers, lesser millets 30 to 55 seers, Indian-corn 26 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 23-8 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-7 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 19 seers, murwa 34 seers, and gram 24 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 24 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

[illegible]

India for the 1st half of August 1880—continued.

IN SHEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Mitacum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	No return received			Sylhet	ASSAM.	
...	No return received			Cachar		
...	No return received			Golapara		
...	No return received			Garo Hills		
...	No return received			Kamrup		
...	No return received			Darrang		
...	No return received			Nowgong		
...	No return received			Sibsagar		
...	No return received			Lakhimpur		
...	No return received			Khási & Jaintia Hills		
...	No return received			Naga Hills		
...	15 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Dehra Dun	N. W. PROVINCES.	
...	18 5	18 5	15 0	107 0	129 0	129 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	Saharanpur		
...	17 6	17 0	15 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	18 12	18 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	...	Meerut		
...	21 14	21 8	17 0	130 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	21 8	21 8	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	No return received			Kanun		
...	9 0	9 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	249 0	7 0	7 0	6 14	Garhwal		
...	21 6	20 4	16 5	112 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	21 14	21 14	15 10	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad	N. W. PROVINCES.	
...	21 0	24 9	17 1	192 0	192 0	168 0	9 14	9 14	9 14	Budaun		
...	22 8	23 2	13 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	Bareilly		
...	24 4	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 4	9 12	Shahjahanpur		
...	18 12	20 0	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Tarai Pergunnahs		
...	No return received			Muttra		
...	19 0	19 0	15 8	80 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Agra		
...	21 15	21 4	13 13	151 12	151 12	136 4	...	...	12 14	Farrukhabad		
...	18 12	17 12	14 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	19 8	19 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etawah	N. W. PROVINCES.	
...	22 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Etah		
...	25 0	25 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	25 8	25 8	15 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhansi		
...	31 0	30 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 8	7 8	Lalitpur		
...	22 0	22 0	15 0	125 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	22 8	22 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	26 8	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	...	...	...	Banda		
...	22 8	22 4	13 10	120 0	135 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Allahabad		
...	24 6	23 1	16 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur	N. W. PROVINCES.	
...	29 10	29 10	16 15	169 8	169 8	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	27 0	26 1	15 4	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	26 8	26 8	15 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	23 10	23 10	14 0	155 0	155 0	177 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	22 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	24 15	23 14	13 5	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	8 14	Benares		
...	24 7	25 1	14 13	154 8	154 8	206 0	8 6	7 12	7 11	Ghaziipur		
...	27 8	26 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 5	9 5	...	Balia		
...	No return received			Pilibhit		
18 12*	28 8	19 12	23 12	23 4	14 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Lucknow	N. W. PROVINCES.	
26 0†	26 0	18 0	21 0	21 4	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unao		
30 0‡	30 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bira Banki		
21 0§	21 0	21 8	27 8	28 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 12	Sitapur		
...	25 5	26 4	16 0	280 0	280 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 15	Hardui		
44 0	40 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	24 8	23 12	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fyzabad		
30 0¶	36 0	34 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Blumraich		
31 7||	36 12	31 12	28 0	26 8	19 14	240 0	240 0	200 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Gonda		
34 0	36 0	46 0	28 0	21 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rai Bareilly	N. W. PROVINCES.	
34 0	36 0	46 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultanpur		
34 2	33 1	21 1	23 0	22 8	14 0	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 5	8 3	8 3	Partabgarh		
...	18 0	17 12	16 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi		
...	17 8	18 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgaon		
...	18 0	19 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Karnal [a]		
...	22 0	23 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 4	8 0	9 8	Hisar		
...	20 0	20 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 4	8 0	Rohitak		
...	26 0	26 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Sirsa		
...	18 1	19 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Umballa	PUNJAB.	
...	19 0	20 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	109 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Ludhiana [a]		
...	12 8	12 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Simla		
...	18 0	20 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Jullundur [a]		
...	18 8	18 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Hoshiarpur		
...	11 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kangra		
...		
...		
...		

Description of En.
 * Matri.
 † Choti jowar.
 ‡ Kodon.
 § Jowar, makai, b.
 || Laharra, sawan,
 ¶ Laharra, kodon,
 ¶ Peas, arhar, and

[a] Barley rising.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common). ^o			Great Millet (Cholun, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Belrueh, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisillaria Spicata.								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar	15 0	16 8	13 8	23 8	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 0	21	8 24	17	0 16	8 17	8 14	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot	15 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20	0 21	0 13	8 16	0 16	0 13	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	19 8	20 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20	0 20	0 14	0 12	0 12	0 12	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	14 8	16 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22	0 25	0 14	0 15	0 15	0 14	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore	16 0	17 0	14 0	26 0	28 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	26	0 29	0 17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	14 8	15 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20	0 24	0 15	0 14	0 14	0 12	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	10 0	10 10	10 4	13 0	13 4	11 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	7 4	18	0 19	0 12	0 13	0 13	0 11	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	13 12	15 0	12 8	20 12	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20	12 20	0 12	0 16	0 16	0 13	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	15 4	15 6	12 12	21 0	20 12	18 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21	8 20	8 14	0 18	8 18	0 14	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpúr	13 0	13 12	11 8	18 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	16	0 16	0 9	0 15	0 15	0 10	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan	12 8	13 8	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	21	0 20	0 13	8 16	0 16	0 12	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang	12 0	12 12	12 4	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 16	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery	14 4	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	12	0 12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	13 4	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	18	0 18	0 12	0 16	0 16	0 11	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 8	10 1	12 8	13 2	13 12	16 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	11	14 11	4 10	6 12	8 11	4 11	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khán	13 2	13 7	12 13	15 15	15 15	13 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	13	12 13	12 8	12 15	0 13	12 10	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	9 13	10 5	11 9	12 10	15 5	16 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	10	0 10	0 13	12 8	12 7	8 12	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	6 5	6 14	6 11	7 12	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 5	7	14 8	8 7	3	...	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohát	7 0	7 3	8 1	9 0	10 7	10 0	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 10	8	12 8	14 18	15 8	12 8	10 8	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Huzára	11 4	10 8	7 8	18 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 8	18	0 17	0 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	14 12	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	10 4	18	4 18	0 12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandára	17 0	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	18	8 18	8 15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	17 8	19 8	11 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 12	10 8	10 0	9 0	21	12 21	0 14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghat	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	17 12	18 8	11 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	16 0	16 8	12 8	26	0 27	0 13	8 17	0 17	0 12	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor	23 4	23 0	11 0	35 0	39 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	7 8	33	0 30	0 14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	27 0	27 0	11 12	...	27 8	...	14 12	14 8	9 12	15 12	15 8	10 12	14	0 44	0 15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	18 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	19 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	8 0	21	0 21	0 10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	14 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	18	0 18	0 12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 7	14 15	9 0	...	...	...	5 10	6 12	4 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	25	0 25	0 11	8 24	0 22	0 11	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	18 0	18 4	10 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	8 0	15 8	15 8	9 0	30	0 30	0 12	0 22	0 22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	20	12 22	8 11	4 18	0 18	0 12	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	26 0	27 10	20 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 5	13 8	25 8	25 5	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	21 0	19 0	14 12	...	...	...	23 0	24 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	32 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávári	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	Arakan Division.																								
	Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyauk-pyoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																								
	Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonkwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basscin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thurrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																								
	Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shway-gyeen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	10 6	10 8	7 3	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	8 12	9 11	9 4	9 9	17	4 17	4 14	7 20	1	...	1 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum	11 1	11 1	7 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 11	9 9	9 6	8 11	18	1 18	5 15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chuddergat	8 8	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	8 8	9 12	17	0 16	12 15	0 22	8 19	0 15	0	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of August 1880 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Chasna, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nangle), <i>Panicum Miliaceum</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	17 8	19 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	12 3	12 3	12 3	Amritsar	PUNJAB—continued.	
...	16 0	17 0	13 12	120 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	Siālkot [a]		
...	17 0	20 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gurdāspur		
...	17 0	19 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Lahore [b]		
...	20 0	24 0	17 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	Ferozepore [c]		
...	16 8	17 8	14 0	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujranwāla [b]		
...	11 0	12 0	10 8	40 0	40 0	50 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Rāwalpiudi		
...	15 12	18 0	13 12	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhelum		
...	17 2	18 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujrat		
...	15 8	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpūr		
...	15 8	17 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Mooltan		
...	14 12	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	Jhang		
...	16 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
...	14 8	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	11 6	11 9	12 8	87 8	87 8	100 0	35 0	35 0	31 14	Dera Ismail Khān		
...	12 13	12 13	11 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	16 4	16 4	18 12	Dera Ghāzi Khān		
...	10 10	11 11	11 14	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Dannu		
...	6 3	7 12	7 1	48 0	48 0	78 8	22 7	25 0	32 6	Peshāwar		
...	7 12	7 14	8 7	52 8	63 12	102 0	58 8	61 3	61 3	Kohāt [a]		
...	10 0	10 0	8 4	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Hazāra		
...	15 4	15 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Nāgpur	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	9 0	Bhindāra		
...	No return received			Chānda		
...	17 4	18 4	10 2	160 0	160 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Wardha		
...	21 0	21 0	10 0	275 0	275 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Bālgubāt		
...	25 0	26 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 4	7 12	Jubbulpore		
...	28 0	27 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Saugor		
40 0	44 0	20 0	44 0	42 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Damoh		
...	26 0	27 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	240 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Seoni		
25 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Manilla		
15 0	15 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Betāl		
16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwāra		
...	21 6	21 8	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
...	24 12	26 4	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	8 12	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	19 15	20 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 0	Nimār		
...	20 0	21 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 2	7 10	8 0	Raipur		
...	21 0	23 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
105 0	105 0	90 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Bilāspur		
...	No return received			Upper Godāvāri		
Arakan Division.														
Akyab														
Kyonk-pyoo														
Sandoway														
Pegu Division.														
Rangoon														
Thonkwa														
Bassein														
Henzada														
Tharrawaddy														
Prome														
Thayetmyo														
Tenasserim Division.														
Amherst														
Tavoy														
Mergui														
Shway-gyeen														
Toungoo														
...	15 2	15 8	8 14	112 0	112 0	105 0	8 14	8 14	8 12	Secunderabad	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	
...	16 2	15 8	9 4	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
...	14 12	14 12	8 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Chudderghat		
...	15 0	15 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amrāoti		
...	16 0	17 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
...	14 0	16 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Buldāna		
...	13 8	13 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wūr		
10 0	10 4	7 0	15 8	15 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bāsim		
...		

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Jowar rising.
[c] Jowar and gram rise

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetum Spicatum.</i>								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
angalore	8 7	8 7	5 13	9 1	9 0	7 8	10 7	10 9	10 2	11 8	11 14	11 4	21 0	24 0	20 2	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
olar	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
amkūr	7 0	7 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 12	11 4	10 8	33 0	33 0	4 25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ysore	9 0	9 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
assan	7 6	6 13	4 7	9 7	8 6	5 4	12 10	12 10	8 6	14 11	14 11	12 10	29 6	25 3	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
imooga	9 0	10 0	5 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
adur	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	32 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
italdroog	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 14	6 11	5 2	10 14	10 4	8 15	15 14	15 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
org . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ypore	14 8	14 3	12 10	21 8	22 0	18 6	6 0	6 0	5 9	8 0	8 0	7 4	24 0	23 0	18 6	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4
ishengurh	15 12	16 0	...	22 4	21 8	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	18 8	17 8	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
wur	17 0	17 0	14 9	23 13	23 14	20 9	8 7	8 7	7 4	10 12	10 15	8 8	26 4	27 9	19 8	24 0	25 3	25 3	25 3	25 3	25 3	25 3	25 3	25 3
hurt pore (City) . . . . .	...	17 0	14 2	...	26 0	20 8	...	6 8	6 9	...	7 0	8 9	...	30 0	18 11	...	26 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
jmere	15 8	15 4	13 0	23 8	22 8	21 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
oli Cantonment	17 8	16 5	11 11	25 6	24 4	18 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	25 0	25 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
inpura	17 0	15 12	13 0	25 0	24 0	16 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
oliee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
u	13 8	13 0	10 6	20 0	17 8	14 8	4 12	4 12	4 8	6 0	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
adra	15 4	14 8	10 14	22 8	21 4	14 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
illy Tracts of Meywar	21 0	20 0	11 0	35 0	37 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eywar (Oodeypore)	12 14	12 1	10 15	21 1	19 14	17 15	7 0	7 0	6 4	12 8	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
inswara (Meywar Agency)	21 0	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rtabgarh (")	15 5	15 0	9 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	11 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arwar (Jodhpore)	16 11	15 0	12 13	23 12	21 14	17 8	5 0	5 0	4 6	6 4	6 4	5 10	23 2	21 4	11 4	20 10	17 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
kaneer	9 8	9 6	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ondee	17 8	17 4	13 0	27 8	26 8	19 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	27 0	25 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
stah	18 0	17 0	13 2	28 0	25 0	19 0	6 10	6 10	6 14	7 12	7 12	7 12	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nk	17 5	17 5	10 9	27 1	26 12	16 10	7 0	7 0	6 3	9 0	9 0	7 3	29 9	28 10	17 1	24 0	22 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
allawar	15 3	15 3	12 5	21 13	21 13	15 15	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	5 1	22 2	21 9	20 5	14 10	14 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
ahpoora	16 8	16 8	12 8	23 4	21 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	10 4	10 0	20 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
olpur	16 10	16 10	14 4	25 14	26 2	20 10	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 4	11 0	8 7	27 5	26 7	18 7	27 2	27 1	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
dore	14 1	14 1	8 14	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	7 8	24 0	22 14	11 13	20 0	18 7	12 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
valior	13 11	13 11	10 11	23 5	24 8	15 1	6 10	6 12	5 1	8 4	8 6	6 6	25 9	25 2	15 9	26 1	25 9	13 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
ona	19 4	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	36 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
itlam	16 14	17 6	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 12	12 3	8 4	34 4	33 4	11 0	16 0	15 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8	20 10	12 12	29 4	37 8	17 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 3	14 0	35 10	34 6	16 0	24 15	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, SEPTEMBER¹ 11, 1880.

India for the 1st half of August 1880—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lessor Mills, Bags &c. (Kavaru, Yeragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriwa, Nigloe), <i>Pennisetum Miliaceum</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
26 12	27 8	21 7	29 0	28 11	18 6	78 0	84 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Bangalore	MYSORE AND COORG.	* No return received
28 14	28 14	23 8	34 3	34 3	20 7	172 6	172 6	172 4	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar		
32 0	33 0	15 0	84 0	33 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Támkúr		
30 0	30 8	26 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Mysore		
30 0	30 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	700 0	800 0	125 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Hassan		
34 11	33 1	30 7	23 2	22 1	16 13	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	7 6	Shimoga		
25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
89 0	38 0	26 5	29 0	28 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
31 9	31 8	27 6	24 14	24 12	20 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 5	8 0	Coorg		
...	20 0	18 8	13 12	11 0	11 0	10 14	Jeypore			RAJPOOTANA.	† Six pies per man
...	...	...	22 4	24 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 13	*	Kishengurh
...	...	...	21 10	21 11	15 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 6	11 11	Ulwur
...	...	...	*	20 0	13 10	...	...	90 0	*	11 0	11 8	Bhurlpore (City)
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	15 0	70 0	70 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere
...	...	...	25 6	23 13	13 0	...	...	...	11 12	10 5	11 2	Deoli Cantonment
...	...	...	17 12	16 12	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Erinpura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	Sirohee
...	...	...	14 8	13 4	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Abu
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar
...	...	...	17 3	16 6	11 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 9	7 6	Meywar (Jeypore)
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	13 12	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	8 2	Banswara (Meywar Agency)
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	10 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 7	7 8	Partálgarh ("
...	...	...	17 8	16 14	15 0	...	...	70 0	15 0	14 6	15 8	Marwar (Jodhpore)
...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	Bikaner
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	16 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Boondee
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	Kotah
...	...	...	23 15	23 1	13 10	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	9 6	10 0	Tonk
...	...	...	18 12	18 13	14 9	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 1	Jhallawar
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Shahpoora
...	...	...	21 14	22 4	14 12	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	10 15	Dholpur
...	16 8	16 0	10 0	87 8	87 8	107 0	8 0	8 0	9 3	Indore	CENTRAL INDIA.	
...	...	...	18 4	18 8	11 14	91 4	100 6	109 8	9 2	9 2	9 2	Gwalior
...	...	...	27 4	26 0	17 0	...	200 0	...	9 12	10 0	9 0	Goona
...	...	...	21 14	21 12	10 12	...	160 0	...	8 10	8 11	8 12	Rutlam
...	28 0	26 4	13 12	...	160 0	130 0	10 10	10 10	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN
Secretary to the Govt. of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1879-80.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 in the Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

ZILA.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	FASL KHARIF, 1879-80.				FASL RABI, 1879-80.				WHOLE YEAR, 1879-80.				RAINFALL.			
			In comparison with 1878-79.		Total area.	In comparison with 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease, 1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Percentage of increase or decrease, 1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
			Increase.	Decrease.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Saharunpur	1,418,880	805,120	52,244	6,199	...	57,774	...	8,579	110,018	...	2,350	-2.1	32.6	30.2	-7.3			
Muzaffarnagar.	1,061,989	690,622	70,126	...	10,043	90,658	...	13,205	160,784	...	23,248	-14.4	31.1	23.8	-23.4			
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	107,269	...	21,132	129,478	...	76,995	236,747	...	98,127	-41.4	26.7	34.1	27.7			
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	75,231	...	20,971	62,229	...	75,641	137,460	...	96,612	-70.2	17.3	47.4	173.9			
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	53,555	...	10,736	75,948	...	19,600	129,563	...	30,336	-23.4	29.7	35.4	19.1			
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	9,219	...	8,160	13,553	...	19,381	22,772	...	27,541	-120.9	16.0	26.3	64.3			
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	15,176	...	6,631	19,013	...	17,618	34,189	...	24,249	-70.9	16.1	27.6	71.4			
Etah	967,680	620,800	19,522	9,546	...	53,168	16,116	...	72,690	25,662	...	...	35.3	46.0	245.8			
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	28,077	...	11,634	63,356	...	200	91,433	...	11,834	-12.9	18.8	40.2	113.8			
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	14,601	...	4,438	25,418	...	2,741	40,049	...	7,179	-17.9	23.0	51.0	121.7			
Etawah	1,274,240	563,200	35,152	...	5,041	73,579	2,348	...	111,731	...	2,693	-2.4	24.5	25.6	4.4			
Cawnpore	1,495,576	655,065	40,398	...	16,040	95,932	...	545	136,330	...	16,585	-12.1	17.6	28.1	59.6			
Delhi	817,280	532,480	49	...	34	9	...	580	58	...	614	-1058.6	27.8	35.2	26.6			
Gurgaon.	1,267,200	967,680	5,834	...	5,994	5,175	...	24,272	11,009	...	30,266	-274.9	27.1	24.4	-9.9			
Dun	653,271	82,248	6,160	2,563	...	8,804	...	803	14,964	1,760	...	...	11.7	96.3	14.9			
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	656	656	...	1,730	447	...	2,386	1,103	...	...	46.2	40.3	11.6			
Tarai	588,793	144,230	3,172	1,644	...	4,202	261	...	7,374	1,905	...	...	25.8	50.1	-2.3			
Pilibit	873,094	1,238,040	15,809	...	4,342	41,420	8,779	...	41,420	41,420	...	...	...	58.8	20.7			
Bareilly	1,037,416	482,560	57	...	28	20,655	...	143	36,464	...	36,983	-101.4	23.3	31.6	35.6			
Jhansi	1,002,880	800,128	334	231	...	443	...	118	500	...	171	-34.2	23.1	22.7	-1.7			
Hamirpur	1,463,424	...	...	...	...	908	...	...	1,242	113	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23,594,064	14,317,790	555,641	20,839	125,924	843,482	27,951	260,421	1,399,123	71,963	408,818	-2.7	...	...	...
ALLAHABAD, } The 11th July 1880. }				Net decrease 104,385		Net decrease 232,470			Net decrease 336,855									

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy., P. W. D., I. B.,
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh.

NOTE.—The discrepancy aggregating 848 acres between this and the Rabi Statement published in Gazette of 10th

Statement in Acres of crops irrigated by Bilas.

Crops.	Sabarapur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahar.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dum.	Bijnor.	Tarn.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	TOTAL.	
Gardens and orchards	1,969	1,280	3,494	2,622	2,011	613	1,355	1,318	1,716	922	1,599	2,870	15	191	711	...	...	9	491	295	6	18	23,505
Sugarcane	17,370	37,087	63,905	9,590	1,205	1,295	1,840	2,159	3,787	2,738	5,703	6,984	2	310	1,035	...	...	626	1	9,630	7	2	165,914
Cereals	28,311	21,353	9,134	2,42	740	1	68	449	406	178	241	1,655	...	15	4,242	...	...	2,346	...	5,972	20	330	75,903
	1	7	...	56	88	52	57	51	7	7	13	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
	...	373	2,634	406	986	206	308	395	297	41	293	210	3	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
	1,114	1,680	2,611	3,564	2,269	417	995	1,020	1,383	507	470	805	10	319	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,265
	50,260	76,278	100,301	37,453	33,823	3,767	5,076	25,564	30,901	10,719	30,618	36,303	6	3,694	6,706	1,082	1,609	17,365	11,005	104	42	481,836	
Cereals	2,546	5,436	16,598	12,314	23,699	4,064	5,435	15,656	25,171	9,985	35,874	53,689	1	221	614	80	...	...	...	99	707	212,489	
	403	18	525	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552
Other grains	...	...	28	475	976	92	143	299	556	61	25	2	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2,439
	89	183	397	...	...	...	1	27	13	6	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803
Mixed, ditto	1,030	47	1,802	7,916	13,761	4,333	6,895	9,799	2,731	...	...	...	...	701	...	467	2,145	17,925	7,671	...	57	65	77,345
Pulses (kharif, urd or mash and moth.	13	124	250	122	18	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	556
Pulses (rabi)	861	3,055	3,449	625	2,297	1,070	1,041	629	643	156	545	555	...	231	...	...	177	2,248	1,111	134	63	...	18,891
	97	2,430	2,527	1,715	20	...	5	...	332	367	355	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,073
Pulses (rabi)	...	...	6	3	14	...	2	...	20	...	9	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
	...	1,678	1,224	61	1	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,294
Fodder crops	475	1,032	2,557	2,364	115	34	15	...	904	55	150	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,395
Fibres, cotton	1,680	4,589	14,577	15,994	6,801	4,501	3,260	674	573	28	25	3	...	4,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,724
Other fibres	297	488	...	9	46	40	83	514	573	137	25,710	25,647	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
Dyes, indigo	237	924	8,100	40,034	38,158	1,321	7,184	11,922	16,342	9,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	185,006
Other dyes	128	66	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other drugs	112	38	96	141	46	14	6	66	129	151	5,530	2,871	...	24	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,968
Oil-seeds	315	69	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	16	...	1	161	9	190	2,341	387	...	...	...	3,474
Miscellaneous	1,788	2,549	2,525	1,752	2,429	944	406	1,664	3,849	1,437	4,523	3,367	3	287	...	90	...	...	...	40	5	...	27,763
TOTAL	110,018	164,784	236,747	137,460	129,503	22,772	34,189	72,690	91,433	40,049	111,731	136,330	58	11,009	14,964	2,386	7,374	41,420	36,464	500	1,242	...	1,399,123

ALLAHABAD, }
The 11th July 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy., P. W. D., I. B., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

CROPS.	GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.		Total Lower Ganges Canal.	Eastern Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canal.	Dum Canal.	BUNDLED CANALS.		Bijnor.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Northern.	Ampehab.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Total Ganges Canal.						Jhansi.	Hawirpur.		
Indians and orchards.	580	1,245	1,678	2,331	3,393	3,800	2,984	16,011	409	310	719	3,501	1,744	795	711	18	23,505
garcano.	18,476	22,394	38,285	6,500	2,910	9,042	9,700	102,307	763	590	1,353	40,358	2,937	10,257	1,035	658	165,914
Rice	14,873	2,109	7,667	450	1,078	434	1,397	28,668	131	48	179	33,990	16	8,618	4,242	330	75,903
Bajra	7	65	...	46	62	8	14	202	23	9	32	1	208	...	...	...	438
Juar	...	188	2,979	147	1,527	245	523	6,609	93	36	129	...	459	...	...	...	6,197
Maki	...	...	...	2,478	3,135	1,848	1,088	11,871	318	146	464	...	1,172	...	101	42	17,265
Wheat	27,309	31,416	68,776	30,415	48,137	39,740	61,616	295,439	7,597	6,614	14,211	122,506	11,767	29,979	6,706	1,082	481,838
Barley	1,338	6,387	16,656	3,588	36,207	51,471	70,526	186,173	4,971	5,013	9,984	5,383	9,449	...	614	80	212,489
Oats	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	480	...	...	605	...	1,552
Chena	...	...	20	125	1,776	131	58	2,110	...	22	...	...	265	...	12	...	2,439
her grains	...	30	320	...	3	58	1	412	...	...	...	346	...	45	...	...	803
red	...	5,452	...	4,421	23,222	...	...	33,095	2,372	840	3,212	1,157	11,551	27,741	...	65	77,345
luc (kharif), seed or mash and moth	52	120	100	202	16	...	...	490	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	556
ulses	1,877	326	716	638	2,524	515	1,270	7,856	186	177	363	4,567	2,342	3,536	...	63	18,891
Peas	755	3,238	...	1,427	...	1,375	904	7,699	...	...	...	1,369	...	...	134	...	9,073
Arhar	...	...	...	...	20	15	26	69	11	27	38	...	5	17	...	1	180
Masur	728	...	325	131	4	...	...	1,188	...	7	7	2,701	...	1,341	42	...	5,294
adder crops	180	1,435	285	2,169	10	...	...	4,029	...	...	...	2,517	...	...	...	...	6,595
her fibres	14	3,294	5,849	15,311	11,226	108	653	36,455	62	13	75	10,683	10,485	...	14	...	57,724
es, indigo	712	...	...	83	...	168	377	1,342	408	180	598	73	106	...	...	...	2,109
her dyes.	...	10,650	3,380	33,569	51,768	33,428	41,147	173,942	3,128	3,090	6,218	1,442	3,344	60	...	...	185,006
ugs, opium	194	...	...	8	1	...	203	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
her drugs	...	...	...	...	37	7,527	6,835	14,399	184	381	565	...	...	...	...	4	14,968
seeds	59	24	41	139	83	241	69	599	26	13	39	187	42	51	733	5	1,656
scellaneous	508	3,002	868	518	2,454	4,334	8,310	19,994	779	802	1,581	4,944	1,104	2,918	161	90	27,758
TOTAL, 1879-80	67,614	93,810	137,307	106,663	189,678	154,488	208,098	957,638	21,461	18,318	39,779	240,233	57,108	85,258	14,964	500	2,386,139,123
TOTAL, 1878-79	72,467	114,840	168,716	211,398	238,946	180,544	222,316	1,209,227	9,880	6,140	16,020	291,950	123,578	78,916	13,204	671	1,283,1735,978

ALLAHABAD,
11th July 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXI of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		9th August 1879.	7th August 1880.	to 9th August 1879.	to 7th August 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>						
21st Aug. 1880	East Indian ...	5,36,864	5,25,610	2,69,52,086	2,49,62,112	...	19,89,974
21st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	69,313	87,826	20,86,131	21,96,088	1,09,957	...
14th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	55,285	60,281	30,46,164	27,65,902	...	2,80,262
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,24,594	1,58,400	64,48,270	70,65,011	6,16,741	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,068	1,07,501	40,51,815	37,66,633	...	2,85,182
14th ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,013	59,984	20,01,335	21,90,558	1,89,223	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,63,505	3,00,167	1,74,34,680	1,61,31,919	...	13,02,761
21st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	58,981	69,869	50,36,388	54,77,078	4,40,690	...
	TOTAL ...	12,81,623	13,69,638	6,70,56,869	6,45,55,301	...	25,01,568
	<i>State.</i>						
21st Aug. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,722	1,710	85,293	85,557	264	...
21st ditto ...	Nallhati ...	2,030	736	57,507	45,837	...	11,670
21st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,942	58,091	24,75,112	24,14,991	...	60,121
21st ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,271	12,367	5,14,416	5,00,334	...	14,082
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	(a) ...	(b) 33,851	(c) 25,970	...	7,881
14th Aug. 1880	Amraoti ...	398	476	52,734	43,080	...	9,654
14th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,526	714	1,40,659	1,32,531	...	8,128
7th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,585	13,967	4,17,116	4,27,043	9,927	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	5,988	8,455	2,88,003	3,27,304	39,301	...
14th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,357	31,799	9,82,650	17,83,985	8,01,335	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,067	11,297	2,03,184	2,88,477	85,293	...
14th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,884	13,572	6,23,194	8,77,991	2,54,797	...
14th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,241	23,450	7,42,466	9,01,775	1,59,309	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,055	1,307	65,473	68,712	3,239	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	989	...	38,208	38,208	...
21st ditto ...	Dhond and Munnad ...	1,728	8,920	3,39,381	4,48,157	1,08,776	...
14th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	35,115	94,761	16,39,870	(f) 34,47,210	18,07,340	...
21st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	3,975	6,327	(d) 55,318	2,59,354	2,04,036	...
21st ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,811	2,020	81,974	70,458	...	11,516
7th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	7,784	...	4,41,415	4,41,415	...
14th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	2,359	...	(e) 57,700	57,700	...
	TOTAL ...	1,72,695	3,01,101	87,98,201	1,26,86,089	38,87,888	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,54,318	16,70,739	7,58,55,070	7,72,41,390	13,86,320	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,73,28,280	3,78,48,281	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,85,26,790	3,93,93,109	8,66,319	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(d) Total receipts from 21st April to 9th August 1879.
(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 7th August 1880.
(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from the 2nd May 1880.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 37.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication*)

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The Indian Census Bill, 1880.
The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, 1880.
The Madras Port-dues Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables and the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

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51	...	Bom. Reg.	IV of 1827	...
52	...	Bom. Reg.	XVI of 1827	...
53	...	Bom. Reg.	XVII of 1827	...
54	...	Bom. Reg.	XXII of 1827	...
55	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1830	...
56	...	Bom. Reg.	XV of 1831	...
57	...	Bom. Reg.	II of 1832	...
58	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1833	...

Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.

Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.

Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.

Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.

Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.

Rep. locally, in part, Bom. Act II of 1879.

Rep., Bom. Act V of 1878.

Rep. in part, Act XI of 1880, s. 6.

Rep. in part, Act VIII of 1880.

Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.

Rep. in part, Mad. Act III of 1879.

Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.

Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.

Rep. in part, Bom. Act V of 1878.

Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.

54	...	Bom. Act	II of 1862	...	} Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	IX of 1862	...	
55	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1863	...	} Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1865	...	
					Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act I of 1880.
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1866	...	} Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
56	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1868	...	
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1871	...	Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	II of 1872	...	Rep., Bom. Act II of 1880.
57	...	Bom. Act	I of 1875	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1878	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act VI of 1878.
"	...	Bom. Act	V of 1879	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act VII of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1879	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act III of 1880.
59	...	Ben. Reg.	III of 1794	...	} Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
74	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1862	...	
76	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1868	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act IV of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1870	...	Rep., Ben. Act VI of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1871	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
77	...	Ben. Act	VI of 1873	...	Rep., Ben. Act VII of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	I of 1875	...	} Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	IV of 1875	...	
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1875	...	
"	...	Ben. Act	III of 1876	...	
"	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1876	...	
"	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1876	...	
"	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1878	...	} Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	IX of 1879	...	

II.—Index.

PAGE.

- 114, *for* 'ARCHDEACON,' *read* 'ARCHDEACON.'
- 123, ASSESSMENT OF LAND. *After* 'LAND REVENUE,' *add* 'RENT FREE LAND.'
- 170, CENSUS. *Add* 'See FIREARMS.'
- 252, line 23, *after* 'ABATEMENT OF SUIT,' *add* 'GUARANTEE.'
- 253, line 8, *after* 'FUNERAL EXPENSES,' *insert* 'GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
- 256, *before* 'DEHRA DUN,' *insert* 'DEGREES. See BOMBAY UNIVERSITY; CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY; MADRAS UNIVERSITY.'
- 272, line 12, *after* 'CERTIFICATE OF SALE,' *insert* 'EXECUTOR; INSOLVENT DEBTORS (c)';
- 280, line 12, *after* 'MATRIMONIAL,' *insert* 'AND DIVORCE.'
- 282, *before* 'DONEE,' *insert* 'DONATION MORTIS CAUSÆ. See GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
- 284, DURESS. *Before* 'PRISONER,' *insert* 'COERCION';
- 286, line 9, *after* 'SOCIETY,' *add* 'UNIVERSITY.'
- 297, ESCHEATS. *Before* 'NAZUL,' *insert* 'CROWN';
- 308, EXECUTOR. *After* line 11, *insert* 'Distress by,.....Act X of 1865, s. 267.'
- " *Add at foot*, 'EXECUTRIX, suit by or against married,.....Act X of 1877, s. 439.'
- 310, *before* 'EXTORTION,' *insert* 'EXTINGUISHMENT of right by lapse of time,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 28.'
- 318, line 18 from bottom, *for* 'Act I of 1868, s. 4,' *read* 'Act I of 1868, s. 5.'
- 321, *before* 'FOREIGN COUNTRY,' *insert* 'FOREIGN CONTRACT,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 11.'
- 326, *add at foot*, 'Adjudication and recovery of, in certain cases,.....Act XXV of 1857.'
- 472, at foot, *insert* 'MAJORITY when attained,.....Act IX of 1875.'
- 497, *before* 'MINORS,' *insert* 'MINORITY. See MAJORITY.'
- 528, *after the heading* 'NOMINATION,' *insert* 'NONAGE. See MAJORITY.'
- 617, *before* 'RED SEA,' *insert* 'RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS,.....Act I of 1877, ch. 3.'
- 633, *after the heading* 'RESTRAINT,' *insert* 'RESUMPTION. See RENT FREE LAND.'

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 1385.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27, to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war

rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms, the number and description of which should be specified in each case.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 361.—In modification of Notification No. 248, dated the 11th June 1880, it is hereby notified

that Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, held the office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General *sub pro tempore* from the 9th June 1880 to the 16th July 1880.

No. 363.—Appointments.—The following officers in the Assam Commission are confirmed in the appointments which they at present hold substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st May 1880:—

Major T. B. Michell, as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. Stevenson, c.s., as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. G. M. Kennedy, as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade.

No. 365.—Appointments.—Sultan Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 1st August 1880, *vice* Mr. W. Munton, retired.

Bapu Rao Patwardhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Sultan Ali.

Moreshwar Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *sub pro tem.*, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantively.

Balwant Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Moreshwar Rao.

Rai Bhogchand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *sub pro tem.*, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, substantively, *vice* Balwant Rao.

Bargho Rao, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Rai Bhogchand.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 975.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of *Queen-Empress v. M. Agapa* from the Court of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Toun-goo, subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the Rangoon Town District, subordinate to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 981.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Thomas Maclean, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 23rd July last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th September 1880.

No. 194.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Arthur

Edward Stone to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Reverend Mr. Stone's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 197.—The Reverend John Taylor, M.A., B.D., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 199.—The services of the Reverend J. H. Taylor, B.A., Chaplain of Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 252-G.-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Pierre Charriol as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 255-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 139-G.-P., dated 28th May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. R. McCracken as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 257-G.-P.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council recognizes the appointment of Mr. A. Blascheck as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay.

No. 260-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 197-G.-P., dated 9th July 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. B. Cobb as Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 986-E.-G.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 10th August 1880, is published for general information:—

"Dated Foreign Office, August 10, 1880.

"Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, dated July 6, 1880:—

"Buenos Aires, July 6, 1880.

"MY LORD,

"A DECREE of the President, dated yesterday, has been published in to-day's papers, declaring the ports of Buenos Aires and Ensenada open to commerce of export and import from to-day's date.

"The Governor of the Province has given orders that the offices of the Head of the Port be made over to the National Authorities.

"I have, &c.,

"EDWIN H. EGERTON.

"The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K. G.,

"&c., &c., &c."

No. 1764-G.-G.—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Wing Officer, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1768-G.-G.—Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and posted as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1771-G.-G.—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is posted to Banswarra and Pertabgarh as Assistant Political Agent, *vice* Captain W. Loch, on special duty. Captain Dalrymple will continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, until relieved.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 1782-G.-G.—Surgeon C. J. McCartie, M.D., Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Medical Officer at Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1786-G.-G.—With reference to Notification in the Military Department, No. 511 of the 3rd

September 1880, it is notified that the following officers are placed on political duty with the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E.; the appointments to have effect from the 8th August 1880:—

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Officer.

Major C. B. Euan Smith, Political Officer.

Major M. Protheroe, Political Officer.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 512.—HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS—

Veterinary Surgeon A. E. Queripel, R.A., on special duty in the Punjab, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, during such time as 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick may officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, or until further orders.

No. 513.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Lieutenant G. H. Bittleston, R.A., to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant R. A. C. King, R.A., or until further orders.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 514.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the retirement on Chaman, on the 29th and 30th July last, of the detachments holding the posts of Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8149-K.—^{Kabul} Movements of Troops,—dated Simla, 4th September 1880).

With reference to your letter marginally noted, forwarding a report of the retirement to Chaman of the detachments from Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, under the

No. 4635-A., dated 27th August 1880.

command of Major W. Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the manner in which this retirement was effected, and agrees with His Excellency's remarks regarding the behaviour of the officers and men concerned. •

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4635-A.—*Kabul*,—dated Simla, 27th August 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to Government, a report of the successful retirement to Chaman of the detachments from Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, all under the command of Major W. Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry.

2. His Excellency considers that the retirement was carried out with ability and judgment, and desires to bring to favorable notice Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguiar and the men mentioned by Major Jacob.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. PHAYRE, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, Kandahar Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 67, dated Quetta, 5th August 1880).

In submitting the accompanying report by Major Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, I have the honor to state that I have expressed to Major Jacob my full appreciation of the soldier-like manner in which he executed the difficult duty entrusted to him by Lieutenant-General Primrose, when surrounded by some hundreds of hostile Afghan villagers for a distance of about 53 miles.

The services rendered by Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, Royal Engineers, and the signallers, Private Sawyers, 92nd Highlanders, and Private McKenna, 100th Foot, are also brought to His Excellency's notice.

From MAJOR W. JACOB, Commanding Detachment, 19th Native Infantry, to the Staff Officer, Chaman,—(Dated Chaman, 31st July 1880).

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at about 12 o'clock noon, at Mel Karez, I received an order, brought in by a sowar from Abdul Rahman, that the detachments at that place were to join me at Mel Karez forthwith, and that I was to concentrate all the detachments on the road, *viz.*, Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, at Chaman as soon as possible.

I waited at Mel Karez until joined by the Abdul Rahman detachment, and marched on Thursday morning at 3-30 A.M., arriving at Dabrai at 9 A.M. During the night of Wednesday a large body of Atakzais and Núrzaïs collected all round Mel Karez, and swarmed into the entrenchment as soon as my rear guard had vacated.

I placed 25 men of the 19th Native Infantry, with 30 sabres of the Poona Horse, as a rear guard, my advance guard being composed of 20 sabres and 25 rank and file of the 19th Native Infantry. We retired in perfect order, but were followed for above two miles, the enemy keeping up a perpetual fire, which, owing to the moonlight and the distance, fortunately did me no harm. At the river, one mile and a half from Mel Karez, they came nearer and were outflanking me, which obliged the Native officer commanding the rear guard to abandon four camels of baggage, these animals having broken down. A skirmish took place here, and had the effect of keeping the enemy off, six of their number dropping to the fire of our men. Private J. Sawyers, 92nd Highlanders, and Private W. McKenna, 100th Foot, signallers in the Telegraph Department, did good service on this occasion with their rifles, these men volunteering their services with the rear guard.

I arrived at Dabrai without further molestation at about 9 o'clock, and halted there for two hours and a half, leaving Dabrai at 11-30 A.M., and reached Gatai at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

On our approaching Gatai a few men had collected in the hills close by, and fired a few shots at a flanking party which I had sent out, but no casualties occurred.

I had now the following troops with me at Gatai:—190 rank and file of the 19th Native Infantry, 97 sabres of the Poona Horse, and 25 sappers and miners, under Lieutenant D'Aguilar, R.E. This officer was with me at Mel Karez, and has given me the most valuable advice and assistance throughout. During the night at Gatai men from all the surrounding villages collected and a few shots were fired, but no attack was made. I left Gatai at 7 A.M. yesterday morning. My rear guard was composed of 40 sabres of the Poona Horse and 50 bayonets of the 19th Native Infantry. As they were leaving Gatai the enemy came swarming into the entrenchment, and some of them coming too close were shot down by Privates Sawyers and McKenna, who again did good service with their rifles. I reached Chaman at 5 P.M. in the evening. The men of the detachment and the followers suffered terribly on the road for want of water.

* * * * *

I was able to telegraph to Chaman from Gatai, and Major Westmacott came out to meet me, bringing a supply of camels and ponies to assist my transport. Major Wace, Royal Artillery, commanding the battery here, was good enough to send out a supply of water on mules, Lieutenant Martin, Royal Artillery, accompanying them; and I am much indebted to these officers, especially the latter, for the assistance he gave in taking the water to the rear guard and looking after the men who had fallen

out from exhaustion and thirst. Throughout this long march of seventeen miles Lieutenant D'Aguilar, Royal Engineers, was indefatigable in the assistance he gave me.

I regret to report that one of the Poona Horse sowars was killed at Abdul Rahman under the following circumstances:—A telegram was sent to Abdul Rahman, ordering two sowars to be sent to Mandi Hissar, to order the detachment there to return to Kandahar. These men returned to Abdul Rahman just after it was vacated, and one of them, not knowing it was in hostile possession, went in and was killed. The Jemadar, Rajeh Mahomed, went to his assistance, but too late; he reported this to me when he arrived at Mel Karez with the Abdul Rahman detachment. The Native officers and men of the Poona Horse and my own men have had a very trying time of it since leaving Mel Karez, the former being in the saddle throughout the night, patrolling and furnishing videttes. Ressaidar Mahomed Shah Khan, who commanded the rear-guard at Gatai, and Jemadar Rajeh Mahomed, who commanded the rear guard at Mel Karez, with Duffadars Kissan Sing and Jangir Khan, especially deserve my thanks.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 515.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Millett, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for 1 year 12 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 3rd October, 1880.

Major A. C. W. Crookshank, s.c., 2nd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year 12 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 2 years,—1 year 15 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major E. O. Tandy, 8th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon T. Moloney, m.d., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 516.—Major A. J. Bannerman, Bombay S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 517.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 6th August, 1880, page 4315.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Henry Nott, Madras Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 14th July, 1880:—

Major-General Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 14th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Malcolm Barrow, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 14th July, 1880.

* * * *

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Thomas Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 21st July, 1880:—

Major-General Crawford Cooke, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Daniel Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 21st July, 1880.

* * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 518.—Conductor Timothy O'Donnell, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 519.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart,—4th September, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain George Robert James Shakespear,—7th September, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Arthur Fletcher, General List, Cavalry,—4th September, 1880.

Captain William Ironside Bax, General List, Infantry,—4th September, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Hodgson, Madras Cavalry,—9th September, 1880.

No. 520.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Heera Singh, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Raheemdad Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Ressaldar Ally Mohamed Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Raheemdad Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Mohamed Eussuf Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ally Mohamed Khan, promoted; Jemadar Nyzam Aly Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Shaik Islam

Ally, invalided; Jemadar Golam Mohamed Khan, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Shaik Fusuoola, invalided; Duffadar Mir Abdool Rehman, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohamed Eussuf Khan, promoted; Kote-Duffadar Phumay Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nyzam Aly Khan, promoted; Duffadar Mirza Mostfa Beg, to be Jemadar, *vice* Golam Mohamed Khan, promoted; Duffadar Assa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jograj Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Mir Hashim Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Jowahir Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Ressaldar Golab Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Jowahir Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Ram Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Golab Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry.

Jemadar Mozooddeen Khan, to be Ressaldar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Enam Buksh Khan, "Bahadur," invalided; Kote-Duffadar Rub Newaz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Newaz Khan, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Mohamed Yusuff Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mozooddeen Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Bakur Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Idarat Khan, deceased,—12th February, 1880.

6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Oomur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chutree, deceased,—20th June, 1880.

Jemadar Luddha Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Soobah Singh, invalided; Havildar Jittah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Luddha Singh, promoted,—1st July, 1880.

37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Khajan Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Cheda Sing, invalided; Havildar Kullun Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khajan Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 521.—Surgeon Arthur Hemsted has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 12th September, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 522.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 475 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Reid, s.c.,—8th September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 523.—DONATION BATTA—

It is hereby notified that the donation batta authorized in G. G. O. No. 489 of 1880 is payable at the following rates to the members of the Native drivers' establishment of heavy batteries of Royal Artillery:—

	Rs.
Jemadar and sirdar drivers and jemadar mahouts	24
Drivers, mahouts and elephant coolies ...	12

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th September, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 31st August to 6th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major G. C. Udny ...	25th August, 1880.	Sialkot.		
2nd Battalion, 5th Fusiliers	Captain F. R. Carleton ...	28th August, 1880.	Agra.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon C. A. Daubeny ...	25th August, 1880.	Pesháwar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 31st August to 6th September, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un- claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be re- ceived.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
E. Palmer (a) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th April, 1880.	Intestate ...	745 6 7	...	6th November, 1880.
W. B. Smyth ...	Surgeon...	Indian Medi- cal Dept.	25th June, 1879.	Intestate ...	736 5 6		

(a) *Widow*,—Anne Caroline Josephine.
Child,—Florence.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 51.—Mr. W. Chandler, Officiating 3rd Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Irrawaddy*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 10th January, 1880.

No. 52.—Mr. R. H. Williamson, 1st Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is placed from this date on the list of 2nd Class Engineers.

No. 53.—Mr. A. Campbell, Commander, I.G.S. *Enterprise*, and Officiating Dockmaster, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from date of his assuming charge of the duties.

Mr. G. Peck, Officiating Commander, I.G.S. *Enterprise*, is confirmed in his appointment from the same date.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 295.—Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is permanently appointed a Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, with effect from 24th January 1880.

The 8th September 1880.

No. 296.—The orders* of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government appointing Mr. F. FitzJames, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch, in addition to his duties as Executive Engineer of the Benares Provincial Division, till the arrival of Major E. Swetenham, are confirmed.

No. 297.—The transfer in Notification No. 112, dated 18th August 1880, by the Director General of Railways of Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is hereby confirmed.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called
Short title. "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force
Commencement. on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 (*for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta*), section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respect-

ively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove any Judge so appointed.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

9. Except as herein or by any other law otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct.

For references, see Act V of 1871, s. 14; Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

few.

sec 8 Bom. C. J. (O. J.) 59 sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

Sec of Ac 18

Ac 18

Sec of

Ac 18

Ac 18 (C)

Ac 18

Ac

Ac 18 (C)

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at XVII of 75, s. 70. The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

at IX of 150, ss. 9 and 1. 14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakil or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

at IX of 150, s. 5. 15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

at IX of 150, ss. 25 and 32. 16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

g & 20 Vic., 106, s. 24. f. 18. Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Letters Patent of 1865, 12. Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

at IX of 150, s. 25. Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction. 17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

se 5 Bom. H. Rep. (O. J.) 1. (a) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(b) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(c) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor General or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government;

(d) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in

pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(e) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (a) to (d) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(f) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(g) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(h) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(i) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(j) in suits to enforce a trust;

(k) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(l) in suits on any judgment of a High Court; c. 1

(m) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the Act Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction. amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client;

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

(a) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(b) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(c) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

(a) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(b) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, if such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section twenty-eight, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93. 31. Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant: and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 95. Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons. 32. When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Act IX of 1850, s. 96. Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings; 33. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97. Application for order in such case an act of trespass. 34. Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reason-

able, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

36. Recovery of the possession of any immovable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications under declarations of insolvency under the provisions of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said Statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter. of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

§ 21 Vie.
77. s. 57.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate

or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together, in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits,

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires,

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment:

Provided that no security for the amount of such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same has been paid accordingly.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

47. A fee not exceeding—

(a) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(b) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

st IX of 1850, s. 20. **49.** Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

st IX of 1850, s. 20. **50.** The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

st IX of 1850, s. 21. **51.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight :

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

XXVI of 1864, s. 13. **53.** The expense of employing an advocate, vakíl, attorney or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of sections 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, section 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

XVII of 1875, s. 70: XVII of 1877, s. 36: IX of 1850, s. 86. **55.** The Small Cause Court may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

IX of 1850, s. 85. **56.** If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, loses, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable,

by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty,

the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

X of 1872, 37: IV of 7, s. 207. draft Code Criminal Procedure, s. 141. **63.** When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

X of 1872, 356-361: X of 1875, 9: IV of 7, s. 141. draft Code Criminal Procedure, s. 141. so see Act of 1850, 9.) **64.** If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

ft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287. **65.** Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Act XVII 1875. s. 37 of IX of 50. **66.** All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

X of 1877, s. 636. **67.** Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order so directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, by rule or order, directs.

68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court. Act XVII 1875, s. 1

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or High Court for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as such Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit. Act XI 1865, s. 1 Letters Patent, s. 4

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government. Act XVII 1875, s. 1 (Cf. Act I 1850, s. 1)

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act. Act IX of 1850, s. 1

No suit to lie upon any decree of the Small Cause Court. **72.** No suit shall lie on I. L. 1 any decree of the Small Cause Court. Calo. P.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

74. If any person against whom any suit is brought for anything purporting to be done by him under this Act, has, before the institution of the suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover. Act IX 1850, s. 1

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed. Act IX 1850, s. 1

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
26th March, 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William.	Clause 21.
26th December, 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras.	Clause 47.
8th December, 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay.	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850 ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 ...	To amend Act IX of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para. 2.

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 21.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule a.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (b).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (b), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See sections 37 and 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY-JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders :

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers :

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws :

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázars :

ship-owners, dock-owners :

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers :

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers :

letters-out of conveyances and cattle :

printers and publishers :

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers :

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement :

money-changers, grain-lenders :

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants :

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody :

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea :

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail ; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities ; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities :

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 48.)

FEEs FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.			Fee for other processes.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
10	20	0	4	0	0	4	0
20	50	0	8	0	0	8	0
50	100	1	0	0	1	0	0
100	200	1	4	0	2	0	0
200	300	1	8	0	3	0	0
300	400	1	12	0	4	0	0
400	500	2	0	0	5	0	0
500	600	2	4	0	6	0	0
600	700	2	8	0	7	0	0
700	800	2	12	0	8	0	0
800	900	3	0	0	9	0	0
900	1,000	3	4	0	10	0	0
1,000	1,100	3	8	0	11	0	0
1,100	1,200	3	12	0	12	0	0
1,200	1,300	4	0	0	13	0	0
1,300	1,400	4	4	0	14	0	0
1,400	1,500	4	8	0	15	0	0
1,500	1,600	4	12	0	16	0	0
1,600	1,700	5	0	0	17	0	0
1,700	1,800	5	4	0	18	0	0
1,800	1,900	5	8	0	19	0	0
1,900	2,000	5	12	0	20	0	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicata*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits: suits to obtain an injunction: suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busteed, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value or the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value.

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA;

The 28th August, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Short title. Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the Commencement. passing thereof.

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the Local extent. whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

3. In this Act, "Census-officer" means any "Census-officer" defined. person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer Proof of appointment of Census-officer. for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. All Census-officers to be deemed public servants. officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have

committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required.

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask.

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census.

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette—

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding :

Records of census not admissible in evidence.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has been decided to take a general census of British India in February, 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(a) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population ;

(b) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors ;

(c) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct ;

(d) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration ;

(e) for imposing penalties for default to give information ;

(f) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators ;

(g) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be

permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee, but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjáb, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.*

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called
Short title. "The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880";
and it shall come into
Commencement. force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "The canal" means the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and includes—

(a) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental hereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river;

(b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs;

(c) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands:

(2). "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies:

(3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof:

(4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over the canal.

3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Navigation of the Canal.

4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before the day so named;

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

9. If any vessel is found abandoned in the canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for a

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

Act VIII
1873, s.

10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or any other person acting under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

t VIII of
73, s. 14.

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the sub-soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down

and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

t VIII of
73, s. 15.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(a) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or other person directs, and

(b) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Henthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal Officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal Officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute

as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner may award.

Offences and Penalties.

II of 70. 18. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the offences under Act. acts following, that is to say,—

- 1). (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal ;
- 2). (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal ;
- 3). (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful ;
- 5). (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used ;
- 6). (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal ;
- 7). (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon ;
- 9). (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour ;
- (10). (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer ;
- (11). (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom ;
- 12). (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

II of 71. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

50. 19. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

II of 73. 20. Any person duly authorized in this behalf under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forth-

with before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to make Rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

- (1) the navigation of the canal ;
- (2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter ;
- (3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and
- (4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of past Proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty-nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Taungthoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water-courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

. The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.*

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port :

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable :

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called “The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880”; and

It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say :—

(a) in the first column the numeral and word “9, Madras” shall be omitted ;

(b) in the first column, above the heading “*Eastern Group*,” the word “Madras” shall be inserted ; and

(c) opposite the word “Madras” so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words “sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards”; and

(2) in the third column the words “not exceeding eight annas per ton : Provided that, in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been more or less general during the week. In Bengal, British Burma, and Assam there was again a fair fall, and prospects remain very satisfactory. In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg there was favourable rain, and prospects continue to improve; the harvest of the autumn crops has commenced in some districts of Madras. In Bombay rain was pretty general in the Deccan and Guzerat, but slight in the Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country, where more is required. The need is particularly felt in Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara; in Sind the Indus is very low and crops are suffering. The rain that has fallen in Hyderabad has been very beneficial, but more is wanted in Berar. There has been general and plentiful rain in the Central Provinces, which has greatly improved prospects. In Central India also, except in Morar and Nowgong, there was good rain, with the same result. Rajputana still wants rain, but the wind was easterly, and there were hopes of a fall. In the North-Western Provinces also the wind had changed to the east, and some little rain fell in most districts; prospects are slightly better, but there is still a general and pressing need of a further fall. The rain in the Punjab was slight and partial; but the little that has fallen has been of benefit.

The week's reports show a very considerable advance in agricultural prospects; in Southern India they continue to improve; in Western India they are much less unfavourable; while in Central India they are now quite satisfactory; in Rajputana and Northern India the weather has as yet been unseasonably dry, but there has been a favourable change in the direction of the wind, and the latest reports show that rain has fallen in some places where it was very much wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
(Sept. 8th)—		
Bellary ...	·89 (average of fourteen stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 30·0; standing crops generally good, partly withering in two taluks; paddy and <i>ragi</i> harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	1·57 (average of eight stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 33·0; dry crops thriving generally; tanks insufficiently supplied; fodder and water ample.
Ganjam ...	2·12 (average of twelve stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 34·14.
Kistna ...	2·15 (average of thirteen stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 29·73; dry crops improving, wet being transplanted; 2·8 feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·32 (average of eleven stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 21·69; standing crops good.
Coimbatore ...	1·89 (average of fourteen stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24·97; wet crops fair, dry crops suffering from want of rain in parts of four taluks; harvest of <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and sugarcane in four taluks—outturn of <i>cholum</i> poor, others average.
Tanjore ...	3·11 (average of thirteen stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 26·07; rivers 2 to 6½ feet; crops generally good.
Madura ...	1·07 (average of seven stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 24·02; paddy harvested in one taluk, <i>ragi</i> in three taluks, yield below average.
Malabar ...	·28 (average of seven stations).	<i>Ragi</i> 21·6; harvesting of first crop commenced in seven taluks, yield above average; rain wanted for second crop.
Travancore ...	·03	<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.
Bombay—		
(Sept. 8th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Smart shower of rain at Kurrachee.	River on 16th 12 feet 1 inch, against 19 feet 7 inches on same date last year; crops everywhere suffering greatly from scarcity of water, cattle from want of forage; fever in four talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	No report.
Hyderabad ...	2·81	Total rainfall 22·56; crops revived; public health generally good.
Baroda ...	6·93	Total rainfall 31·04; crops in good condition, except in some parts of Amreli division; according to latest report from Okhamandal, crops in that taluka were drying up from want of rain; public health generally good; prices slightly risen.
Surat ...	1·08	Total rainfall 27·72; more rain wanted in Bardoli, Bulsar, and Pardi; standing crops healthy.
Násik ...	Good showers on the night of the 7th.	Every sign of rain; slight cholera in Niphad; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·33	Total rainfall 45·29, being 15·46 below average; average abnormal temperature <i>nil</i> ; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind <i>nil</i> till 4th, afterwards westerly.
Poona ...	Maximum in Tirur, 1·35; minimum in Poona, ·03; <i>nil</i> in Khed.	Crops withering everywhere; rain most urgently wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	1·59 at Jamkhed; ·63 at Karjat; ·30 at Sheogaon; ·15 at Shrigonda; ·14 at Akola; ·04 at Nagar.	Crops good in Jamkhed, fair in Sheogaon and Akola, but more rain wanted, withering in rest; sowing of <i>rabi</i> delayed for want of rain; fodder scarce; cattle-disease in Newasa.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Sholapur ...	4.32	Total rainfall 20.07; beneficial rain has fallen throughout the district more wanted; public health good.
Dharwar ...	.94; slight rain in all talukas, except in Hangal.	Rain has been most beneficial, but crops still withering in talukas; more rain urgently required; cotton sowing commenced in eight talukas; slight fever in four, cattle-disease in two talukas.
Kánara ...	.95 at Karwar; maximum at Yellapur, 1.41; minimum at Honore, .08.	Total rainfall 76.83; crops suffering; rain much wanted.
Rajkot ...	.88	Total rainfall 13.12; general fall since Saturday throughout province; condition of crops improved and anxiety alleviated; health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —River very low and crops suffering in Sind; general in Guzerat and crops healthy; slight rain in Konkan Southern Mahratta Country, more required; rain generally Deccan and crops generally revived, but more urgently required in Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara.
Bengal— (Sept. 8th)—		
Chittagong ...	1.49	Weather fine; harvesting of early rice continues; prospects of late rice continue generally good; prices stationary; scattered cases of cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	3.71	Harvesting of early rice nearly completed, yield full average; prospects of late rice good; jute thriving; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	5.11	Harvesting of jute and early rice continues, yield of early above average; prospects of late rice excellent; late rain retarded operations; excessive rain has caused some damage to crops in Baripur and in <i>bhil</i> lands in Baraset; some fever at Baraset.
Moorshedabad ...	6.0	General prospects of crops good; transplanting over; early rice being harvested; isolated cases of fever.
Rajshahye ...	4.41	Strong easterly wind; rain during the whole week; early rice being harvested, outturn will be average; prospects of late rice good; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	3.77	Early rice harvest going on; early and late rice flourishing; sugarcane promising; prices falling in Culna; health generally good; some fever at head-quarters.
Rungpore ...	2.91	Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting still going on; late rice somewhat prevalent.
Bhágálpur ...	1.52	Prospects good; autumn crop nearly cut, outturn excellent; health excellent.
Purneah ...	1.87	Prospects of crops good; autumn harvest still in progress; transplanting nearly over; rivers everywhere subsiding; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	1.64	Autumn crops commenced to be cut; rice prospects good.
Durbhunga ...	.18	Weather cloudy; condition of crops good; transplanting complete; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	2.27	Weather seasonable; prospects of autumn and winter crops excellent; food-grains cheap; cattle-disease much abated, though still some in Pachumba sub-division; general health of district good.
Cuttack ...	4.82	Prospects of crops favourable; early rice being reaped, late rice transplanting; price of rice stationary; cholera disappearing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in all districts during week; more wanted only in Palanow sub-division; prospects generally favourable, save a little damage from excessive rain in a few places in Behar and in Midnapore and 24-Pergunnahs; young late plants thriving well; in some places transplanting still continuing; sugarcane promising; early rice, jute, and other autumn crops being harvested, with good average outturn; some fever in a few places, and small-pox still in Pooree, otherwise public health good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 7th)	Very slight rain since last Friday.	Weather very hot and close; rice crop failing, very little will be saved unless rain falls within this week; health good; prices rising.
Allahabad („ 8th)	Rain all over the district; average .4.	Cholera still in interior; wheat 18½ seers, coarse cleaned rice 1 seers, unhusked rice 27 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 6th)	.....	Crops good; rain wanted for <i>aghani</i> rice; strong east wind; cloudy; prices falling; health good; cattle-disease on the increase.
Jhánsi („ 9th)	1.6 at Sadr; more or less all over the district.	Paddy and minor grains have suffered; other crops flourishing; health good; prices falling.
Agra („ 7th)	Slight rain in three parganas.	Clouds gather and disperse daily; north-easterly wind prevails; crops drying up for want of rain; fever and diarrhoea continue.
Bareilly („ 8th)	.2 to .4 in west of district on 3rd instant, elsewhere nil.	<i>Kharif</i> , except rice, somewhat benefited; wind east; little sign of rain; prices of grain lower again; wheat 20 seers for rupee, export nearly stopped; health fair.
Meerut („ 8th)	.....	Rain anxiously expected; east wind since 3rd instant and passing clouds; dry crops suffering greatly; health fair; cattle-disease abating; cheapest wheat 17½ seers, barley 25½ seers, gram 20 seers.
Kumaun („ 6th)	Good rain	Sufficient rain for crops has fallen; prospects good; wind easterly; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—<i>continued.</i>		
Lucknow (Sept. 8th)	.....	Wind east; heavy clouds come up during the day and disperse at night; rain does not fall; report from tahsils—rice and <i>kodo</i> dried up, other crops languishing; time for sowing <i>urud</i> nearly over; sowing impossible for want of rain; cholera and fever still prevalent; barley 28 seers; prices falling.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	·5 at Sadr and ·4 at Kunda.	Weather since 3rd September cloudy and cool, but strong wind prevails which prevents rain falling; general rain is wanted; wind easterly and north-easterly alternately.
Sitapur („ 8th)	·3 on 28th August; ·1 on 2nd September at Sidhau; ·1 on 28th August at Misrikh.	Wind east; occasionally heavy clouds; crops suffering from drought; <i>sawan</i> crop good; wheat 21 seers, barley 32 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight and very partial showers.	More than half <i>kharif</i> crops damaged irretrievably; sugarcane drying up; prospects gloomy, except in Jandah.
Punjab—(Sept. 7th)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops suffering; health fair; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on <i>barani</i> lands perishing; prices rising.
Umballa ...	·2	Crops poor; health good; prices steady.
Jullundur ...	·3	Crops on <i>barani</i> lands require more rain; health good.
Lahore ...	·2	Crops suffering; slight fall in prices of some food-grains.
Ferozepore ...	·2 in Zira tahsil	Autumn crops sown; prices steady; health good.
Sidhkot ...	2·0 throughout district	Agricultural prospects promising.
Rawalpindi ...	3·7	Rice crops under sickle, others good; health good; prices fluctuating with upward tendency.
Peshawar ...	Slight rain	Crops promising; health fair.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health generally good; crops will benefit by the recent rainfall.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·4	
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 8th)	1·62	Cloudy, close; the recent rain has saved <i>jowar</i> , cotton and <i>tur</i> crop which now promises well; land being prepared for the <i>rabi</i> crops; prospects everywhere favourable; fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore („ „)	7·24	Showery; cloudy; crops progressing; small-pox continues; two cases of cholera in Central Jail; prices fallen.
Saugor („ „)	2·57	Prospects much improved; rain general; cotton doing well; small-pox lingering; cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni („ „)	9·91	Prospects considerably improved; cotton flourishing; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad („ „)	6·33	Timely and heavy rain has freshened all crops; small-pox decreasing; prices falling.
Raipur („ 4th)	Rain on 1st and 2nd	Clouds seem clearing away again; weeding nearly finished; fields being prepared for spring crops; more rain urgently wanted in Raipur tahsil; a few cases of cattle-disease; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	.....	Report not received.
Betul (Sept. 4th)	.....	Kharif and cotton crops will now do well.
Mandla ( „ „)	.....	Prospects most favourable; cotton doing well.
Damoh ( „ „)	.....	The anxiety which was felt owing to want of rain has ceased, and the favourable rain which has fallen has done immense good.
Narsinghpur ( „ „)	.....	All crops have greatly benefited by the heavy rain; some damage has already been done to <i>jowar</i> , <i>kodo</i> , <i>kutki</i> , rice and cotton in consequence of the prolonged drought and unusual heat, but prospects have most decidedly improved.
Chanda ( „ „)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops doing well.
Bálághát ( „ „)	.....	In <i>Barha</i> tahsil rain during last three days has been all that could be desired.
British Burma—(Sept. 4th)—		
Akyab ...	11·06	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has been general, but excess of wet reported last week; prospects of the <i>kharif</i> everywhere reported to be favourable; more rain only said to be required for parts of Raipur and Bálághát and for the rice in Chanda; cattle-disease is prevalent in some districts; prices falling or stationary; health good.
Rangoon ...	6·36	Total rainfall 174·31; public health good, slight cattle-disease; crop prospects excellent; weather most favourable.
Bassein ...	4·99	Total rainfall 78·27; public health good.
Prome ...	2·78	Total rainfall 81·74; slight small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; weather seasonable; ploughing and planting out proceeding.
		Total rainfall 40·04; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	10·76	Total rainfall 162·53; public health good; transplanting nearly completed.
Toungoo ...	5·23	Total rainfall 18·37; public health good; crop prospects fair; hill cultivation rather poor owing to early rain.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health of Province everywhere good; crops doing well and transplanting going on in parts where damage done by floods; rainfall generally sufficient, but somewhat scanty in Henzada District.		
Assam— (Sept. 8th)—		
Gauhati ...	3·77	Weather seasonable; <i>sali</i> transplanting continues.
Sylhet ...	4·77	State and prospects of crops very good.
Cachar ...	4·54	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>dumahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops nearly finished; sowing of <i>sali</i> crop continues; common rice 20 seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·6	Seasonable; days rather warm; nights getting cool; prospects of rice crop good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 8th)—		
Bangalore ...	·93	} Rain in all parts; prospects improved in parts where they had been bad; health good; cattle-disease slightly prevalent; prices falling.
Mysore ...	.....
Mercara ...	2·1	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 8th)—		
Amráoti ...	·72	More rain wanted; weather cloudy and threatening.
Akola ...	1·4 in 2 taluks	Weather cloudy and hot.
Hyderabad ...	1·37	Total rainfall since 1st January 15·87; rain largely benefited standing crops; prices falling.
Central India States— (Sept. 8th)—		
Indore ...	7·15	Timely rain has fallen generally in Central India; crops have revived and prospects are now good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·65	Cholera decreasing; prospects improving; rain wanted.
Sutna ...	1·89	Prospects improved; <i>jowar</i> 31 seers.
Rutlam ...	13·24	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	4·71	Health and crops good.
Goonna ...	1·1	Prospects more favourable; prices falling; health fair.
Bhopal (Sept. 4th) ...	3·25	Prospects improved; health good.
Agar (" ") ...	·82	Prospects good.
Nowgong (" ") ...	·33	Rain urgently needed; health generally fair.
Mánpur (" 6th) ...	2·7	Prospects much improved; health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 8th) ...	5·7	Heavy clouds; high winds; indication of continuous rain.
Sirohi (" 5th) ...	·4	Tanks and wells good; malarious fevers; crops fair; wanting more rain.
Marwar (" 3rd) ...	Nil	Nine months water in tanks; wells almost full; mild fever; crops favourable, but rains much needed; ample indications of rains; prospects reviving; prices falling slowly.
Meywar (" ") ...	Nil	Tanks and wells full; fever prevails; crops much needing rains; prices rising.
Harowtee (" 4th) ...	·07 in Deoli; ·59 in Kotah; partial rain in districts.	Prices slightly fallen; weather clear; rain much needed; winds easterly; health excellent.
Jhallawar (" 2nd) ...	Slight but timely rain falling.	Health good.
Ajmere (" 8th) ...	·01	Heavy clouds and great heat; advent of rain anxiously looked for.
Jeypore (" ") ...	·06	} High easterly winds; cloudy; crops suffering; anxiety felt; prices stationary; health good.
Bhurtpore (" ") ...	·04	
Ulwur (" 7th) ...	.....	Westerly wind; heavy clouds but no rain; crops drying; fever prevalent.
Nepal— (Aug. 31st)—		
Katmandú ...	2·56	Showery weather; Indian corn is being harvested and a good outturn is expected.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 3rd September, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore, the Hon'ble Messrs. Kennedy and Paul and the Mover. He said that the Bill, though it comprised certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contained a much smaller number of sections than they did. The Bill contained only 75 sections, but the present law as to the Presidency Small Cause Courts consisted of 121 unrepealed sections of Acts and three clauses of the old Supreme Court Charters. This diminution in bulk was due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it was proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters,—such as the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, following the practice of recent years, were left to be dealt with by the Executive Government in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

This led him to remark that the Bill was the last of the series of measures of consolidation,—that is to say, measures the primary object, or one of the primary objects, of which was to condense and clarify the existing Acts and Regulations of British India,—which he had announced to this Council on the 28th June 1877, shortly after he had had the honour of taking charge of the Legislative Department. The other measures then mentioned were the Arms Bill, the Sea-Customs Bill, the Railway Bill, the Stamp Bill, the Panjáb Courts Bill, the Merchant Shipping Bill, and, lastly, the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. Two other consolidation Bills subsequently brought forward were the Legal Practitioners Bill and the Opium Bill. With the exception of the Merchant Shipping Bill (a different measure from the recent Act VII of 1880) and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, these measures had all become law, and replaced by seven Acts more than forty-one enactments scattered over the Indian Statute-book.

Simultaneously with the preparation of these measures there had been going on two other processes—that of expurgation of obsolete enactments, and that of separating from the laws applicable to the whole country the local laws of British India and arranging those laws according to their local application. For the former purpose the Legislative Department had prepared, and this Council had passed, six repealing enactments (VIII of 1868, XIV of 1870, XXIX of 1871, XII of 1873, XVI of 1874 and XII of 1876) which swept away a vast mass of the matter that had become obsolete during the last eighty-eight years. For the latter purpose he, with the assistance of Mr. Heysham, the zealous and efficient Registrar in the Legislative Department, had already prepared and passed through the Press three volumes of the general Acts, that is, unrepealed Acts of the Governor General in Council extending or extendible to the whole of British India, passed between November 1834 and June 1876, and nine volumes of the unrepealed local Regulations and Acts relating respectively to Madras, Bombay, the Lower Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjáb, Ajmer and British Burma. The volumes for the Central Provinces and Coorg were in the Press; and when they had been published there would remain only the volume for Assam, a new edition of the general Acts bringing them down to date, and a volume of the unrepealed Acts of Parliament relating to India.

To use the words of Sir James Stephen, in a speech which he had made in this Council on the 25th February 1870, the advantages of such an operation were “so great and obvious that he did not think it necessary to dwell on them.” The real bulk of the law was shewn to be far less than was generally supposed: people were no longer at a loss where to look for the Act or Regulation which they needed; and (as all obsolete matter was repealed and omitted) when they found the enactment which they sought they might be sure that every part of it was operative. Besides this, money and space were saved, for, as a rule, all the written law that any official or lawyer, say in the Panjáb, Oudh or Burma, required, was the general Acts and the slender volume of local laws in force in his own Province. And to the *penetralia* of all these Acts, Regulations and Statutes a guide would be found in the elaborate Index which had recently been prepared and published by Mr. Jacob of the Bengal Civil Service, who had been employed for that purpose for about a year by the Legislative Department.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census. He said that the Council were aware that it had been decided to take a general Census of British India in February 1881, that date having been fixed in order to correspond as nearly as possible with the time appointed for the taking of a general Census in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. In former Census-operations it had not been generally thought necessary to resort to any legislation; but the Madras and Bombay Presidencies had Municipal Acts which contained certain statutory provisions for the enumeration of the populations of municipal towns, and in Bengal also, a short Act had been passed in 1871, under the authority of which the last Census was effected. He understood, however, that it had not been found necessary in Bengal to make use of the penalties which the Act authorized; but no doubt the existence of those penalties had been found very useful, and from the speech of the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bengal Bill, he found that it was considered necessary at that time that some such authority should be taken by the Government.

The Registrar General of England, to whom this question was referred by the Secretary of State, and who was very well qualified to pronounce an opinion on such a point, having had charge of three Censuses in England and possessing also a personal acquaintance with India, wrote that he considered that the necessary legislation was indispensable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT presumed that Mr. Grant referred to Major Graham.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT said that he did, and that Major Graham's experience had been, that the existence of legal powers strengthened his hands, though fines had in no instance to be inflicted. The same need, as he had already remarked, had been anticipated in Bengal; but in other respects, so far as he could judge from reading the Census-reports, the absence of statutory powers had not been generally felt.

In Burma, however, certain difficulties had undoubtedly been experienced. He found that the Town Magistrate of Rangoon wrote:—

"We then witnessed the great want of legal authority in the work, for in some of these barracks the people pretended to be asleep, and not to hear the order of the Police to open their doors and bring lights. All was darkness, and the Police dared not resort to force."

And in some recent correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Major Evanson, the Town Magistrate of Rangoon, wrote:—

"Some of the English residents and shipmasters not only sent in most incomplete forms, but also some with silly contents.

"I will allude to one or two as samples. One shipmaster wrote across the form "Too busy to fill up," and acted up to what he wrote. Several entered only the master and officers, excluding the whole crew.

"One resident entered the whole of his establishment under the heading "Idiots." Such matters had to be corrected as best we could, but the absence of any special law or rule to enforce correct entries and to arm the Magistrate was much felt."

Thus, on the whole, there had seemed to be *prima facie* ground enough for the contemplated legislation, and the matter was specially referred to a Committee appointed to consider all matters connected with the Census. He would quote their opinion from their report:—

"We think it would be advisable to pass a short general Act for the whole of India, which, in cases where opposition and apathy put difficulties in the way of the enumeration, would greatly strengthen the hands of the executive."

And then they added that if such a general Act were passed,—

"a clause should be inserted reserving it to the Local Governments to extend the Act to the territories they administer, as they think proper."

The opinions of the Committee were referred to the different Local Governments, who generally concurred in the necessity of legislation. He found that Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, Bombay, the Panjáb and Bengal either advocated or did not object to some kind of enactment. Legislation was said to be unnecessary for Haidarábád, and the North-Western Provinces objected to it; but, as had been seen, the great majority of the Local Governments were either in favour of, or at least not opposed to, legislation in the form suggested by the Committee.

A short Bill had therefore been drafted, embodying most of the recommendations of the Committee, the details of which might more suitably be described on a subsequent occasion if the Council gave leave to introduce it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PEGU AND SITTANG CANAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. AITCHISON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary to its maintenance. He said that the canal, which was thirty-nine miles in length, connected the Pegu and Sittang rivers. It had been constructed by Government with the object, first, of shortening the journey between Rangoon and Toungoo, which it did by nearly two days, and secondly, and chiefly, to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang river. The canal was some thirty-nine miles in

length, of which fourteen miles had been constructed partly by utilising the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed entirely through waste-lands in which there were no private rights; such private rights as existed in respect to the other portion of the canal had been acquired by the Government under the Land Improvement Act and by other legal means, so that through the whole length of the canal the Government was now proprietor. In constructing the canal, however, it was found necessary to close a portion of the creek as well as certain other channels which formed the public highway. For those reasons, and also because it was desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of tolls and dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it was proposed to resort to legislation.

The present Bill was founded on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act of 1873. Sections 4 to 9 provided for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts, and for the regulation of the navigation, and sections 10 to 13 gave the Canal-officers certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal which would enable them to do all that was necessary for its maintenance. Lastly, sections 14 to 17 gave power, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of work was necessary to prevent such serious damage as would cause sudden and extensive public injury. It was at one time also proposed to compel persons to assist in clearing the canal, but that could be provided for by rules. The other provisions of the Bill were merely subsidiary, and did not call for remark.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved for leave to introduce a Bill for increasing the Port-dues leviable at Madras. He said that the Council would be aware that a large artificial harbour had been under construction for Madras at a cost of £628,000. This money had been raised on loan, and it was necessary to provide for the four per cent. interest payable upon it. There had been a great deal of correspondence between the Government of India and the Madras Government as to the manner in which this interest should be raised, and it had been finally decided, in communication with the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to increase the Port-dues at Madras to a certain extent so as to cover a portion of the interest, and to raise the remainder by a tax on goods landed on and shipped from the wharfs. The object of the proposed Bill, therefore, was to increase the Port-dues of Madras. At present the maximum rates of those dues were three annas per ton in the case of shipping entering the port, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per ton for coasting vessels. What was now proposed was, that those fees should be raised, in the case of ordinary vessels, including steamers, to 8 annas per ton, and in that of vessels employed in the coasting trade to four annas per ton. It was estimated that under this proposal about Rs. 1,60,000 per annum would be raised; the balance, as he had explained, would be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped. With those objects the Bill had been framed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 10th September 1880.

SIMLA;
The 3rd September, 1880. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ASSIMILATION OF GOODS CLASSIFICATION AND PASSENGER FARES OF THE
RAJPUTANA AND MALWA STATE RAILWAY TO THOSE IN
FORCE ON CONNECTED GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Nos. 1083-95 R.T., dated Simla, 8th September 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department letter No. 1795S.R., dated the 30th December 1872.

Public Works Department letter No. 247R.T. to the Director General of Railway
the 15th November 1879.

Public Works Department letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 254R.T., dated
17th November 1879.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 487, dated the 17th February 1880.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, No. 2937 of
22nd July 1880, covering a report by the Manager, Rajputana State Railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—A goods classification containing three ordinary class with rates based on station-to-station distance, was introduced on the Rajputana State Railway as a tentative measure under the orders conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 1795S.R., dated the 30th December 1872; and has therefore, been in force and under trial for nearly eight years.

2. During this period the guaranteed railways, which are in connection with each other and also with this system, have done much to obtain uniformity in their goods classification, having five ordinary classes; with minor exceptions, the goods classifications of these railways are very similar, and the differences are daily becoming fewer.

3. It was recorded at the Railway Conference in the early part of this year that “it was certainly desirable that differences in the classification of several Railway Administrations should be removed as far as possible, and was gathered that communications were frequently passing between Railway Managers with this object; * * * it was decided that the subject should be left to the several Railway Administrations with a recommendation that the removal of variations should continue to receive the attention of Railway Officers.”

4. As the Rajputana and Malwa State Railway is connected with the line of four Guaranteed Companies; as considerable interchange of traffic may reasonably be expected when the system is completed; and, moreover, as this system will be a through connecting link between the railways terminating in Bombay and those in Northern India; it is desirable to assimilate, as far as possible, the goods classification and basis of charge of this system to those in force on the older lines. Also the Government of Bombay have recorded the opinion “that when the lines are completed, the same classification and tariff should be adopted throughout the narrow gauge Rajputana State Railway system worked by one agency.”

RESOLUTION.—In view of the early through opening of the Rajputana State Railway in connection with the East Indian Railway at Agra and Delhi, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway at Ahmedabad, and the approaching junction of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway with the Rajputana Railway, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the goods classification of these State lines shall, as regards the ordinary classification of goods, be assimilated to that in force on the East Indian Railway; and that the rates shall be charged on a mileage basis instead of a station-to-station distance. Omitting all special rates which must naturally be adapted to special local requirements, it has been decided to adopt the five ordinary classes, and to fix the mileage rates as under—

1st class per maund per mile	...	...	...	pies 0·4
2nd ” ” ”	...	...	...	” 0·6
3rd ” ” ”	...	...	...	” 0·8
4th ” ” ”	...	...	...	” 1·0
5th ” ” ”	...	...	...	” 1·2

exclusive of such loading or unloading charges as may be approved from time to time by the Government of Bombay.

2. The insurance rates of the East Indian Railway Company, as well as their rates for the acceptance of risks, are to be adopted on this system; except as regards opium in transit to Bombay, on which insurance is to be levied at the rate of one-eighth per cent., under the general rules now in force for through opium traffic *via* the junctions at Khandwa and Sabarmati.

3. The special rates for the carriage of salt on the Rajputana Railway from the Sambhar Lake to Agra and Delhi shall not be disturbed by these orders; nor shall there be a minimum load for opium carried at owner's risk at 4th class rates.

4. The Manager, Rajputana Railway, should be instructed to arrange with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the quotation of special through rates from Agra and Delhi to Bombay for the carriage of grain and seeds in convenient quantities, such rates being for the present equivalent to similar charges *via* Allahabad and Jubbulpore; but from the 1st July 1881, when it is hoped that the line will be fully equipped, the rates for the conveyance of minerals, mineral substances, and agricultural produce between Agra or Delhi and Bombay should be reduced, so as to equal similar charges on the East Indian Railway between Agra or Delhi and Calcutta, provided that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company agree to accept their proper mileage proportion of such through rates.

5. The Government of Bombay is requested to impress upon the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company the desirability of assimilating, as far as possible, the goods classification of that line to that about to be adopted on the Rajputana Railway, but retaining such special rates for local traffic as may be required.

The acceptance of this classification by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will give one uniform classification for goods in Sind, the Punjab, and on the East Indian Railway, as well as in Rajputana, Malwa, and Guzerat. It is hoped that, if one classification can be used without inconvenience over the large extent of country that is included in the proposed arrangement, there will be no difficulty in making the classification even more universal.

6. His Excellency in Council, being of opinion that the advantages of basing passenger fares on the station distance are not of sufficient importance to warrant the retention of the system on lines connected with other railways where fares are levied on a mileage rate, desires that on the Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, and Rajputana State Railways the passenger fares be charged at the following rates per mile:—

1st class	...	...	...	...	...	pies	12
2nd	„	...	...	...	...	„	8
3rd	„	mail train	...	...	...	„	4
3rd	„	ordinary train	...	...	...	„	2

and that other coaching traffic also be charged at a mileage rate.

7. These orders will have effect from the 1st January 1881.

8. As the control of the Rajputana Railway will from the 1st October 1880 be under the Government of Bombay, any detailed instructions required in consequence of these orders should be issued by that Government in accordance with the rules passed by the Governor General in Council, and issued under Public Works Department Circular No. XIII Railway, dated the 1st July 1880.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance; and to the Governments of Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India; and the Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow, for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

É. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th September 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of August 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bala Hissar	Afghanistan	10th	Closed.
Basawal	Ditto	30th	Ditto.
Butkak	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Cabul	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Gulistan Karez	Ditto	4th	Re-opened.
Gundamuck	Ditto	21st	Closed.
Jagdallak	Ditto	13th	Ditto.
Jellalabad	Ditto	26th	Ditto.
Kach	Ditto	16th	Ditto.
Kandahar	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Lachipur	Ditto	28th	Ditto.
Latabund	Ditto	11th	Ditto.
Pezwan Kotal	Ditto	14th	Ditto.
Rozabad	Ditto	23rd	Ditto.
Seh Baba	Ditto	12th	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September 1880.

No. 42.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 43.—Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 44.—Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 45.—Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 46.—Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 47.—Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 48.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 30th January 1880, Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, C.E., Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on the forenoon of 25th August 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 292, dated the 2nd September 1880, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 8th September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 282, dated 19th ultimo, Messrs. R. K. Williams and I. S. Hubbard, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the afternoon of the 30th August 1880.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 19.—Mr. G. L. Edwards, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' special leave without allowances, in extension to the eight months' leave granted in this Office Notification No. 5, dated 3rd April 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th September 1880.

No. 121.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the Open Line to the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, *vice* Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, transferred to the Open Line.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 122.—Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from field service, posted to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 11th September 1880.

No. 123.—The three months' leave to study the native languages granted to Mr. J. R. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, by the Manager, Rajputana State Railway, in his Notification No. 17, dated 1st September 1880, is confirmed.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarhi, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the 30th September.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 2nd September 1880.

No. 43.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 263 of 10th August 1880, Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the forenoon of the 6th August 1880.

No. 44.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 268 of 12th August 1880, the under-mentioned Officers, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, Biluchistan, were relieved of their duties on this Railway on the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—relieved on the 27th August 1880, forenoon.

Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—relieved on the 17th August 1880, forenoon.

Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—relieved on the 17th August 1880, forenoon.

R. N. HODGES,
for Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 11th September 1880.

No. 22.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 114, dated 19th August 1880, Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival to this Railway on the forenoon of the 12th idem.

No. 23.—Lala Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months from 9th June 1880, under Section 4, of Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, 4th edition.

Above cancels this Office Notification No. 18, dated 7th August 1880.

No. 24.—Pundit Sivaditta Pande is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, under Section 3 of Supplement F, and Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, 4th edition, from the date he is allowed to avail himself of it.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 5th September 1880.

No. 29.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 28, dated 11th August 1880, Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted to him by the Director General of Railways, on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 118, dated 27th ultimo, Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the 3rd Sub-Division, 1st Division, of this line, from Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of the 31st August 1880.

Wm. B. CARTER, C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 11th September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 283 of the 20th August last, Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade (temporary rank), joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajpootana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1880, and Pundit Prem Nath, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in that Office on the afternoon of the 4th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, Capt., R.E.,
Manager.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1881 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1881.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon one of the following subjects:—

(1) Undivided Hindu family:—

Status, rights, liabilities and privileges of its members under the different schools of Hindu Law.

(2) The Law relating to the Disposition of property among the Mahommedans.

(3) The Law of Limitation and Prescription in British India, including Easements.

(4) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1881, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th September 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, on the 30th day of June 1880, certain treasure (72 old Chandwadi Rupees) was found in the village of Sindre, Taluka Nandurbar, of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure in whole or in part, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 8th January 1881, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Acting Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
September 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 6	...	2,03,527	2,87,217	7,34,192	30,58,550	11,79,444
" 7	10,301	...	2,7,058	4,63,120	41,75,304	12,85,091
" 8	80,012	2,13,556	2,88,429	2,40,705	44,57,245	13,08,895
" 9	...	1,17,075	1,27,147	1,08,425	45,60,240	13,80,758
" 10	...	1,20,232	...	1,08,425	45,60,047	12,68,275
" 11	...	1,18,049	...	1,07,200	44,60,123	11,37,827

CALCUTTA MINT } J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 13th Sept. 1880. } *Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th September 1880.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A. P.	ASSETS.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	.	.	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	.	.	1,25,07,379	8 0
Reserve Fund	.	.	22,89,516	0 0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	.	.	62,77,673	10 1
	Ra.	A. P.			Accounts of Credit on Government Se- curities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	.	.	47,42,082	15 9
Public Deposits at Head Office	95,67,706	8 3	3,43,21,110	5 2	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	.	.	1,28,81,007	15 1
Public Deposits at Branches	2,47,53,403	12 11			Balances with other Banks	.	.	5,01,043	3 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	.	.	2,77,16,901	10 0	Bullion	.	.	86,043	8 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	.	.	4,50,337	12 1	Dead Stock	.	.	10,61,893	5 7
Sundries	.	.	11,49,102	8 1	Stamps	.	.	8,512	8 0
					Sundries	.	.	3,69,489	9 6
								3,84,35,129	3 4
						Ra.	A. P.		
					Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office	1,86,21,397	13 9	4,74,91,838	0 0
					Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches	2,86,70,440	2 3		

BANK OF BENGAŁ,
Calcutta, 16th September 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 16th Sept. 1880 ... Rs. 1,08,47,731-15-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta,
The 17th September 1880. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Regr. No.	No. of Notes,	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
		Rs.		
141	... D 18—56491 ...	100	The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Calcutta.	
142	... D 17—11638 ...	50	Abdool Ahud, Dera Guzi Khan.	
143	... D 10—96365 ...	5	Baboo Benod Behari Gosuin, Bareilly.	
144	... D 16—14389 ...	10	Baboo Susi Bhouson Roy, Orni, Jaloun.	
21	... D 16—14232 }	10	{ G. C. F. Barnardo, Esq., Etawah.	
	... „ —14233 }			
22	... D 12—07146 }	5	Abdool Alie Ojan.	
	... „ —07143 }			

* Mismatched.

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.-G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th September 1880.)

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
1880.		Rs.		
W56	... M 9 —34217 ...	5	Post Master General, Madras.	
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
1880.		Rs.		
H138	... M 35—79001 ...	50	Vinayek Wamon, Mandsaur.	
M56	... M 53—19169	20	V. L. deSouza, Poona.	
	... —19168			
BOMBAY.				
The 14th September 1880.				
C. E. CRAWLEY, Offg. Asst. Commissioner.				

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
		Rs.		
192	... O 69—02527 ...	100	Babu Prosanno Chundra	Roy.
193	... O 68—27940 ...	100	Babu Khotranath Banerjee.	
197	... O 67—97248 ...	100	Shaik Abdul Wahab.	
198	... O 68—93791 ...	100	Mooraree Lall Misser.	
199	... O 68—37785 ...	100		
	... —37786 ...	100		
	... —37787 ...	100	Srimuti Shurnolata Dabee.	
	... —37788 ...	100		
	... —37789 ...	100		
200	... O 37—37344 ...	5	Babu Durga Churn Chakra-	varti.
201	... O 59—45446 ...	20	Babu Prosanno Kumar Bose.	
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
		Rs.		
128	... A 8—15453 }	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Brom-	
	... 7—12656 }	20	ho.	
	... O 25—86007 }			
	... —86006 }			
129	... L 17—17773 }	5	Babu Jagobundu Shaha.	
	... 15—57247 }			
130	... L 21—28063 }	5	Babu Gobind Kumar Pyne.	
	... 22—30019 }			
131	... L 1—98645 }	10	Babu Isan Chunder Dey.	
	... 4—98644 }			
132	... O 76—85387 }	10	Iewah Mamoojee.	
	... —85390 }			
133	... O 52—40944 }	10		
	... —40943 }	5	Messrs. Chin Hong & Co.	
	... L 28—93563 }			
	... —93562 }			
134	... L 37—87696 }	20	Babu Prosanno Chundra	Paul.
	... —87695 }			

Calcutta Circle—continued.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—contd.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
217 ...	L 97—26059 ...	10	Shaik Alla Bux.
218 ...	O 50—52428 ...	10	Dr. W. A. Gilligan.
219 ...	L 31—11769 ...	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
220 ...	L 28—31354 ...	5	Babu Ramkissen Mondle.
221 ...	L 91—09872 ...	20	Babu Isanchundra Maulik.
222 ...	O 26—82639 ...	20	Babu Soorutnath Maulik.
223 ...	O 14—59182 ...	10	Babu Hemchunder Mitter.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1880. }

FRED. GREENWAY,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 12—02234 ...	50	V. N. Vanapatty Moodliar, Bangalore.
J 8—11066 ...	5	V. Supalithon, Tellicherry.
J 9—17886 ...	10	
J 12—03034 ...	50	
J 9—45221 ...	10	B. Gulamsherif, Trichinopoly.
J 7—99088 ...	5	Pestanjee Nesserwanjee,
J 9—42489 ...	10	Ootacamund.
J 7—54811 ...	5	Hajee Mitta Cassim & Co.,
" —58771 ...	5	Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 31st August 1880. }

J. C. WINSKOM,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.**NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—48783 ...	10	Mr. J. MacIver, Supernumerary Deputy Collector, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 9th September 1880. }

W. PATTON,

Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
31 ...	E 15—75302 ...	50	{ Rudu and Mohamed Din, Lahore.
" ...	" —75303 ...	50	
106 ...	E 15—53022 ...	50	Goodar Singh, Jummoo.
127 ...	E 15—61278 ...	50	Sumpat Singh, on behalf of Revd. T. S. Wynkoop, Allahabad.
129 ...	E 8—36678 ...	5	Gholam Yaseen, Simla.

LAHORE,
The 11th September 1880. }

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.**NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
46 ...	B 66—04165 ...	100	Revd. A. Alexander, Madras Christian College, Madras.

Madras Circle—continued.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
105 ...	B 46—87209 ...	5	R. Kumaradovu Mudali, Egmore, Madras.
106 ...	B 66—03502 ...	100	{ Salar Muhamud Hussein Sahib, Nut Merchant, Vaniyambadi, at present at 22, Periyamot, Madras.
" ...	B 62—83334 ...	100	
107 ...	B 49—64800 ...	10	{ K u d u r Bomalingannah, Cloth Merchant, Doda-petta, Bangalore.
" ...	B 56—80010 ...	10	
" ...	" —86101 ...	10	
" ...	B 60—20537 ...	10	
" ...	B 61—39186 ...	50	{ L. Kristappah, Head Accountant, Taluk Katcheri, Chikmagalur, via Bangalore.
108 ...	B 57—43459 ...	20	
16 ...	B 54—27689 ...	20	{ Haji Allarakia Sajun & Co., Madras.
" ...	" —27681 ...	20	

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 6th September 1880. }

H. S. GROVES,

Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.
(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.
(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

	Annas.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150 ...	4

money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee,

as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

The 2nd September 1880.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

On and after the 1st October 1880, the limit of Money Orders payable in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy will be raised from £10 to £20; and the rates of commission for Foreign Money Orders will be reduced as shown in the following table:—

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the Foreign Countries mentioned above, viz., Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy:—

	Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2 ... 0 4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ... 0 8
" £ 5 .. "	£ 7 ... 0 12
" £ 7 .. "	£ 10 ... 1 0
" £ 10 .. "	£ 12 ... 1 4
" £ 12 .. "	£ 15 ... 1 8
" £ 15 .. "	£ 17 ... 1 12
" £ 17 .. "	£ 20 ... 2 0

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada—

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding ... £ 2 ...	0	8
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	1	0
" £ 5 " " £ 7 ...	1	8
" £ 7 " " £ 10 ...	2	0

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 17th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6-30 p. m.	25th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	20th "	Str. <i>Scindia</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 "	21st "	P. and O. Str. <i>Thibet</i> .
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai; also <i>via</i> Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 "	21st "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails <i>via</i> Bombay	6-30 "	22nd "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	21st "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 "	23rd "	Str. <i>Mecca</i> .
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo and Rangoon	6-30 "	24th "	Str. <i>Mahratta</i> .
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	18th "	From Bombay.

* Also *via* Aden, Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 p. m. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 17th September 1880.

Alvey, W.	Harvey, Miss M.	Patter, J. A.
Anderson, D.	Hart, A. P.	Patoner, H. G.
Angier, R. F.	Henwood, R. D.	Peter, Geo.
Barlow, C.	Higgins, William.	Peylon, J.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)	Hubbard, S. C.	Pringle, Miss Alice.
Bastien, W. E.	Jenkins, S. C.	Pringle, W. H.
Beelen, L.	Jennings, N. E.	Pyne, E. S.
Beist, H.	Jogesh Chunder Shore.	Radhu Kissen Balmokund & Co.
Blanchard, Sidney.	Johnston, A.	Reid, W.
Burkutolla, Shaik.	Johnston, F. W.	Robson, Mrs.
Caundoo, M. C.	Kent, W. P.	Roberts, H. V. H.
Christian, A.	Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.	Ross, Mrs. Daniel.
Clark, Mr.	Lall Behary Ghose.	Rowland, G. R.
Cock, John.	Lee, T.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Colthurst, J.	Longden, John D.	Sayge, H.
Corrigan, Thomas.	Macguire, Patrick.	Sen, G.
Crutcher, Mrs. H.	Marshall, J. N.	Scott, E.
Debendra Chandra Bose.	McMahon, Mrs.	Scott, A. G.
Deeruzo, J.	Ments, D. B. & Co.	Shircore, A.
Doncott, T. R.	Mitchell, H.	Smith, O.
Ewing, C.	Michael, M. G.	Simpson, W.
Fau, J.	Montes, T.	Warrett, W. J. F.
Farguherson, V. A.	Moses, M. J.	Walker, W. J.
Feris, H.	Norton, Washington	Walters, A.
Fullam, J. P.	(Manager, Merry Bakers.)	Webb, Master Arthur.
Gasper, W.	Oldham, Alfred C.	White, R.
Geary, F. W.		William, G.
Graut, Mrs. E. A.		
Haiver, Sergt. H.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allen, Miss A.	Dimyusius, Haddens.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Andrews, S. J.	Evans, J.	Rae, William.
Anson, Capt.	Garrick, D.	Reid, R.
Bailly, Harris.	Godin, Francis.	Rishworth, J.
Barker, T. W.	Gomes, J.	Roe, Lt. R. J.
Beamish, Surgeon J. M.	Griffin, W. H.	Sanderson, G. P.
Bhoot.	Hamill, James.	Sher Shah, Mo-nah.
Blackton, T. W.	Hancock, Mrs.	Silvestri, Signore E.
Bryne, Joseph.	Hewitt, Lt. W. S.	Smith, Douglas.
Byford, H.	Hopekirk, William.	Smith, W.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Innis, G. R.	Sterling, William.
Callier, Monsieur L. "Carloe."	Jopp, Major Keith.	Stuart, F.
C. G. C.	Michael, G.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Christian, C.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Temple, Miss E.
Coombs, J. W.	Murdoch, Mrs. F.	Thompson, W.
Cooper, J.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Turner, J.
Crowlie, E. T.	Pearson, Lewie.	Usborne, W.
C. W. S.	Perks, M. J.	Warde, Mrs.
Denezo Conte.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.	William, W.
	"Prescilla," R.	Willie.

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	Wilson, J. H.
Louis, G. R.		

Registered Letters.

Bell, Mr. M.	Burch & Co.	Dubus, E. E.
Jeprodas Pal Chowdry.	Clare, R.	Tune, C.

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

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Rajapur Bay and Vizadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
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Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlai and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
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Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

- No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
- " 2. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
- " 3. Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18).*
- " 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
- " 5. Kyauk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
- " 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
- " 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
- " 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
- " 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
- " 10. Pamban (Pauumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
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- " 12. Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
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- " 14. Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
- " 15. South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
- " 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
- " 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Vizadurg.
- " 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands.
- " 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast.
- " 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad.
- " 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh.

Notices to Mariners.**Notices issued during the year 1879.**

Price, Anna 1 each.—

- No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel entrance to Hooghly River.
- " 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
- " 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi in the Godavery District.
- " 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
- " 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.
- " 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
- " 7. Fixed Light at the entrance to Toona Creek in the Gulf of Cutch.
- " 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
- " 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
- " 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
- " 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
- " 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in Bad Weather.
- " 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
- " 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
- " 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
- " 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
- " 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable, Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
- " 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
- " 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinder's Reef—Madura Strait.
- " 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa South Coast.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Ditto, Entrance to Umbloti River.
- " 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
- " 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
- " 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
- " 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
- " 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
- " 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
- " 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
- " 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Red Sea.
- " 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
- " 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
- " 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 32. Light at Batticaloa.
- " 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
- " 34. Light at Batticaloa.
- " 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
- " 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
- " 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordaware (Godavery).
- " 38. Light at Batticaloa.
- " 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
- " 40. Madras Semaphore.
- " 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordaware (Godavery).
- " 42. Madras Semaphore.
- " 43. Buoys at Calicut.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

- No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables in Zambisar Harbour.
 „ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
 „ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
 „ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the “intermediate” Light at the Entrance to River Hooghly.
 „ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
 „ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the fixed Light at Cannanore.
 „ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.

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A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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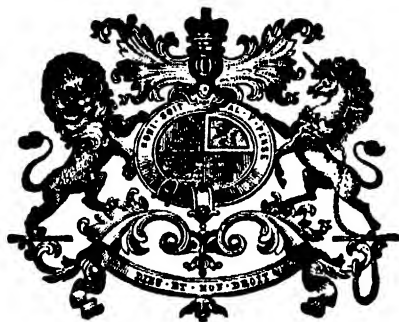
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes on the question submitted in the Circular Letter No. 4, dated 5th June 1880.

Subject.	For the proposition.	Against the proposition.
To grant Mr. Andrews a retiring allowance of Rs. 100 a month.	630 wholly. 4 partly.	205

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE;
15, KYD STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 11th September 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 0226553, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Varddarajah and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,

JOHN KYD, *Manager,*
No. 100, Armenian Street,
Black Town, Madras.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 38. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXII of 1880.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		16th August 1879.	14th August 1880.	to 16th August 1879.	to 14th August 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
28th Aug. 1880	East Indian ...	5,49,046	5,07,215	2,75,01,132	2,54,81,303	...	20,19,829
21st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	86,004	83,565	21,72,135	22,88,469	1,16,334	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	55,784	53,688	31,01,948	28,19,590	...	2,82,358
21st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,17,880	1,88,200	65,66,150	72,31,350	6,65,200	...
14th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,11,081	95,324	41,62,896	38,62,451	...	3,00,445
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,156	61,024	20,69,491	22,52,055	1,82,564	...
21st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,43,966	2,76,601	1,76,78,646	1,64,08,714	...	12,69,932
21st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	59,659	56,434	50,95,917	55,33,512	4,37,565	...
	TOTAL ...	12,91,476	13,22,051	6,83,48,345	6,58,77,444	...	24,70,901
	State.						
28th Aug. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,746	2,116	87,039	87,673	634	...
21st ditto ...	Nallhati ...	1,649	683	59,156	46,526	...	12,630
28th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,588	42,872	25,16,700	24,57,863	...	58,837
28th ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,309	12,684	5,24,725	5,13,018	...	11,707
Last 4 days of June.	Khamguon ...	...	(a)	(b)33,851	(c)25,955	...	7,896
21st Aug. 1880	Amraoti ...	327	358	53,061	43,626	...	9,435
21st ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,181	815	1,42,840	1,33,346	...	9,494
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,064	12,933	4,28,180	4,38,240	10,060	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	5,992	7,375	2,93,995	3,34,679	40,684	...
21st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,173	34,146	9,97,823	18,18,131	8,20,308	...
28th ditto ...	Sindia-Nemuch ...	5,186	9,587	2,08,370	2,98,064	89,694	...
21st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,982	14,689	6,34,176	8,92,680	2,58,504	...
21st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,512	20,900	7,59,978	9,22,675	1,62,697	...
28th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,323	1,438	66,796	70,204	3,408	...
28th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,448	...	39,656	39,656	...
28th ditto ...	Dhond and Munnad ...	1,570	7,365	3,40,951	4,55,522	1,14,571	...
21st ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	43,672	77,667	16,83,542	(f)35,28,654	18,45,112	...
21st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,134	5,049	(d)59,452	2,64,403	2,04,951	...
28th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,246	2,967	85,220	73,427	...	11,793
21st ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	6,968	...	4,48,383	4,48,383	...
14th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	1,047	...	(e)58,747	58,747	...
	TOTAL ...	1,77,654	2,63,107	89,75,855	1,29,51,472	39,75,617	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,69,130	15,85,158	7,73,24,200	7,88,28,916	15,04,716	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	3,80,51,239	3,86,26,169	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	3,92,72,961	4,02,02,747	9,29,786	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.

(d) Total receipts from 21st April to 16th August 1879.

(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 14th August 1880.

(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE SEVERAL
DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1878-79.

No. 831., dated 14th February 1880.

Extract from Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department.

Read the following :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3363, dated 20th December 1879.

Read the following statements showing the irrigation and rainfall in the several districts for the official year 1878-79 :—

From the Collector of Ganjam,		dated 29th September 1879, No. 2391	
"	" of Vizagapatam,	" 13th "	" "
"	" of Godavari,	" 16th August	" " 217
"	" of Kistna,	" 26th November	" " 2619
"	" of Nellore,	" 18th September	" " 3195
"	" of Cuddapah,	" 10th "	" " 331
"	" of Bellary,	" 2nd "	" " 190
"	" of Kurnool,	" 2nd June	" " 212
"	" of Chingleput,	" 1st October	" " 666
"	" of North Arcot,	" 30th June	" " —
"	" of "	" 9th December	" " 444
"	" of South Arcot,	" 27th November	" " 454
"	" of Tanjore,	" 22nd September	" " 3893
"	" of Trichinopoly,	" 27th August	" " 262
"	" of Madura,	" 12th September	" " 426
"	" of Tinnevely,	" 26th July	" " 494
"	" of Coimbatore,	" 22nd November	" " —
"	" of Salem,	" 1st October	" " 300

A statement compiled from the above returns will, as usual, be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1874, No. 1092.

2. In this return the results of the several large Government works are distinguished from those of other works, as desired in the letter from the Government of India, dated 12th October 1878, embodied in G. O. No. 1680, dated 16th October 1878.

3. The following statement compares the area actually irrigated from Government sources of irrigation in 1878-79 with that irrigated in 1877-78 :—

	Government Land.	Inam Land.	Zemindari Land.	TOTAL.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Anicuts	1,417,946	316,476	121,870	1,856,292
Other works	2,244,824	510,170	64,119	2,819,113
TOTAL	3,662,770	826,646	185,989	4,675,405
For 1877-78	3,591,945	804,186	188,047	4,584,178
	+ 70,825	+ 22,460	— 2,058	+ 91,227

4. The small increase over the previous year is due to the favorable character of the season.

C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1877-78 AND 1878-79 IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.					
	SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1878.					SOWN FROM DECEMBER 1878 TO MARCH 1879.					WHOLE YEAR OF 1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.	Percentages of increase or decrease in 1878-79.	
	Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78.					
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GANJAM.																
Government land	466,560	332,160	294,903	129,245	4,476	...	16,510	...	3,564	145,755	912	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	128,080	112,640	108,763	50,145	...	3,100	4,162	...	...	63,307	...	2,209	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	4,727,680	984,360	198,586	19,593	...	357	1,022	...	...	20,615	...	139	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,320,820	1,292,160	602,252	207,983	989	...	21,694	...	2,425	229,677	...	1,436	...	2394	6341	+16487
VIZAGAPATAM.																
Government land	3,343,360	117,760	112,669	24,650	4,035	...	859	...	1,510	25,509	3,425	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	282,240	254,080	41,700	12,474	5,870	...	405	...	2,065	12,879	3,605	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	9,137,920	4,590,720	...	...	...	5,891	...	...	...	...	...	5,891	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12,763,520	962,560	154,369	37,124	4,914	...	1,264	...	3,575	38,388	1,339	...	...	3232	6865	+11240
GODAVARI.																
Government land	246,063	16,374	...	...	...	22,801	16,374	9,457	...	262,437	...	13,314	...	...	...	...
Inam land	140,795	5,912	...	...	...	9,948	5,912	2,498	...	146,707	...	7,450	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	112,076	6,482	...	...	...	14,582	6,482	2,055	...	117,558	...	12,527	...	...	...	...
Government land	49,640	8,650	...	...	...	...	8,650	2,315	...	53,209	22,611	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	22,067	1,581	...	...	...	...	1,581	1,075	...	23,645	9,898	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	20,159	656	...	...	...	...	656	100	...	20,815	18,770	...	...	...	...	...
Government land	1,377,920	1,088,000	540,073	295,712	...	2,565	20,024	11,882	...	315,736	9,327	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	452,480	433,920	285,376	162,802	...	1,125	7,493	3,573	...	170,355	2,148	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	1,435,520	1,027,840	138,373	132,235	4,058	...	6,138	2,155	...	138,373	6,243	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,265,920	2,549,760	975,822	590,809	458	...	33,655	17,560	...	624,464	18,018	...	...	2837	6263	+13750
KISTNA.																
Government land	162,968	...	...	...	7,022	...	8,756	...	5,595	171,724	1,427	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	39,506	...	...	...	...	799	20	...	42	30,556	...	811	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	3,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	794	3,699	...	707	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of Malaya tract. † Exclusive of Jaypore and other hilly tracts, for which particulars are unknown.

Inam land	1,428,480	1,408,000	684,892	34,991	4,867	...	16,679	737	82	51,670	5,522	...	+	11-96	...	...	...	...
Zemindari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,050,240	3,877,760	2,470,217	123,009	17,661	...	88,086	21,025	...	211,045	38,686	...	+	22-44	26-84	32-81	+	22-24
Government land	3,458,560	2,074,880	896,370	29,605	188	...	7,634	27	...	37,239	215	...	+	58	...	...	...	...
Inam land	1,062,800	1,041,920	603,177	21,405	3,605	...	2,371	...	680	23,776	2,925	...	+	14-02	...	...	...	...
Zemindari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,511,360	3,116,800	1,499,547	51,010	3,793	...	10,005	...	653	61,015	3,140	...	+	5-42	21-68	45-32	+	109-04
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Chembarampakam { Government land	14,820	...	...	6,092	1,523	...	7,706	...	192	13,798	1,331	...	+	10-67	...	...	...	...
Tank { Inam land	2,739	...	...	2,559	156	...	...	...	...	2,559	156	...	+	6-49	...	...	...	...
Zemindari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Works { Government land	446,290	...	...	203,071	90,724	...	67,907	...	96,797	276,978	...	6,073	-	2-14	...	...	...	...
{ Inam land	89,757	...	...	24,323	5,197	...	9,967	...	5,430	34,290	...	233	-	67	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	33,044	...	...	1,554	210	...	2,091	42	...	3,648	253	...	+	7-42	...	...	...	...
Government land	1,208,960	900,480	461,119	215,163	92,247	...	75,613	...	96,989	290,776	...	4,742	-	1-60	...	...	...	...
Inam land	266,880	211,840	92,496	26,882	6,353	...	9,967	42	5,430	36,849	...	77	-	20	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	215,680	158,720	33,044	1,554	210	...	2,091	...	...	3,648	252	...	+	7-42	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,691,520	1,271,040	586,659	243,599	97,810	...	87,674	...	102,377	331,273	...	4,567	-	1-35	44-05	32-93	-	25-24
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Palar Anicut { Government land . . . . .	...	...	...	31,243	5,695	...	11,052	...	4,210	42,295	1,485	...	+	3-63	...	...	...	...
{ Inam land . . . . .	...	...	...	3,980	220	...	2,119	884	...	6,099	1,104	...	+	22-10	...	...	...	...
Zemindari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Works { Government land . . . . .	...	Not available.	...	152,601	24,315	...	46,763	...	3,204	199,364	21,111	...	+	11-84	...	...	...	...
{ Inam land . . . . .	...	...	...	31,054	3,310	...	9,525	1,125	...	40,579	4,435	...	+	12-27	...	...	...	...
Zemindari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government land	2,323,200	1,023,360	540,574	183,844	30,010	...	57,815	...	7,414	241,659	22,596	...	+	10-31	...	...	...	...
Inam land	228,480	188,160	92,775	35,034	3,530	...	11,644	2,009	...	46,678	5,539	...	+	13-46	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	1,727,360	695,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,279,040	1,907,200	633,349	218,878	33,540	...	69,459	...	5,405	288,337	28,135	...	+	10-31	38-40	40-73	+	6-06
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Palandori Anicut { Government land . . . . .	...	...	10,216	1,610	369	...	609	182	...	2,279	542	...	+	31-20	...	...	...	...
{ Inam land . . . . .	...	...	3,286	1,031	116	...	518	60	...	1,549	176	...	+	12-81	...	...	...	...
Zemindari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of Venkatagiri Zemindari and Pamar Taluk of Kalabastri, for which particulars are unknown.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1877-78 AND 1878-79 IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AREA IRRIGATED													RAINFALL.																	
	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1878.					SOWN FROM DECEMBER 1878 TO MARCH 1879.					1877-78.	1878-79.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.															
				In comparison with 1877-78.					In comparison with 1877-78.																						
				Total Area.	Increase.	Decrease.	6	7	Total Area.	Increase.	Decrease.	9	10				Total Area.	Increase.	Decrease.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17															
SOUTH ARCOT—continued.																															
All other Works	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.															
																	Not available.	918,917	238,267	32,924	...	42,711	...	19,697	28,1978	13,227	...	4-94			
																													Zemindari	75,914	23,520
TOTAL	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land	2,977,920	2,192,000	33,284	...	43,380	...	19,515	283,257	13,769	...	5-10				
																												Zemindari	157,440	138,240	8,159
TOTAL	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land	3,159,680	2,331,328	43,272	...	52,766	...	22,412	319,023	20,860	...	6-99				
																												Zemindari	24,320	1,088	1,829
TANJORE.																															
Upper Aicut	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.															
																	Government land	680,576	740,532	12,818	...	164	740,532	12,654	...	173					
																											Zemindari	96,921	730	...	96,921	730	...	75
Lower Aicut	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land	34,669	89,126	1,985	...	27,237	...	797	...	2,782						
																										Zemindari	3,611	8,009	430	...	2,198
All other Works	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land	261,974	72,017	1,125						
																										Zemindari	153,048	53,623	14,551	...	53,623	...	14,551	...	20-76
TOTAL	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land	1,571,840	1,151,360	901,675	13,678	...	27,237	...	633	...	928,912	14,311	...	1-56		
																														Zemindari	629,765
Other Works	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land	2,391,960	1,763,840	1,062,228	...	29,435	...	834	...	1,091,663	1,091	...	10			
																													Zemindari	1,636,480	1,289,990
TOTAL	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land	233,600	190,080	108,917	...	3,753	...	74	...	20,489	...	488	...	2-32		
																														Zemindari	428,160
TOTAL	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land	2,298,240	1,813,120	903,757	7,742	...	70,798	...	6,685	...	185,448	1,057	...	5-7		
																														Zemindari	...
TOTAL	}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.																
																Government land

MADURA.														
Government land	1,717,120	1,312,640	700,883	100,852	11,412	28,289	12,320	129,121	2,092	1,751	+	1-64	...	...
Inam land	215,680	132,640	100,496	7,911	...	261	1,490	10,310	...	...	-	14-51	...	...
Zemindari	2,195,840	463,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,128,640	1,968,640	801,380	108,768	14,151	30,668	13,810	139,436	341	...	+	24	44-49	32-51
TINNEVELLY.														
{ Government land														
{ Inam land														
{ Zemindari														
Srivaikuntam Anicut	...	...	48,632	12,626	409	14,959	...	27,615	2,943	...	+	11-92	...	...
	...	...	2,378	450	18	647	...	1,097	260	...	+	31-06	...	...
	...	...	1,117	...	...	613	...	613	147	...	+	31-54	...	...
{ Government land														
{ Inam land														
{ Zemindari														
All other Works	...	...	1,021,155	86,591	2,345	137,286	30,655	223,877	28,310	...	-	11-22	...	...
	...	...	158,933	6,369	...	11,156	1,504	17,525	1,773	...	-	9-18	...	...
	...	...	539,621	6,075	...	8,935	1,489	15,010	2,133	...	-	12-44	...	...
{ Government land														
{ Inam land														
{ Zemindari														
TOTAL	1,924,661	1,485,030	1,069,787	90,217	2,754	152,273	28,121	251,492	...	25,367	-	9-16	...	...
	264,765	232,492	161,311	6,819	...	11,803	1,262	18,622	...	1,513	-	7-51	...	...
	928,916	749,464	540,738	6,075	...	9,548	1,118	15,623	...	1,986	-	11-27	...	...
TOTAL	3,118,342	2,466,986	1,771,836	112,111	1,635	173,626	30,501	285,737	...	28,866	-	9-11	47-18	25-53
COIMBATORE.														
Government land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inam land	3,696,960	8,112,320	2,017,929	81,571	...	5,514	32	100,329	...	5,546	-	5-23	...	...
Zemindari	314,860	311,040	238,561	9,731	...	1,108	...	12,295	...	49	-	39	...	...
	94,080	86,400	78,890	138	138	...	...	138	138	...	+	100-00	...	...
TOTAL	4,075,920	3,509,760	2,335,370	91,440	...	6,484	...	112,762	...	5,457	-	4-61	30-16	27-37
SALEM.														
Government land	2,700,120	1,788,880	1,018,419	74,751	15,007	41,557	1,292	116,308	13,715	...	+	13-36	...	...
Inam land	233,600	183,600	136,935	8,552	188	2,119	...	10,671	419	...	+	4-08	...	...
Zemindari	589,600	551,040	290,711	453	61	233	...	686	61	...	+	9-76	...	...
TOTAL	3,832,320	2,475,520	1,446,065	83,756	15,256	43,909	1,061	127,665	14,195	...	+	12-50	35-55	37-77
{ Government land														
{ Inam land														
{ Zemindari														
TOTAL ANICUTS	...	Not available.	...	1,322,340	7,011	95,606	...	1,417,946	9,850	...	+	69	...	...
	...	...	...	301,146	...	15,330	...	316,476	...	5,234	-	1-62	...	...
	...	...	...	115,775	...	6,095	...	121,870	...	13,087	-	9-69	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,739,261	...	16,785	...	1,856,292	...	8,471	-	45	...	...

* Exclusive of Ramnad and Sivaganga Zemindaris, for which particulars are unknown.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF OF 1880-81 UP TO 31st JULY 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1880.					NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND-IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GATES.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		Actual average throughout.	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.	
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.		Up.	Down.							
{ 1st Division 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower 2nd do., Lahore Branch	4.90	3.62	{ 3073.6 378.7 438.3	{ 1030.4 378.7 438.3	...	...	Gurdaspur	17,230	9.08	23.43	Cotton	19,916	2012.56 cubic feet per second entered the Bari Doab Canal, of which 1847.40 cubic feet per second were utilized. There is a slight increase in the area irrigated compared with that of the corresponding period of last year.	
	4.60	1.72			...	...	Amritsar	36,978	7.32	12.80	Rice	17,738		
	3.00	2.35			...	...	Lahore	41,082	7.16	9.50	Others	11,067		
	...	...			...	...	...	95,290	...	...	...	46,569		
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3073.6	1817.4	...	...	...	...	95,290	...	...	...	95,290	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073.6	2552.65	...	...	...	...	92,777	...	...	...	92,777	
{ Karnal Division do. Hansi do. do. Do. Bulla Head	4.33	1.91	{ 2,546 418 554 199	{ 267,238 karts, balls, &c. 6,279 mds. fuel, and timber. 18,927 mds. timber.	...	...	Unbhatta	561	13.66	12.48	Cotton	39,171	The volume entering the Canal at Dadpur was 880 cubic feet per second. A large amount of drainage also entered between Dadpur and Rer. 378 cubic feet passed off at the Rindha Khara Escape and 101 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Tull Escape.	
	5.70	4.35			...	...	Karnal	20,355	9.87	15.44	Rice	19,066		
	9.00	6.65			...	...	Delhi	14,904	8.00	13.50	Sugarcane	25,954		
	8.80	5.80			...	...	Rohatak	21,914	6.25	7.75	Others	9,830		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissar	22,954	4.50	3.00	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhind	12,784	...	13.50	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaner	223	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalsia	326	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	1,171	...	207,228	...	94,021	...	...	...	...	94,021	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,338	...	215,441	...	147,691	...	...	...	...	147,691	
{ Upper Sutlej Division Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals Mozaffargarh Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	16,500	...	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.		There is a large decrease in irrigated area compared with the corresponding period of last year. This decrease is said to be due to settlement operations and early heavy rains.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	43,500	4.05	2.90	...			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	148,664	2.13	1.70	...			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	45,931	0.93	.23	...			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozaffargarh	144,584	1.93	.35	...	...	Exclusive of Mozaffargarh which was not in last year's return, the area irrigated was 281,685 acres which shows an increase of 46,525 acres.	
TOTAL INFUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399,179	...	...	...	...	399,179	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209,270	...	...	...	...	209,270	
Najafgarh Jhil	{ ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	1,056	8.00	13.50	Cotton	26	26 148 964 51	
		...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	133	14.20	5.30	Rice	148			
		...	...	...	...	...	1,189	...	...	Sugarcane	964			
		...	...	...	...	...	1,189	...	...	Others	51			
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	...	...	...	...	1,189	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...	228	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189,311	...	...	...	...	189,311	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240,468	...	...	...	...	240,468	

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
*Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first five months of the official year 1880-81,
and of the nine preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)*

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.															YEAR.			
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
1871-72 .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1872-73 .	...	...	42,20	...	...	19,34	...	...	1,40	...	...	12,97	...	...	10,93	...	...	86,84
1873-74 .	...	...	42,83	...	...	19,20	...	...	1,74	...	...	11,67	...	...	19,68	...	...	95,12
1874-75 .	...	...	39,15	...	...	17,89	...	...	1,24	...	...	13,33	...	...	16,34	...	...	87,95
1875-76 .	...	...	41,35	...	...	20,72	...	...	1,34	...	...	13,04	...	...	13,61	...	...	90,06
1876-77 .	37,53	6,67	44,20	19,57	3,37	22,94	87	85	1,72	7,90	6,24	14,14	3,26	16,41	19,67	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	
1877-78 .	31,54	4,83	36,37	17,13	48	17,61	82	9	91	8,02	3,81	11,83	4,14	11,82	15,96	61,65	21,03	82,68	
1878-79 .	38,94	4,94	43,88	20,58	49	21,07	1,22	15	1,37	5,52	73	6,25	4,34	9,24	13,58	70,60	15,55	86,15	
1879-80 .	33,12	5,65	38,77	18,57	85	19,42	1,01	10	1,11	6,57	1,80	8,37	5,98	11,94	17,92	65,25	20,34	85,59	
1880-81 .	29,34	3,39	32,73	16,40	80	17,20	1,54	8	1,62	5,79	2,12	7,91	5,32	15,59	20,91	58,39	21,98	80,37	
1881-82 .	28,77	4,02	32,79	20,76	71	21,47	2,19	9	2,28	6,38	4,17	10,55	5,09	16,59	21,68	63,19	25,58	88,77	

N. B.—1. Collections for the years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, the returns not distinguishing refunds separately.
2. The figures for British Burma for 1880-81 include collections at Mergui for April to July only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH:
Calcutta, 16th September 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF AUGUST 1880; PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1418 AND 1419 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1880-81, UP TO 31st JULY 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1880.				Total area of irrigation during current fiscal.	Total area for the corresponding time period of last year.	ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).							RAIN-FALL. Average of ten previous years for the same period. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1880.	REMARKS.	
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.				Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.			Total area.
GANGES. Northern. Anupshahr Meerut Bulandshahr Aligarh Cawnpore Etawah.	1000	...	740	316	29,891	31,061	Saharanpur	11,747	826	9,336	361	113	174	1,715	27,272	23.1 17.1	Ganges Canal.—Mean volume passing through Solani aqueduct 3,284 Jani escape 172 Kot 136 Cawnpore tail 292 Ditto: escapes 572 Etawah 613 Ditto tail 3 Deduct drainage water 371 Net consumption 1,137 1,967
	680	...	700	...	37,901	44,080	Muzaffarnagar	33,375	1,814	14,085	999	114	362	1,179	52,258	17.3 15.8	
	830	...	969	914	48,906	56,026	Meerut	60,306	10,387	6,096	4,639	702	566	1,587	84,082	21.7 13.7	
	735	...	972	...	50,868	61,709	Bulandshahr	8,666	40,603	49	5,671	1,440	314	1,375	58,118	19.6 12.4	
	550	...	994	640	60,970	70,232	Aligarh	845	35,297	405	3,834	2,555	36	1,493	44,465	7.8 12.0	
	620	...	958	67	40,280	50,526	Muttra	563	2,832	1	4,226	81	5	639	8,367	4.8 14.7	
TOTAL GANGES CANAL.	480	...	771	...	50,764	59,375	Agra	382	3,934	...	1,348	189	38	1,198	7,089	8.4 13.5	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah	2,295	16,697	28.5	1,003	1,576	127	1,188	23,141	6.4 11.8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri	2,892	18,977	200	290	1,351	43	705	24,418	9.1 14.8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehabad	2,152	10,382	103	25	241	31	258	13,792	11.2 16.9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etawah	3,929	27,336	48	13	358	55	540	32,279	9.1 12.7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore	5,561	30,956	1,365	...	634	...	2,229	40,745	4.6 11.6
LOWER GANGES. Narora Kasganj Mainpuri Bhoguipur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	9.0 14.1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	435	247	...	4	1,983	16	609	3,302	6.0 14.9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dun	857	...	4,275	...	...	3	399	5,534	39.9 38.3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	1,217	...	33	...	...	...	1	1,251	19.6 17.6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tarai	760	...	1,234	...	...	...	...	1,994	19.4 24.7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit.	5,050	...	315	...	...	...	19	5,384	27.8 25.6
TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bareilly	3,433	251	7,833	...	...	...	41	11,558	12.8 22.9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi	18	1	...	10	...	...	...	30	13.0 13.0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	40	...	29	...	...	...	...	60	7.5 16.6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	147,522	201,140	45,696	24,364	9,362	1,770	15,296	445,150	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	167,359	193,056	55,249	39,260	22,804	6,634	17,042	501,406	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. Agra Canal Rohilkhand Bijnor Dun Jhansi Hamirpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL OF EACH DISTRICT	19,837	...	9,553	14,896	13,412	4,864	1,746	56,256	...
	
	
	
	

ALLAHABAD, }
The 31st August 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

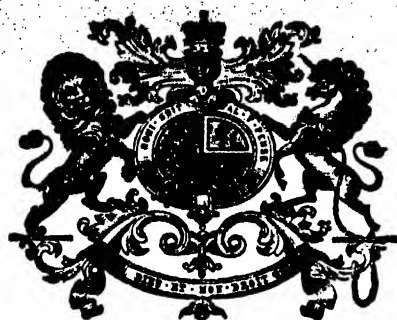
STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1880.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	GANGES CANAL.										AGRA CANAL.										REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.										PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.										
	UP.		DOWN.		TOTAL UP AND DOWN.		UP.		DOWN.		TOTAL UP AND DOWN.		UP.		DOWN.		TOTAL UP AND DOWN.				
	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.			
Grains.																					
Wheat	214	...	3,510	...	3,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	332	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar or mixed grain	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	854	...	...	...	1,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	345	...	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,905	...	4,070	...	5,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	17	...	715	...	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	606	...	2,652	...	2,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	1,067	...	9,821	...	10,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods	2,404	...	159	...	1,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	1,400	...	52,861	...	72,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	337	...	6,842	...	9,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	120	...	18,585	...	20,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	494	...	6,740	...	133,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	120	...	7,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	27,911	7,848	123,761	154,819	151,672	162,667	11,988	...	2,837	...	14,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	11,195	6,645	56,259	103,394	67,454	110,039	22,700	...	2,602	...	25,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	16,716	1,203	67,502	51,425	84,218	52,628	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,712	...	...	...	10,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PARTICULARS.	Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,488	5,618	903	529
Ton mileage	34,586	618,566	77,937	61,175
Value of goods	Rs. 1,19,916	1,67,322	11,600	14,944
Number of passengers.	60	62	Nil	Nil

C H N WATERED

ALLAHABAD



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 38.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, 1880.

The Indian Census Bill, 1880.

The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, 1880.

The Madras Port-dues Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th September 1880.

No. 1400.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of General the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

2. Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 1410.—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and its enclosure are published for general information:—

No. 65 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 29th July 1880.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, and for publica-

* From Revd. T. Teignmouth Shore, dated 16th July 1880. tion in India, copy of a letter* received by me from the Honorary Secretary of "The

Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund," communicating Her Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and sympathy evinced by those residents in India who have contributed to this Memorial Fund.

Dated London, the 16th July 1880.

From—REV. T. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE, Honorary Secretary of "The Princess Alice Memorial Fund,"

To—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The Private Secretary of the late Viceroy of India having forwarded to "The Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund" the large sum of £3,660, I have had the honour of communicating the fact to the Queen, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express to me "her sincere appreciation of this gratifying mark of loyalty to herself and of sympathy with her in her grief."

I am sure it will be acceptable to the many in India who have contributed to the Fund to know how much Her Majesty the Queen and Empress has appreciated their generosity, and I have therefore troubled you with this letter, which I trust you will do me the honour of communicating to His Excellency the Viceroy.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 374.—Appointments—

Moung Wiike, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in the British Burma Commission, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 12th January 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Bwa.

Moung Tetto, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung Taing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 11th May 1880, the date on which three additional appointments were made in the British Burma Commission.

Moung Tadoot, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung Gan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. E. Moultrie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Pa Proo, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. E. Godbier, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Saw Nan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 19th May 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Souk.

Moung Taw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Pan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung San Hla Baw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st June 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Myit.

Moung Tetto, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Shway At.

Moung Po, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 1019.—Under the provisions of section 46 of the Burma Courts Act of 1875 (Act XVII of 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law and Additional Recorder of Rangoon, to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 15th September 1880.

No. 255.—Appointments.—Mr. T. W. Wood, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date on which he returned from leave.

Mr. J. W. Olive, District Superintendent of Police, 4th (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, District Superintendent of Police, 5th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. R. C. Stevenson, District Superintendent of Police, 5th (Officiating 4th) Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr. J. D. Mercer, Inspector of Police, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, to revert to his substantive appointment.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 280.—Appointments.—Mr. F. A. de'Roepstorff, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. H. Man, or until further orders.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. de'Roepstorff.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, vice Mr. Tuson.

Mr. J. L. Lang to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 204.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend J. R. Baldwin, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st July 1880.

No. 205.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend John Irwin Browne Cockin, B.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

FORESTS.

The 14th September 1880.

No. 573F.—The following officers, who are officiating as Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, are confirmed in that grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests attached to the Forest Survey Branch,—1st June 1880.

Mr. W. M. Green, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal,—12th June 1880.

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab,—29th July 1880.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 584F.—Mr. A. T. Drysdale, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Mr. G. Mann, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Assam, are appointed Conservators of Forests of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 15th September 1880.

No. 143-I.-J.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Mayne, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with the powers described in section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), with effect from the 13th October 1875, the date he assumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

POLITICAL.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 266-G.-P.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. S. Williams as Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 1820-G.-G.—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Eripura Irregular Force, dated 27th June 1880, is confirmed:—

Captain C. E. Wheeler, Station Staff Officer, Eripura, having proceeded on detached duty, Major A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command, will perform the duties of Station Staff Officer from this date till further orders.

No. 1822-G.-G.—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Eripura Irregular Force, dated the 31st July 1880, is confirmed:—

Captain C. E. Wheeler, Adjutant, having reported his departure this day to join his appointment as Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Mhairwarra Battalion, Major A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command, will officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, till further orders.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th September 1880.

No. 2867.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August 1880, published as required by section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	5,88,13,315	1,51,77,682	28,54,891	1,83,32,573
Madras	1,24,76,900	51,60,930	10,00,000	61,60,930
Bombay	3,47,94,760	1,01,21,065	49,87,215	1,51,08,280
Allahabad	47,81,575	52,83,470	.....	52,83,470
Lahore	1,45,98,225	1,74,01,865	.....	1,74,01,865
Calicut	14,62,145	6,79,145	34,000	7,13,145
Coconada	13,33,565	22,20,845	1,65,000	23,85,845
Nagpore	30,06,420	36,51,060	.....	36,51,060
Kurrachee	32,19,890	46,54,405	71,100	47,25,505
Akola	30,07,410	39,60,785	.....	39,60,785
TOTAL	13,74,94,205	6,86,11,252	91,12,206	7,77,23,458
Deduct amount due to the Treasury at Kurrachee				2,00,000
				Remains
Invested in Government Securities under section 17 of the Act				7,75,23,458
				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ..				13,74,94,205

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 17th September, 1880.***APPOINTMENTS.****No. 524.—BRIGADE STAFF—**

Colonel R. J. Hughes, h.p., late 63rd Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General H. R. Browne, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 2nd September, 1880.

No. 525.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

Colonel T. G. Kennedy, c.b., Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General C. J. Godby (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General), temporarily appointed. Dated 7th September, 1880.

No. 526.—G. G. O. No. 176 of 1880, appointing Jugut Sing a Jemadar in the Infantry of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 527.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) B. W. Ryall, s.c., Commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. A. Craster, r.e., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. H. Webb, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major T. E. Charles, m.d., Superintendent-General of Vaccination, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 528.—Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, r.a., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 21 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 529.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

'London Gazette,' dated the 13th August, 1880, page 4464.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Henry Wilson Gordon. Dated 6th May, 1880.

Major Bernard Cracroft. Dated 15th May, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Reginald Beavan. Dated 4th May, 1880.

Captain Alliston Champion Toker. Dated 4th May, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Francis Joseph de Clanay Rennick. Dated 2nd May, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.**INFANTRY.***To be Majors.*

Captain Henry Philip Kirke. Dated 4th May, 1880.

Captain Charles Walter Bobington. Dated 4th May, 1880.

* * * *

BREVET.*To be Major.*

Captain (now Major) James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, in succession to General W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, retired. Dated 15th February, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 530.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major James William O'Dowda,—12th September, 1880.

No. 531.—NATIVE ARMY—

39th (The Allypore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Color-Havildar Jummun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhurum Sing, invalided,—17th May, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 532.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 522 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Joseph White Orchard, S. C.,—8th September, 1880.

REWARDS.**No. 533.—ORDER OF MERIT—**

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned men of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

No. 668, DUFFADAR GHOLAM JELANI.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, in singly engaging and killing two of the enemy, armed with swords and rifles, himself receiving a severe wound in the encounter.

No. 1472, DUFFADAR CHAIT SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he killed three of the enemy, one of them being a deserter.

No. 1422, LANCE-DUFFADAR MOWAZ KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad

Khel, on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion, observing that two *gházis*, armed with guns and *talwars*, had taken post in a *nallah*, he dismounted and, holding his horse with one hand, engaged both of them, killing one in a hand-to-hand fight.

No. 1255, SOWAR BOOTAH SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Arzú, on the 23rd April, 1880, in singly engaging and cutting down in a hand-to-hand fight two of the enemy.

No. 1588, SOWAR JOWÁHIR SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel, on

the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion he dismounted and attacked two of the enemy who had taken post in a *nallah*, killing one in a hand-to-hand encounter.

No. 1807, SOWAR FAZL KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he attacked and killed in succession three of the enemy, himself receiving two wounds in the encounter with the third.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th September, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 7th to 13th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Cavalry ...	Colonel R. Jenkins ...	10th September, 1880.	Rawal Pindi	...	...
2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot...	Captain E. Straton ...	1st September, 1880.	Kandahar	...	...
63rd Foot ...	Lieutenant D. M'L. Farrington ...	31st August, 1880.	Kurrachee	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 7th to 13th September, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
H. J. Barr (a) ...	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps.	8th June, 1880.	No will found.	1,606 11 4	...	13th November, 1880.
F. C. C. Angelo (b) ...	Lieutenant	40th Foot ...	26th March, 1880.	Intestate ...	535 7 3	...	Ditto.

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—*Mother.*—Mrs. Louisa Marcia Johnstone Barr, Elmdon House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

(b) *Next-of-kin.*—*Mother.*—Mrs. Cortland Angelo.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 54.—Mr. H. B. Hooper, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, is confirmed in his appointment of 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

No. 55.—Mr. William Legate, to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Celerity*.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th September 1880.

No. 298.—Mr. W. P. Johnson is appointed as a Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class IV of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 299.

Circular No. 17 Railway, dated Simla, 21st August 1880.

GENERAL RULES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV, the Indian Railway Act of 1879.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 0210-0227 R.T., dated the 23rd February 1880.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter Nos. 312-22 R.T., dated the 10th May 1880.

Read also—

Letter No. 1148, dated 20th March 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.

Letter No. 199 R., dated 21st April 1880, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Docket No. 3157 G., dated 4th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lahore, and annexure.

Letter No. 82 C., dated 18th May 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Letter No. 2058, dated 26th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.

Docket No. 1045, dated 28th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, and annexure.

Memorandum No. 4069 G., dated 3rd June 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

Letter No. 1460, dated 3rd June 1880, from the Government of Bombay, and enclosures.

Letter No. 478 S.-R., dated 4th June 1880, from the Government of Bengal.

Letter No. 158 R.-G., dated 5th June 1880, from the Resident at Hyderabad.

Docket No. 2298, dated 8th June 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, and enclosures.

Letter No. 705 R., dated 14th June 1880, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Letter Nos. 2818-66 E.-R., dated 9th June 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Letter No. 348 B.-R., dated 16th June 1880, from the Government of Madras, and enclosures.

Letter No. 1757, dated 8th July 1880, from the Government of Bombay, and enclosures.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 821 R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Government of Madras.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 822 R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Government of Bombay.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 823 R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, to sanction, with effect from the 1st October 1880, the accompanying General Rules which have been made by the several Railway Administrations under Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of the, railways, respectively directed by such administrations.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Directors General of Railways and Telegraphs.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with the General Rules, be published in the *Gazette of India*, as directed by Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL RAILWAYS IN INDIA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH SECTION 8 OF "THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879."

The rules comprised in this code shall be held applicable to, and are to be observed on, all lines of Railway in India used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods, unless specially exempted by the Governor General in Council.

Each Railway Administration may hereafter make such subsidiary rules as may be found necessary or expedient, provided that no such subsidiary rule shall be inconsistent with these general rules.

Every Railway servant is bound by the terms of his employment to obey both the general and the subsidiary rules.

SECTION I.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSES AND DEFINITIONS.

The catchwords in the margin of this code have been added merely for the purpose of facilitating reference; they are not to be held either as an integral part of the code, or in any way giving an interpretation to the clauses to which they are annexed.

2. In the rules comprised in this code unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

Definitions.
"Written" instructions, orders, forms, &c., include documents which are printed, lithographed, or prepared by other processes, and instructions which are sent by telegram;
"Main line" means the line ordinarily used by trains to run through and between stations on any part of a Railway;

"Train" means an engine with or without vehicles attached;

"Passenger train" means a train intended for the conveyance of passengers and other coaching traffic;

"Goods train" means a train intended for the conveyance of general merchandise;

And includes—

- (a) trains carrying livestock;
- (b) trains carrying minerals;
- (c) trains carrying materials;

"Mixed train" means a train intended to convey both passengers and goods;

"Ordinary train" means a train, whether passenger, goods, or mixed which is entered in the working time-tables;

"Special train" means any train not classed as an "Ordinary train;"

"System of working" means the system adopted for the time being on any portion of a Railway as prescribed in Rule 3 and as detailed in Sections XIII to XIX;

"Station" means any place—

(I) at which traffic is booked, and where authority is given for trains to proceed;

(II) at which authority is given for trains to proceed under the "System of working;"

"Station limits" include all traffic lines and premises within the distant signal or signals if such be

provided:

Where no distant signal is provided, the "Station limits" extend to the outside points:

Where there are no points, and no distant signal the "Station limits" extend to the ends of the platform, or other positions fixed in each case;

"Authorized Officer" means the person who usually issues instructions of the nature referred to in

each case;

"Special instructions" means instructions given by the "authorized Officer;"

"Station Master" means the person on duty responsible for the time being for working the trains

and traffic within "Station limits;"

And includes—

(a) Assistant Station Master;

(b) Inspector;

(c) Clerk in charge;

(d) Any other person appointed to the charge of a Station;

"Ganger" means the man in charge of a gang of men employed on repairing the permanent way

Ganger.

whatever he may be called on any particular Railway;

"Driver" means the person in charge for the time being of a working locomotive engine;

Driver.

"Station signal" means the signal which on some Railways is called "Main" or "Home" or

Station signals.

"Platform" signal;

"Guard" includes the under Guard, and any Brakesman or other person who may, for the time being, be performing the duties of the Guard;

Guard.

"Servant" means any person employed to perform any function in connection with a Railway.

Servant.

SECTION II.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

3. Every Line of Railway upon which engine power is used, for the public

System of working.

conveyance of passengers or goods, must be worked on one of the following system, viz.,—

"Line clear and caution message,"

"Absolute block,"

"Train Following,"

"Train Staff and Ticket,"

"Train Despatching,"

"Pilot Guard,"

"One Engine only,"

in accordance with the rules laid down in Sections XIII to XIX for the system adopted.

4. On a double line trains must invariably be run on the left hand road, except under special instructions to the contrary and in accordance with rule 28.

On a single line no engine, with or without a train, shall be permitted to leave one station for another until it shall have been ascertained that the line between those stations is clear of engines and trains coming from the opposite direction, and of all impediments as far as can be known.

When allowable under the system adopted for working, trains may follow one another between stations in the same direction under special instructions on both single and double lines in accordance with rules 23 and 24.

5. Except when necessary to carry passengers in goods vehicles, no passenger or mixed train shall be allowed to move from any station unless it be provided with an arrangement by which the Guard can communicate with, make his way, or otherwise get access to every passenger carriage in the train.

6. No engine shall be allowed to push a train, or portion of a train, or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

7. Except in the case of an engine running without vehicles, no train shall be despatched from any station without one or more brake-vans, and one or more Guards, and all the necessary lamps and other appliances.

8. Whenever any train or engine is timed to run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of the line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad day-light except under instructions from an authorized officer.

In foggy or stormy weather when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both the day and night signals must be used.

9. No engine shall be driven tender, or fuel truck, foremost, except within station limits, without a written order, or unless in cases of unavoidable necessity to be established by the Driver.

10. No special train, or light engine, shall leave a station unless previous notice shall have been given, when practicable, to all stations concerned.

11. Madras time, or such time as is adopted on each Railway in India, shall be sent to the principal stations in accordance with authorized instructions.

12. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a Railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

13. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions, while travelling by Railway, as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

14. The maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each compartment of every description of carriage must be fixed by the Railway Administration with the approval of Government, and such number must be distinctly exhibited, inside each first and second class compartment in the English language, and both inside and outside of each compartment of all classes inferior to the second class, in conspicuous places in English and in the vernacular language most commonly used in the districts through which the Railway passes.

15. Tickets are only available from the date and for the period specified by the Railway Administration by which they are issued.

16. Any person found smoking, or having an open light or fire, in good-sheds, store yards, or, who persists in smoking, after being warned by a Railway servant or Police Officer to desist, on any other portion of the Railway premises, where such practice may be deemed dangerous by the authorized officer, shall be liable to immediate removal from the Railway premises, and to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

17. In the event of any person being drunk and disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Station Master is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance, and if the offender persists, the Station Master is to have him removed from the Railway premises, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

18. Every person desirous of travelling on a Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying in English and the principal vernacular language of the district in which the ticket is issued, the class of carriage for which, and the place from and place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of such fare.

And every passenger shall, when required, show his ticket to any Railway servant duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket upon demand to any Railway servant duly authorized to collect tickets.

19. At the intermediate stations, the fares shall be deemed to be accepted and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets are furnished.

In case there is no room for all the passengers to whom tickets have been furnished, those who have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference; and those who have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they have received their tickets.

20. Any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished at any station and for whom there is no room shall, on returning the ticket within a reasonable

time after its issue, be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

21. No trespassing upon the Railway shall be allowed, and no person, other than a Railway servant, shall be permitted to walk on the line, unless provided with a license to do so, signed by an authorized officer of the Railway. If the trespasser, on being requested to quit, persists in remaining, he may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person, and is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

22. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.

23. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

24. Where the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the engine-driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instruction of the authorized officer.

25. Fixed distant signals must be constructed to exhibit danger in case of any failure of their connections.

26. Every portion of the permanent-way must be inspected daily on foot by some authorized person responsible for its condition; and bridges and all other works (including signals and signal wires) must be regularly inspected in accordance with rules laid down by the authorized officer.

27. Special rules shall be laid down by the authorized Officer for dealing with cases of fires in trains.

28. On the double line should an accident block one of the lines of Railway, so as to necessitate the passing of all up and down trains on a single line, immediate steps must be taken to establish single line working, on the rules adopted by each Railway for working in such cases.

29. Drivers with engines or trains must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line upon which they are running.

These limits are not on any line to exceed, on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, for passenger trains, sixty (60) miles an hour, and for goods and mixed trains thirty (30) miles an hour. On the metre gauge, or other narrow gauge, these limits are not to be exceeded—for passenger trains, forty (40) miles an hour, and for goods and mixed trains, twenty (20) miles an hour.

30. Drivers with engines or trains must not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by an authorized officer.

31. For the purposes of the Railway Act, the following are declared to be dangerous goods :—

Dangerous goods.	
Carbolic Acid.	Coloured Fires.
Fusel Oil.	Congreve Matches.
Kerosine Oil.	Crackers.
Naphthalin.	Combustibles.
Paraffine.	Cotton powder.
Petroleum and other Hydrocarbon Oils.	Chlorate mixture.
Rangoon Oil.	Detonators.
Wood Naphtha.	Dynamite.
Muriate of Tin.	Firework composition.
Nitrate of Iron.	Fireworks.
Perchloride of Iron.	Fog signals.
Solution of Ammonia.	Fuze.
Sulphate of Indigo, concentrated.	Gun-cotton.
Aquafortis.	Gun-powder.
Bromine.	Gun-cotton-powder.
Chloride of Sulphur.	Lathofractor.
Chloroform.	Lucifer Matches.
Fluoric Acid.	Nitrated gun-cotton.
Glacial Acetic Acid.	Nitroglycerine and its compounds.
Mineral Acid, such as Muriatic Acid ; Nitric Acid ; Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol.	Phosphorous.
Ammunition.	Percussion caps.
Amorphous Phosphorus.	Schultze gun-powder.
Cartridges.	Tubes for firing explosives.
	Vesuvians.
	War rockets.
	Explosive chemicals.
	All other explosives.

32. Copies of the General Rules and Regulations must be supplied to Railway servants in accordance with rules 39 and 40.

SECTION III.

RULES GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

33. Each person in Railway service must devote himself exclusively to the service of the Railway on which he is employed, residing at whatever place may be appointed, attending at such hours as may be required, paying prompt obedience to all persons placed in authority over him, and conforming to all the rules and regulations of the Railway.

34. Any Railway servant who shall quit the service without having given one month's previous notice in writing, or the notice required by his agreement of service, shall forfeit all claim for pay due, and shall also be subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 55.

35. When any one leaves the service he must deliver up all Railway property in his charge; and no money due for wages will be paid until all articles, which have been supplied to him, shall have been delivered up in accordance with existing regulations. If not delivered up, or if any article be missing, or be damaged from neglect or by improper use, the cost of such article, or of the repair of such damage shall be deducted from any pay due to him or from any moneys held for him by the Railway authorities, and if such moneys should be insufficient to meet the claim, the balance will become a debt recoverable at law.

36. All Railway servants are subject to immediate dismissal, or suspension without pay, for refusal of

duty, disobedience of orders, negligence, misconduct, absence without leave, or for any neglect of these regulations; and may be held liable for all damages occasioned by misconduct or negligence; and are also subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 55.

37. The pay of every servant always includes his services during all hours, whether early or late, as may be determined from time to time by his superior.

38. Intoxication on duty renders the offender liable to dismissal; and also to criminal prosecution under the Railway Act.

39. A copy of these rules and regulations shall be supplied to each Railway servant who understands English, and who is in any way connected with the out-door working of the Railway, or with the working of trains.

Each Native subordinate who is in any way connected with the out-door working of the Railway or with the working of trains, and who may be unacquainted with the English language, shall be provided with a translation, in such language as he understands, of these rules, or of the section relating to his duties.

40. Every servant must make himself acquainted with the rules or sections of the rules supplied to him, and must produce his copy when required. If the copy be lost, defaced or torn, he must apply to his immediate superior for a new one which will be supplied at the cost of the servant. Any Railway servant who should have a copy and is found without one is liable to punishment.

Station Masters, Foremen, and Gangers or Mistries of Platelayers, are responsible that the subordinates working under them are acquainted with all the rules relating to their respective duties.

41. Every servant is required to assist in carrying out the rules and regulations, and must immediately report to his superior any infringement thereof, or any occurrence affecting the safe and proper working of the Railway which may come under his notice.

42. The safety of the public must, under all circumstances, be the chief care of Railway servants.

43. No servant may, under any circumstances, absent himself from duty without proper permission.

44. Every person required to wear uniform is to appear in it, clean and neat when on duty.

45. The conduct of all servants must be prompt, civil, and obliging. They must at all times afford every proper facility for the business to be performed, and be careful to give correct information.

46. Swearing and immoral language, and violent altercations and threats, are strictly prohibited.

47. No Railway servant is allowed to travel on the Railway unless provided with a proper ticket, or free pass; nor is he allowed to ride on the engine, or in the brake-van,

or in any vehicle in which luggage or parcels are conveyed, unless in the execution of his duty, without written permission from an authorized Officer.

48. No money or gratuity, in the shape of fee, or reward, is allowed to be taken from passengers, or other persons, by any Railway servant, even although the regular hours of duty shall have expired, without the permission of the Railway Administration. Any infringement of this rule renders the offender liable to immediate dismissal and on conviction to imprisonment for three years or to fine, or to both under sections 161 to 165 of the Indian Penal Code.

49. Drivers, Guards, and others directly connected with the working of trains, shall not, when on duty, be supplied with spirituous liquors at refreshment-rooms, except under rules framed by an authorized officer.

50. No trespassing upon the Railway shall be allowed, and no person other than a Railway servant shall be permitted to walk on the line unless provided with a license to do so, signed by an authorized Officer of the Railway. If the trespasser, on being requested to quit, persists in remaining, he may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person, and is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

51. In the case of accident or obstruction the safety of passengers must be deemed of the first importance. The most prompt mode of communicating the circumstances to the next station, and to head-quarters, must be adopted, and all possible assistance may be demanded from, and must be promptly rendered by, any Railway servant whose services may be needed.

52. Any lost article found on the Railway line and premises must be immediately made over to the nearest Station Master to be dealt with in accordance with special instructions. See Rule 139.

53. The staff along the line must always be prepared for special trains without previous notice.

54. Drivers, Guards, and others must invariably report to the nearest Station Master any defective signals, or obstruction of them, or neglect in working them.

55. Any person committing a breach of Rules 34, 36, 43, 46, and 47 shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

SECTION IV.

SIGNALS.

56. RED is a signal of "DANGER"—Stop.

GREEN is a signal of "CAUTION"—Go slowly.

WHITE is a signal of "ALL RIGHT"—Go on.

Hand Signals.

57. The hand signals shall be made by flags in the day and by lights at night or in foggy weather or in tunnels.

58. When the line is clear, the Signalman must either stand erect with his flag in his hand, thus—

or display a white flag, or white light.



ALL CLEAR.

59. If it be necessary to proceed with "Caution," the green flag will be elevated thus—

or the green light shown.



CAUTION.

60. If it be necessary to proceed with "Caution" from any defect in the road or rails, the green flag will be depressed thus—

or the green light shown.



CAUTION.
(RAILS).

61. If it be necessary to stop, the red flag will be shown and waved to and fro, the Signalman facing the engine thus—

or the red light shown.



DANGER.

62. In the absence of flags—

Both arms raised above the head denotes "Danger," thus—



DANGER.

One arm raised with the hand above the head denotes "Caution," thus—



CAUTION.

One arm held in a horizontal position across the line of rails denotes "All Right," thus—



ALL RIGHT.

63. In the absence of a green light, a white light. Caution with white light waved slowly from side to side denotes "Caution"—Go slowly.

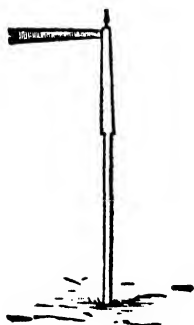
64. In the absence of a red light, any light Danger signal with moved up and down or waved violently denotes "Danger"—Stop.

Fixed Signals.

65. The fixed signals are, for the most part, constructed with one or more Semaphore arms for day signals, and with one or more lamps for night; but disc and other signals are in some cases used.

The day signal is invariably made by the arm Semaphore on the left on the left hand side of the post as seen by the Driver of an approaching engine.

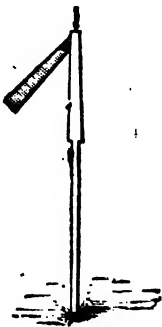
66. The "Danger Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side of the post being raised to the horizontal position, thus—
and by the exhibition of a red light by night.



DANGER.

67. The "Caution Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side of the post being placed half-way to the horizontal position, thus—

and by the exhibition of a green light by night.



CAUTION.

68. The "All Right Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side being lowered to the post, thus—

and by the exhibition of a white light by night.



ALL RIGHT.

69. Except at level-crossings worked under Signals to be kept at rule 336, fixed signals are "Danger." always to be kept at "Danger," and lowered or reversed only to allow a train or engine to pass.

Station Signals.

(Also called "Main," or "Home," or "Platform" Signals.)

70. Station signals are placed at stations, Station signals. junctions, sidings outside Same as Rule 231. station limits, and signal boxes, and when at "Danger," no train or engine must pass them, or foul the crossings or points to which they apply, except as prescribed in Rules 72 and 77.

71. Station signals at junctions must never Junction signals. be passed when at "Danger" Same as Rules 158 by the train to which the and 232. signal applies.

72. Station signals at stations, sidings, and Passing station signal. signal boxes (other than at Same as Rules 159 junctions) must never be and 233. passed when at "Danger" unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

73. Station signals must invariably stand at Station signals at "Danger" except when lowered for an approaching train.

Distant Signals.

74. Distant signals are fixed at a considerable Distant signals. distance from the station, and are constructed to exhibit the "Danger" and "All Right" signals only, or "Danger" and "Caution" signals only.

75. Distant signals must be replaced at Use of distant signals. "Danger" immediately they are passed by an engine.

76. When a distant signal is at "Danger," the Observance of distant Driver of an approaching signals. train must bring his train to Same as Rule 234. a dead stop outside of it, and must then ascertain if the line is clear to admit the train within it. If the line be clear, he must at once draw the train cautiously within the distant signal so as to be protected by it, and then stop until signalled into the station in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer. If, however, there is any obstruction on the line so near to the distant signal as to prevent the whole of the train from passing safely within it, the rules for the protection of trains when stopped outside station limits must be immediately carried out—See Rules 179 and 240.

77. Station and distant signals apply only to Signals apply to pro- trains or engines running in the proper direction, and Same as Rule 235. must not be used for any other purpose. Trains or engines shunting from

one main line to another, or shunting into, or out of, sidings connected with the main line, must, unless special signals are provided for the purpose of signalling such operations, be signalled past the station signal, either verbally, or by handlamp, or flag, as occasion may require; it being necessary, in such cases, that the Danger signal should be exhibited at the station signal as well as at the distant signal, for the protection of the train or engine so employed.

76. Every Station Master, or other person, must, in the event of any signal under his charge becoming defective, immediately report the case to his immediate superior, and to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector; and the Station Master shall place a competent man or men with the necessary hand signals and detonators to signal in lieu of such defective signal, until it is again in proper working order.

When the Station Master cannot provide proper men from his own staff, he must apply to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector for competent men.

79. Except at places specially exempted upon each railway, the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is ordinarily shown, or a signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a Danger signal, and treated accordingly, and the fact reported to the Station Master.

80. Drivers, Guards, and others must invariably report to the nearest Station Master any defective signals, or obstruction of them, or neglect in working them.

Detonating Signals.

81. Every Guard, Driver, Foreman of works, and Ganger or Mistry of Platelayers will be provided with detonators of fog signals which they are always to have ready for use whilst on duty; and every person in charge of a station must keep a supply of these signals in a suitable place, easy of access.

82. In thick, foggy, or tempestuous weather, and in cases of obstruction, detonators must be used in addition to the regular day and night signals, in accordance with Rules 86, 87, 88 and 179.

83. Detonators must be carefully handled, as they are liable to explode if roughly treated. It is necessary to keep them well protected from damp. At least one from each person's stock must be tested, at intervals of not more than one month, to ensure that they are in good condition. Station Masters in charge of stations, where extra supplies are kept for Guards and others, shall test at least one from each box before issue.

84. Detonators must be placed on the rail (label or brand upwards) and secured by bending the clasp round the upper flange of the rail. A detonator explodes with a loud report, when an engine passes over it and the Driver must stop as quickly as possible, and then proceed cautiously to the place of obstruction, or until he receives an "All Right" signal.

Train Signals.

85. On both double and single line between sunset and sunrise and during foggy weather, every train must exhibit a Red Tail

Light and two Red Side Lights in rear of the train; and every engine running alone must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light; in both cases Head Lights prescribed by the authorized officer must be exhibited.

In the case of two or more engines running coupled together without a train, the first engine only must exhibit the prescribed Head Lights, and the last engine only must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light.

This rule does not apply to engines and trains doing station work.

SECTION V.

SIGNALLING IN FOGGY OR TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER, OR DURING DUST-STORMS.

86. In foggy or tempestuous weather two detonators 10 yards apart must be placed on the rail by the signalman or other trained servant selected by the Station Master at least one hundred yards outside the distant signal post, or, in the absence of a distant signal, at least seven hundred yards from the outside points. Drivers and Guards must report all cases of omission to do this.

87. On the double line, detonators must be renewed immediately after a train has passed over them; and on the single line they must be placed before an approaching train is due or expected.

88. The Station Master must see that fresh supplies and relief of supplies of signals are sent to the men in place of those exploded; and in case it is necessary to keep a man out for any length of time, he must be relieved every six hours, and visited as often as practicable to ensure that he is on the alert.

89. In foggy weather or in dust-storms, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted and kept burning.

SECTION VI.

STATION MASTERS AND CLERKS IN CHARGE OF STATIONS.

90. Every Station Master, or person in charge of a station, is answerable for the security and protection of the office and buildings, and of the Railway property there. He is responsible for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon all the Railway servants, either permanently or temporarily employed at the station, or within its limits, and all such servants are subject to his authority and directions in the working of the line and station. He is also responsible for the general working of the station being carried out in strict accordance with all rules, regulations, and orders.

91. Station Masters will receive their orders from, and report to, such Traffic Officer as may be placed over them.

92. It is the special duty of every Station Master, or such other person as may be appointed for the purpose by an officer of the Traffic Department, to attend to the arrival and departure of trains.

93. The Station Master must always appear in uniform when on duty, if required.
94. The Station Master, or such other person as may be appointed for the purpose, must daily inspect the station, and see that all rooms, latrines, and other offices, and platforms, &c., are kept neat and clean.
95. The Station Master must see that all orders and instructions are duly entered and executed, and that all books are regularly and neatly kept, and all returns properly prepared and submitted.
96. The Station Master must take care that all the servants at his station behave respectfully and civilly to the public and passengers of every class.
97. The Station Master must take care that all the servants at his station come on duty at proper times in a clean and tidy state, and in uniform when so required.
98. Every exertion must be made for the expedition of the despatch of the trains, and for ensuring the safety of the public and punctuality of the trains. But no train conveying passengers must be started before the advertised time.
99. The Station Master must report, without delay, to his superior officer, neglect of duty or other misconduct on the part of any of the Railway servants within station limits, and must also forward to his superior officer particulars of any complaint made by the public.
100. The Station Master must see that the proper time-tables and notices are exhibited and renewed when necessary, and that they are removed when out of date.
101. The Station Master must not be absent without leave from his immediate superior; and in cases of illness he must inform his superior officer and take care that some competent person is intrusted with his duties.
102. The Station Master must be careful that all stores supplied for the station are prudently and economically used, and that there is no waste of oil, stationery, &c.
103. The greatest care must be exercised in the cleaning, trimming, and lighting of signal lamps, and Station Masters will be held responsible that his work is efficiently performed. The signal lamps must be lighted and extinguished in accordance with Rule No. 104.
104. Whenever any train or engine is timed to run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of a line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad daylight, except under instructions from an authorized officer.
- In foggy or stormy weather, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both day and night signals must be used.
105. The Station Master on duty must look at the head and tail lamps of every passing train, and, if necessary and possible, must see that they are re-trimmed. But if the train does not stop at the station, and any of the lamps require trimming, he must immediately telegraph to the station in advance to stop the train and re-trim the lamps.
106. At stations where roof lamps are supplied to trains, Station Masters are responsible that the lamps are properly cleaned and trimmed, and that no smoky, defective, or badly burning lamp is placed in the train.
107. The Station Master is responsible that, immediately on the stopping of each passenger train, the name of the station is called out along the train in a distinct and audible manner, and that the station servants pay immediate attention to any indication shown by the passengers of their desire to alight.
108. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.
109. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station—whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform—the Driver must not move it for any purpose whatever except upon instructions from the Guard, under orders of the person in charge of the Station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train the Driver must sound his whistle sharply and distinctly.
110. The Station Master must leave it to the discretion of the Driver to determine what load the engine can take, but every instance of refusal to take the regulation load must be reported to the Traffic Officer.
111. The Station Master is responsible that vehicles standing at the station or sidings are properly secured in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer, and scotch blocks, where provided, fastened.
112. The Station Master is responsible that all safety points and catch sidings, when it is not necessary that they should be opened, are closed against the line which they are intended to protect.
113. Facing points must in all cases be securely fastened or held for the passage of trains or vehicles.
114. No vehicle which is pronounced unfit by the Carriage and Wagon Examiner shall be run on a train; and no vehicle which has been off the road shall be allowed to run on the line between stations until it has been examined and passed by a competent Examiner, except in the case of derailment outside station limits, when, if the Driver considers it safe, the vehicle may be taken slowly to the next station.
115. No vehicle shall be loaded beyond its marked carrying capacity.

116. Before the commencement of any loading or other operation by which any line of rails, in use for traffic purposes, may be fouled or obstructed, the person in charge of such operation must obtain the permission of the Station Master, who must see that all necessary steps are taken for the protection of traffic during such obstructions.

117. Carriages, machinery, timber, and other large articles in open trucks must be loaded within the authorized loading dimensions.

118. When the jib of a crane or a load projects beyond its truck, whether standing in a yard or on a running train, it must be protected by a dummy, which dummy may be loaded.

119. Station Masters must see that the shunting of trains, or crossing from one line to another, is performed only at such times and in such manner as will not incur danger.

120. No engine or vehicle must be shunted or moved so as to obstruct the main line until the proper signals have been exhibited, in one or both directions as may be necessary; and care must be taken when the main line is about to be obstructed, after a distant signal has been placed at "Danger" for the purpose of protecting it, that sufficient time is allowed to elapse for any approaching engine or train (which may have been near to or within such signal before it was so placed at "Danger") to pass before the obstruction takes place.

121. Should any vehicle or portion of a train escape from a station, immediate steps must be taken to warn the other station concerned, and prevent accident as far as practicable.

122. When vehicles are shunted at places situated on steep gradients, proper precautions must be taken to prevent any vehicle from running down the incline; a sufficient number of brakes must be put on, and sprags or hand-scothes used, when necessary, to prevent the possibility of any vehicle running away. At such places a supply of scoches must be kept for the purpose. See Rule 210.

123. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live stock, is strictly prohibited.

124. The Station Master is responsible that all points, gates, and signals at his station are in proper working order. He must report the particulars of any defects to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector, and must advise his immediate superior.

125. All vehicles shunted off at stations as empties must be carefully searched. The windows and lamp holes of all empty compartments must be closed when the carriages are standing or the sidings at the stations. See Rule 200.

126. Before a train starts, care must be taken that all carriage doors are fastened. The signal to the Driver to start must be given by the Guard, upon receiving intimation from the person in charge of the station, that all is right for the train to proceed. But no train shall be started until the rules

of the system of working have been complied with. See Rule 171.

127. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

128. Where the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train, from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the Driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized officer.

129. No passenger train shall be stopped at station where it is not timed to call, for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers, without special authority.

130. At stations where Carriage Examiners are kept, the Station Master, before starting the train, must satisfy himself that the examination of it has been completed, and that the train is all right and fit to proceed. Where Examiners are not kept, steps must be taken to remedy any defects that may be observed in the running of vehicles by supplying oil or grease to the axle-boxes where required, or removing the defective vehicle from the train when necessary.

131. In case of obstruction or accident, the Station Master must obtain all necessary assistance as soon as possible, and report the occurrence by telegraph, or by the most expeditious means, to the next station on the other side of the accident, so that notice may be given to the Drivers and Guards of approaching trains. See Rule 186.

132. The Station Master nearest to the place at which any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property or any accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, occurs, must, without unnecessary delay, give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the Police Station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs, or to such other Magistrate or Police Officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

The Station Master must also report to officers of the Railway all accidents in accordance with special instructions.

133. In case a train may have to stop between stations, to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station, before the stoppage has to be made, must be obtained, before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

134. No person shall be allowed, without proper authority, to enter any carriage for the purpose

of travelling therein unless the fare has been paid and a ticket obtained. See Rule 199.

135. If any passenger shall refuse, or be unable, to produce a proper ticket, or shall commit any other offence, the case must be immediately investigated by the Station Master, and he is to exercise his discretion as to the proceedings to be taken, always reporting to his immediate superior.

136. The power of arrest and detention is to be exercised with the greatest caution, and never where the address is given, and there is no good and sufficient reason to doubt its correctness; or adequate security is offered for appearance to answer a charge. When it shall be necessary to detain any person, such detention shall not continue for a longer period than is absolutely necessary, but such person must be conveyed before a Magistrate with as little delay as possible.

137. As it is the intention which constitutes the offence, caution and discretion must be used in treating different cases, as it frequently occurs that passengers travel, unintentionally, beyond the distance for which they have paid their fares. In such cases they may be allowed to return to the station for which they booked on payment of the ordinary single fare for the distance overridden, provided they return by the next train, and do not, in the interval, leave the railway premises.

138. Passengers not producing their tickets are required to pay the fare from whence the train started, until enquiry can be made in order to ascertain whether the fare had been previously paid, or not; in every case the circumstance must be enquired into without delay and reported. See Rule 196.

139. An account of all unclaimed luggage, and any lost property found on the line and on the Railway premises must be kept by the Station Master, and all such must be dealt with in accordance with special instructions. See Rule 52.

140. In the event of any person being drunk and disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Station Master is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance, and if the offender persists, the Station Master is to have him removed from the Railway premises, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

141. Any person found smoking or having an open light or fire in goods-sheds or store yards, or who persists in smoking after being warned by a Railway servant or Police Officer to desist on any other portion of the Railway premises where such practice may be deemed dangerous by the authorized officer, shall be liable to immediate removal from the Railway premises, and to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

142. No unprotected light shall be allowed in any Railway vehicles.

143. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a Railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

144. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions while travelling by Railway as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

145. No person suffering from an infectious disease is to be allowed to travel in the same compartment with other passengers, but must take and pay for reserved accommodation; and special precaution is to be taken against the infection being communicated to other persons on the Railway premises.

146. Any person found suffering from an infectious disease in a Railway carriage or in any place on a Railway where there is likelihood of the infection spreading, and who has not obtained the permission of the Station Master under Rule 12, is to be removed from the Railway premises, and shall, on conviction under section 268 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for six months, or to fine, or to both, or on conviction under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code be liable to imprisonment for two years, or to fine, or to both.

147. If any Railway carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious disease, such carriage must be disinfected immediately after it has arrived at its destination, and no passenger shall be allowed into it until the disinfection has been completed.

148. Prisoners and persons afflicted with insanity must not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must be placed, with their escort, in a prison-van or separate compartment, upon reserved accommodation being paid for.

149. No engine, or other vehicle, the property of a private owner, shall be allowed to enter upon the main line, except under special arrangement.

SECTION VII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

150. Pointsmen must be careful to keep their points clear, and whenever a train or engine has passed, they must remove anything that may have got within the points so as to prevent them from closing.

151. Facing points must, in all cases, be securely fastened or held for the passage of trains or vehicles.

152. Points must not under any circumstances be fastened in any other than the manner prescribed by an authorized officer.

153. Whenever points, crossings, or guide rails are injured, or damaged, the Pointsman must immediately report the circumstance to his superior officer, and, if possible, to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector.

154. Signalmen and Pointsmen must not leave the signals or points of which they have charge during their period of duty.

155. Men in charge of signals must pay particular attention to the rules for working signals.

156. All signals must be kept ready for immediate use. Every man who has charge of, or uses, signals must bring any defect to the notice of his superior.

157. Signalmen and pointsmen must have with them, when on duty, hand signals, flags and hand signal lamps which must be lighted when necessary.

158. Station signals at junctions must never be passed when at "Danger" by the train to which the signal applies.

159. Station signals at stations, sidings, and signal-boxes (other than at junctions) must never be passed when at "Danger" unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

160. No line shall be obstructed or occupied by shunting or otherwise, until the signals applicable to it have been placed at "Danger."

161. Should any impediment or obstruction exist upon the line within the sight or knowledge of the Pointsman or Signaller, he must exhibit the "Danger" signals, and must not allow any train or engine to pass in that direction, until such impediment or obstruction has been removed, and the line made clear and safe; and he must, as soon as practicable, take steps to report the obstruction to his superior officer.

162. Whenever any train or engine is timed to run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of a line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be used lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both the day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad daylight, except under instructions from an authorized officer.

In foggy weather, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both the day and night signals must be used.

163. If a Signaller or Pointsman observe anything wrong or unusual in a passing train, he must report the circumstance to his superior; but if it is of such a nature as to involve danger to the train or the public, he must at once take all practicable steps to stop the train.

SECTION VIII.

GUARDS.

164. Every Guard must be at the station from which he is to start at the time appointed for his attendance, and must have with him a copy of these regulations and of the working time-tables of the lines over which he has to run.

165. Every Guard must have with him the equipment and stores prescribed by the authorized officer.

166. Guards will receive instructions from the Station Master, or other authorized officer to whom they must apply for anything necessary for the working of their trains.

167. Guards are responsible that their brakes and lamps are in good working order, and that the lamps are trimmed and lighted and brightly burning between sunset and sunrise, and during a fog; also that the vehicles of the train are in good order, and properly coupled up, and that the cord or other appliance for communication between Guard and Driver, if provided, is in order and properly arranged throughout.

168. The train when in motion is under the control of the Guard when there is only one, and of the Head Guard when there are more than one. The passengers and property in the train are under his charge; he is responsible for the safety and regularity of the whole; he must regulate his time-piece in accordance with authorized rules.

169. When there are two or more Guards or Head Guard to be Brakesmen with a train, they must obey the instructions of the Head Guard.

170. Each Guard must ride in his proper van, and not on the Engine, nor in a carriage or wagon; except under special circumstances.

171. The signal for starting a train must be given to the Driver by the Guard upon receiving the necessary authority in accordance with the system adopted for working the Railway. See Rule 126.

172. After each train has left the platform, and before it reaches the distant signal, the Guard and the Driver must exchange signals with each other. This exchange of signals must also be made whenever a train runs through a station without stopping. The Driver must stop if the proper signals are not exchanged.

173. Every Guard when travelling must keep a good look-out, and should he see any reason to apprehend danger, he must use his best endeavours to attract the attention of the Driver and give notice to him of the apprehended danger.

174. In the absence of special rules to the contrary, when the Driver gives three or more short sharp whistles, or sounds the brake whistle (when a special whistle is supplied for that purpose), or applies the communication, where such exists, the Guard, or Guards, must immediately apply the brakes.

175. In travelling down steep inclines, Guards must, in order to steady the train, assist the Driver, with their brakes if required.

176. The Guards must not allow any person to ride outside the carriages; nor must they permit any unauthorized person to ride in any compartment or vehicle not intended for the conveyance of passengers, except under special arrangements.

177. Guards must see that the doors of the carriages are properly closed.

178. Guards must exert themselves to prevent any breach of the regulations by passengers or others, and report any such breach that comes to their notice.

Guards to prevent breach of rules.

179. Except as provided in Rule 180, when a train has been stopped, from any cause, outside station limits on the double line, the head Guard must go, or see that a competent person be sent back, showing danger hand signals, having with him detonators (to be used by day as well as by night) to stop any train approaching on the same line of rails.

Train stopping outside station limits.
Same as Rule 240.

The person going to protect the train must place upon the rails, on which the train has been running, two detonators ten yards apart, at a distance of three quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty or steeper, ~~along~~ in the direction of the train, or half a mile on any flatter gradient, or on the level, and he must also, on his way out, place one detonator at half those distances respectively. He must remain exhibiting his hand danger signal at the further distance until recalled by engine whistle, or otherwise, when he must leave down the two most distant detonators, taking up the other on his way back.

On a double line, should both roads be fouled, detonators and hand signals must be used on each line in the manner prescribed, and all trains approaching from either direction must be stopped.

In the case of a single line the train must be protected, in the same manner, in front as well as in rear.

If one, or more, trains approach the obstruction, the train which last arrives must be protected in the rear in the manner prescribed, and when the other train or trains are thus protected in that direction, the person, or persons who protected such other trains, can return, and the intermediate detonators may be removed.

When the mixed gauge is laid, detonators must be placed on each rail, both for the broad and the narrow gauge trains.

On the single line the rear of a train must be protected first, and in cases, on the double line when both roads are obstructed and men are not available to be sent out in both directions at the same time, the Guard must use his discretion as to which road should be first protected.

When necessary a Fireman must be sent out with the signals for the protection of the train.

Should the stoppage occur to an engine not coupled to a train, the Driver must take the prescribed precautions for its protection.

On the double road, should both lines be fouled, the Driver must aid the Guard, and at once display a "Danger signal" to the front, and, if the engine is not disabled, it should be used to convey the person who goes forward to the proper distance.

When starting a train which has stopped outside station limits, the Guards and Drivers must exchange signals. Unless these signals are exchanged the Driver must stop.

180. Ballast or other trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so especially provided for in each case, they must be protected as prescribed in Rule 179.

Ballast Train, &c.
Same as Rule 241.

181. Should an accident to a train cause an accident. Driver not aware of obstruction and the Driver run forward without being aware of it, the Guard must take steps in accordance with Rule 179 to protect either or both lines as may be necessary.

182. When a portion of a train is left on the line outside station limits from accident or inability of the engine to take the whole forward, the Guard must put down the brakes and carefully secure the rear portion, so that it will remain stationary, and it must be protected in the manner prescribed in Rule 179. The Driver must not return for the second portion on the same line except upon written instructions from the Guard, and if, upon the double road, no such written instructions are given, the engine must return upon the proper line under the rules of the system adopted for working, and cross at the nearest points to the rear of the part left, which he must work to a station or siding where he can again shunt to the front of the train. If it is necessary for the engine to return to the rear portion of the train on the same line, the Driver must, before starting with the front portion, obtain from the Guard the necessary written instructions authorising him to do so, and the Guard must in such cases continue to protect his train in the rear, and must not permit a following train to move it.

When there are two Guards with a train so divided, the second Guard, or, if there is only one Guard, the Fireman, must if practicable, and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the front portion until it is placed in a siding.

183. No engine shall be allowed to push a train or portion of a train, or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

Engine not to push train.
Same as Rules 6 and 246.

184. No engine or vehicle must be shunted or moved so as to obstruct the main line, until the proper signals have been exhibited in one on both directions, as may be necessary; and care must be taken when the main line is about to be obstructed after a Distant Signal has been placed at "Danger" for the purpose of protecting it, that sufficient time is allowed to elapse for any approaching engine or train (which may have been near to or within such signal before it was so placed at "Danger") to pass before the obstruction takes place.

185. Should any part of a train become detached when in motion, care must be taken not to stop the front part before the rear portion has been stopped, and the rear Guard must promptly apply his brake to prevent a collision with the front portion.

Train parting.

Same as Rule 242.

186. In the case of accident or obstruction to trains the Guard must take steps to report in the quickest possible manner to the nearest Station Master, and if the telegraph be injured, or if there be no telegraph, the report must be sent to the Stations on both sides. See Rule 131.

To report accident.

187. When a train is shunted for another train to pass, the Side Lamps must be reversed, or so disposed of as not to exhibit the Red Light to a following train.

Lamps of shunted train.

188. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live-stock, is strictly prohibited.

Fly shunting.
Same as Rules 123 and 258.

189. Should a Guard observe any irregularity in the working of signals, or any obstruction on the line, or any defect in the signals, works, permanent way, or telegraph, he must report the same at the first station at which the train stops, and also in his journal: and must further report any unusual circumstance which he may have observed during the journey. But should the circumstance involve danger, he must use every endeavour to stop the train at the next station or signal box in order to report it.

190. Except at places specially exempted upon each Railway, the absence of a Signal at a place where a Signal is ordinarily shown, or a Signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a Danger Signal and treated accordingly, and the fact reported to the Station Master.

191. Every Guard must make himself acquainted with all instructions requiring his attention on those parts of the line over which he has to work.

Guard's orders.
192. A brake must be placed at the rear of every train unless special instructions are given to the contrary.

193. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station—whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform—the Driver must not move it for any purpose whatever, except upon instructions from the Guard under orders from the person in charge of the Station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train, the Driver must sound his whistle sharply and distinctly.

194. The Guard must take care that passengers enter the proper carriages for the places to which they are booked, and that no passenger is allowed to leave train for the purpose of re-booking by the same train with a view to evade payment of the proper fare.

195. Should a vehicle be attached to, or detached from, the rear of a train at an intermediate station, the Guard, or if there be more than one, the Guard in the rear van, must see that the Tail and Side Lamps are in their proper places on the train.

196. Should complaint be made of the running of any carriage, the Guard must report it to the Station Master, and enter the particulars in his journal, giving the number and class of carriage; but if the Guard has reason to apprehend danger from such carriage before it can be inspected, he must have it detached from the train.

197. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.

198. When ladies are travelling alone, the Guards are to pay every attention to their comfort; and in placing them in the train they must, if requested, endeavour to select a carriage (according to the class of their tickets) in which other ladies are travelling.

Ladies.
199. The Guard must not allow any passenger or parcel to be conveyed by the train unless properly booked; and, if he has reason to suppose that any passenger is without a ticket, or is not in the proper carriage, he must request the passenger to show his ticket, reporting to the Station Master, or person in charge, any irregularity he may detect. When a passenger is desirous of changing from an inferior to a superior class of carriage, on payment of the difference in fare, the Guard must have this arranged by the Station Master or person in charge. See Rules 134 and 138.

200. The windows and lamp-holes of all empty compartments must be closed not only while the carriages are standing at stations, but also when the trains are running. See Rule 125.

201. In case a train may have to stop between stations, to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

202. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

203. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions while travelling by railway as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

204. No person suffering from an infectious disease is to be allowed to travel in the same compartment with other passengers, but must take and pay for reserved accommodation, and special precaution is to be taken against the infection being communicated to other persons on the railway premises.

205. Any person found suffering from an infectious disease in a railway carriage or in any place on a railway where there is likelihood of the infection spreading, and who has not obtained the permission of the Station Master under Rule 12, is to be removed from the railway premises, and shall, on conviction under section 269 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for six months, or to fine, or to both, or on conviction under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for two years, or to fine, or to both.

206. If any railway carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious disease, such carriage must be disinfected immediately after it has arrived at its destination, and no passenger shall be allowed into it until the disinfection has been completed.

207. Prisoners and persons afflicted with insanity must not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must be placed with their escort in a prison-van or separate compartment upon reserved accommodation being paid for.

208. In the event of any passenger being drunk or disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Guard is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance; failing which, he must, for the safety and convenience of all, have him removed from the train at the first station, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

209. The Guard in charge must satisfy himself before starting, and during the journey, that the train is properly loaded, marshalled, coupled, lamped, greased or oiled, and sheeted, that lashings and chains are secure, also that the brakes are in good working order, and, as far as he can ascertain, that the train is in a state of efficiency for travelling, and has the proper signals attached to it. He must carefully examine the loading of any vehicles he may attach on the way, and should any vehicle become unsafe from the shifting or derangement of the load, he must, at once, have the load re-adjusted, or the vehicle removed from the train.

210. When from any cause a train has been brought to a stand on the line, where the line is not level, and it is necessary for the engine to be detached from the train for the purpose of attaching or detaching vehicles, the Guard must, before the engine is uncoupled, satisfy himself that the van-brakes have been put on securely, and, as an additional precaution, must pin down a sufficient number of other brakes, or carry out such other instructions as may be prescribed. See Rule 122.

When the line is level, the van-brakes must be put on securely.

211. Before attaching any travelling crane, the Guard must see that the jib is properly lowered and secured. It must, when practicable, be so placed that the jib will point towards the rear of the train.

212. When the jib of a crane or a load projects beyond its truck, whether standing in a yard or on a running train, it must be protected by a dummy, which dummy may be loaded.

213. Guards must not leave their trains until they have been properly handed over.

SECTION IX.

DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

214. Drivers and Firemen must be with their engines at such time before starting as the Locomotive Superintendent may require, and must satisfy themselves that their engines are in proper order.

215. Every Driver must have with him, at all times when on duty, such flags, lamps, tools and other appliances as may be ordered by the Locomotive Superintendent from time to time.

He must also have with him a copy of these Regulations, and the working time-tables in force upon the lines over which his engine has to run.

216. No person other than the Driver and Fireman is to ride on the engine or tender without permission from a properly authorized Officer.

217. Drivers must always sound the whistle before putting an engine in motion.

218. No engine shall be allowed to be in motion outside station limits unless both the Driver and Fireman are upon it.

219. Every Driver must make himself acquainted with all instructions requiring his attention on those parts of the line over which he has to work.

220. The Driver must place his engine in front of the train not less than five minutes before the time of starting; after that time, and until the end of the journey, he will receive his orders from the Guard in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train; and he must promptly obey all orders or signals given to him, whether by the Station Master or the Guard, so far as the safe and proper working of his engine will allow.

221. The Driver must afford such assistance with his engine as may be required for the formation, arrangement and despatch of his train.

222. Firemen must obey the orders of the Driver in all particulars; and they are held jointly responsible with the Driver for the proper observance of all Rules and Regulations.

223. The Driver and Fireman must, frequently, during the journey, look back and see that the whole of the train is following in a safe and proper manner.

224. The signal for starting a train must be given to the Driver by the Guard, but before starting

the Driver must have the permission prescribed by the rules of the system adopted for working the line and must satisfy himself that the line before him is clear, and he must sound the whistle.

225. No engine shall enter upon or cross the main line without the permission of the person in charge of the points and signals, and the Driver must satisfy himself that the proper signal has been exhibited.

226. The Driver must, before starting, see that his lamps are in good order, and that his engine carries the proper distinguishing lights, or other indicators of the train. At and after sunset, and during foggy weather, he must have the necessary lamps lighted. He is responsible that they are always in proper order and trimmed, and that, when lighted, they burn brightly.

227. The Driver must keep a good look-out all the time the engine is in motion, and Firemen must also keep a look-out, when not necessarily otherwise engaged.

228. The Driver and Fireman must carefully observe all signals; and when from fog or storm, or any cause, the fixed signals are not visible, as soon as usual, every possible precaution must be used, especially in approaching stations and junctions, so that the train can be stopped short of any obstruction, should the signals be against it.

229. The Driver must regulate the running of his engine as accurately as practicable, according to the Working Time-table, so as to avoid extreme speed, or loss of time.

230. No Driver shall run his engine with tender, or any portion of a train, or fuel-truck, foremost (except within station limits), without a written order, or unless in cases of unavoidable necessity, to be established by the Driver.

231. Station signals are placed at stations, junctions, sidings outside station limits, and signal-boxes, and when at "Danger," no train or engine must pass them, or foul the crossings or points to which they apply, except as prescribed in Rules 233 and 235.

232. Station signals at junctions must never be passed when at "Danger" by the train to which the signal applies.

233. Station signals at stations, sidings, and signal-boxes (other than at junctions) must never be passed when at "Danger," unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

234. When a distant signal is at "Danger," the engine-driver of an approaching train must bring his train to a dead stop outside of it, and must then ascertain if the line is clear to admit the train within it. If the line be clear he must at once draw the train cautiously within the distant signal so as to be protected by it, and then stop until signalled into the station in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized Officer. If, however, there is any obstruction on the line so near to the distant signal as to prevent the whole of the train from passing safely within it, the rules for the protection of trains when stopped outside station limits, must be immediately carried out. See Rule 240.

235. Station and distant signals apply only to trains or engines running in the proper direction, and must not be used for any other purpose. Trains or engines shunting from one main line to another, or shunting into, or out of, sidings connected with the main line, must, unless special signals are provided for the purpose of signalling such operations, be signalled past the station signal, either verbally, or by handlamp or flag, as occasion may require; it being necessary, in such cases, that the danger signal should be exhibited at the station signal, as well as at the distant signal, for the protection of the train or engine so employed.

236. The Driver and Fireman must pay immediate attention to and obey all signals, whether the cause of the signal being shown is known to them

or not. The Driver must not, however, trust entirely to signals, but must, on all occasions, be vigilant and cautious.

237. A detonator explodes with a loud report when an engine passes over it, and the Driver must stop as quickly as possible, and then proceed cautiously to the place of obstruction, or until he receives the "All Right" signal. See Rule 84.

238. Except at places specially exempted upon each Railway, the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is ordinarily shown or a signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a danger signal, and treated accordingly and the fact reported to the Station Master.

239. When, from any cause, an engine, or train without a Guard, is stopped upon the line outside station limits unprotected by fixed signals, the Driver must send his Fireman, or some other competent person with signals, to protect the engine or train during the time it is in such a position, in the manner prescribed for the Guards in Rule 240.

240. Except as provided in Rule 241, when a train has been stopped, from any cause, outside station limits on the double line the head Guard must go, or see that a competent person be sent back, showing danger hand signals having with him detonators (to be used by day as well as by night), to stop any train approaching on the same line of rails.

The person going to protect the train must place upon the rails on which the train has been running, two detonators 10 yards apart, at a distance of three quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty ($\frac{1}{250}$) or steeper falling in the direction of the train, or half mile on any flatter gradient, or on the level, and he must also, on his way out, place one detonator at half those distances respectively. He must remain exhibiting his hand danger signal at the further distance until recalled by engine whistle or otherwise, when he must leave down the two most distant detonators, taking up the other on his way back.

On a double line, should both roads be fouled detonators and hand signals must be used on each line in the manner prescribed, and all train approaching from either direction must be stopped.

In the case of a single line the train must be protected, in the same manner, in front as well as in rear.

If one, or more, trains approach the obstruction, the train which last arrives must be protected in the rear in the manner prescribed, and when the other train or trains are thus protected in the direction, the person or persons who protected such other trains can return, and the intermediate detonators may be removed.

When the mixed gauge is laid, detonators must be placed on each rail, both for the broad and the narrow gauge trains.

On the single line the rear of a train must be protected first, and in cases on the double line, when both roads are obstructed and men are not available to be sent out in both directions at the same time, the Guard must use his discretion as to which road should be first protected.

When necessary a Fireman must be sent out with the signals for the protection of the train.

Should the stoppage occur to an engine not attached to a train, the Driver must take the prescribed precautions for its protection.

On the double road, should both lines be fouled, the Driver must aid the Guard and at once display a "danger signal" to the front, and, if the engine is not disabled, it should be used to convey the person who goes forward to the proper distance.

When starting a train which has stopped outside station limits, the Guard and Driver must exchange signals. Unless these signals are exchanged the Driver must stop.

241. Ballast or other trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so specially provided for in each case they must be protected as prescribed in rule 240.

242. Should any part of a train become detached when in motion, care must be taken not to stop the front part before the rear portion has been stopped, and the rear Guard must promptly apply his brake to prevent a collision with the front portion.

243. When a portion of a train is left on the line outside station limits from accident or inability of the engine to take the whole forward, the Guard must put down the brakes and carefully secure the rear portion, so that it will remain stationary, and it must be protected in the manner prescribed in rule 240. The Driver must not return for the second portion on the same line except upon written instructions from the Guard, and if, upon the double road, no such written instructions are given, the engine must return upon the proper line under the rules of the system adopted for working, and cross at the nearest points to the rear of the part left, which he must work to a station or siding where he can again shunt to the front of the train. If it is necessary for the engine to return to the rear portion of the train on the same line, the Driver must, before starting with the front portion, obtain from the Guard the necessary written instructions authorizing him to do so, and the Guard must in such cases continue to protect his train in the rear, and must not permit a following train to move it.

When there are two Guards with a train so divided, the second Guard, or, if there is only one Guard, the Fireman must, if practicable and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the front portion until it is placed in a siding.

244. Drivers must not pass through facing points at a speed exceeding ten (10) miles per hour.

245. In the absence of special rules to the contrary, when a Driver requires the assistance of the Guard's rake, he must give three or more short, sharp whistles, or sound the brake whistle (when a special whistle is supplied for that purpose), and apply the communication, where such exists. See rule 174.

246. No engine shall be allowed to push a train, or portion of a train or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

247. When two or more engines are employed in drawing the same train, the Driver and Fireman of the leading engine are responsible for the observance of signals; the Drivers of the other engines must watch for and take signals from the Driver of the leading engine.

248. On both double and single line between sunset and sunrise and during foggy weather, every train must exhibit a red tail light and two red side lights in rear of the train; and every engine running alone must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light; in both cases Head Lights prescribed by the authorized Officer must be exhibited.

In the case of two or more engines running coupled together without a train, the first engine only must exhibit the prescribed Head Lights and the last engine only must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light.

This rule does not apply to engines and trains doing station work.

249. Whenever on the double line a Driver observes any thing wrong on the road opposite to that on which he is running, he must sound his whistle and exhibit a "Danger" signal to any train he may meet, and stop at the first signal-box or station in order to report that which he has observed.

250. Whenever on the double line a Driver observes a train following too closely any preceding train on the road opposite to that on which he is running, he must sound his whistle and exhibit a caution or danger signal, as occasion may require, to warn the Driver of such following train.

251. The Driver must start and stop his train steadily and without a jerk.

He must exercise care in approaching all stations at which his train is required to stop and in passing stations at which he is not required to stop.

In stopping his train he must pay particular attention to the state of the weather and the condition of the rails, as well as to the length of the train; and these circumstances must have due weight in determining when to shut off steam.

252. Should another train be approaching, stopping at, or leaving the station, on the opposite line, or should shunting operations be going on, the Driver must, on approaching and whilst passing through a station, sound the engine whistle.

The whistle must also be sounded on entering a tunnel, and repeated in long tunnels.

253. On the double line trains must invariably be run on the left hand road except under special instructions to the contrary.

254. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station—whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform—the Driver must not move

it for any purpose whatever except upon instructions from the Guard under order of the person in charge of the station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train, the Driver must whistle sharply and distinctly.

255. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Interval of time between trains.
Same as Rules 23 and 127.
256. When the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the Driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized Officer.

257. Should a Driver observe any irregularity in the working of signals, or any obstruction on the line or defect in the signals, or any defect in the works, permanent way or telegraph, he must report the same at the first station at which he stops, and at the end of his journey he must also report any other unusual circumstance that he may have observed.

Defect in roads or signals.
But should the circumstance involve danger he must stop at the next station or signal-box in order to report; and should it be necessary for the safety of the traffic he must stop at once.

258. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live-stock, is strictly prohibited.

Fly shunting.
Same as Rules 123 and 188.
259. If an engine is running without a Guard, the Driver is responsible for carrying out all rules and for taking all necessary precautions which the Guard is required to observe for the safe working and protection of trains.

260. Should a Driver observe a train or engine obscured by steam or smoke, on the opposite line to that on which he is travelling or on a siding, he must sound his whistle and approach it cautiously, so as to be able to stop if necessary.

261. A green flag or a green light exhibited by Platelayers, indicates that speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered, over the portion of line protected by such signal.

Platelayer's signals to reduce speed.
Same as Rule 274.
262. Shunting engines employed in station yards and sidings must, after sunset and in foggy weather, carry the prescribed head and tail lights.

Lights on shunting engines.
263. After taking water from tanks or water columns, Drivers must be careful to leave the hose or water crane clear of the main line and properly secured.

264. The Driver when on duty at stations or on the line must not leave his engine unless it is absolutely necessary for him to do so, and, under no circumstances, without a man being left in charge of it.

265. Drivers with trains or engines must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line upon which they are running.

266. Drivers with engines or trains must not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by an authorized officer.

Making up time.
Same as Rule 30.

SECTION X.

INSPECTORS, PLATELAYERS, GANGERS, AND OTHERS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT WAY.

267. The Inspector or person in charge of each district of the line will be held responsible for the condition of the permanent way and works in his district. He must keep an account of all materials used, and must see that none are wasted. He must also report promptly to the Engineer in charge of the district all accidents, and all defects in the road or works that may interfere with the safe running of trains.

268. In each gang of platelayers or men repairing the permanent way, there shall be a Foreman, Ganger or Mistry; and the Inspector of permanent way for the district must take care that every such man in charge of a gang is provided with a copy in the vernacular of the section of these Regulations which relates to his duties, also with proper signals, a permanent-way gauge, and all necessary tools, which he must inspect at least once a month and ascertain that the gauges are correct, and the tools and signals are in good order, and that no articles have been lost.

269. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry is responsible that the subordinates working under him are acquainted with all the rules relating to their respective duties.

270. Each gang of platelayers or labourers must be supplied by the Inspector of permanent way for the district with two sets of flag signals, two hand signal lamps, and a proper number of detonators. Each Ganger will be held responsible for having his signals constantly in proper order and ready for use.

271. The Inspector must take care that all Regulations are observed, and report any departure from them to the Engineer.

272. Each Inspector must have a register of the name and place of residence of all the Foremen and Gangers employed in his district, so that, in case of accident, he may be enabled to call upon them.

273. The Inspector must take care that all Regulations are observed, and report any departure from them to the Engineer.

274. Each Inspector must have a register of the name and place of residence of all the Foremen and Gangers employed in his district, so that, in case of accident, he may be enabled to call upon them.

275. The Inspector must take care that all Regulations are observed, and report any departure from them to the Engineer.

276. The Inspector must take care that all Regulations are observed, and report any departure from them to the Engineer.

274. A green flag or a green light, exhibited by Platelayers, indicates that speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered, over the portion of the line protected by such signal.

275. The permanent-way staff or others must not put in points and crossings without the written authority of the Engineer in charge of the district, and must not begin or perform any operation which will involve danger to trains or traffic without the previous permission of the Permanent-way Inspector, or other authorized competent person, who must himself be present to superintend such operation, and who is responsible that all necessary signals are shown and other precautions taken as prescribed in Rules 276 and 277, as the case may be, before the commencement of work, and that such signals and precautions are continued until the line is again clear for trains or traffic. But in cases of emergency when it may be necessary for safety to replace or turn any rail or otherwise obstruct traffic before the Inspector can arrive, the Ganger or other person in charge of the gang must take all necessary steps to protect trains and traffic as prescribed in Rules 276 and 277.

276. When it is necessary within station limits to change or turn a rail, or in any manner to obstruct the line, or to do any work of a character to make the exhibition of a signal necessary, the permission of the Station Master must be first obtained by the Foreman, Platelayer, or Ganger, and the work must not be commenced until all necessary signals have been placed at "Danger," and the signals must remain in that position until the Station Master, or Ganger, is informed by the same Platelayer that the line is again clear and safe for traffic.

The Platelayers must, in addition, protect their operations by hand signals.

277. When outside station limits a rail has to be taken out, or the line is not safe from any cause, a "Danger" signal must be exhibited, and two detonators placed on the line, ten yards apart, at a distance of at least three-quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty or steeper, falling in the direction of the obstruction, and half a mile on a flatter gradient or on the level, in rear of the place of obstruction on the double line, and in both directions on a single line; and hand signals must also be exhibited at the place where the work is being done.

278. Platelayers and labourers must not, except in case of emergency, or as provided in Rule 276, avail themselves of the Fixed Signals, and must, in all cases, use their own special signals for their own purposes.

279. In case a train may have to stop between stations to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

280. When repairing, lifting the line or performing any operation so as to make it necessary for a train to proceed cautiously, the Foreman or Ganger must send a man back at least a quarter of a mile

and as much further as the circumstances of the case render necessary, to exhibit the "Caution." Signal so as to be plainly visible to the Driver of an approaching train.

281. In no case, except when absolutely necessary, is a rail to be displaced in fog, or any other work to be performed, by which an obstruction may be made to the passage of the trains during a fog or storm; and the times for effecting repairs which involve the stopping of trains must, as far as practicable, be so selected as to interfere as little as possible with the passage of the traffic.

282. A lorry or truck, loaded or empty, used for conveying materials, must be taken in the same direction as that in which the trains run on double line, and must be followed at a distance of not less than half a mile by a man with Danger hand-signals and detonators. In the case of a single line where trains run in both directions, the lorry or truck must be protected in both directions.

On no occasion must a lorry be run in the wrong direction on a double line.

283. No lorry, used for the conveyance of material, or trolley for the conveyance of men, may, in any case, be placed on the line, except by the authorized person who is responsible for its proper protection and use according to the rules in force on the Railway.

284. No lorry or trolley shall, under any circumstances, be attached to a train, and all lorries and trollies, when not in use, must be taken off the rails, placed well clear of the line, and the wheels secured with chain and padlock.

285. No Ballast train, wagon, truck, lorry, or other impediment shall be allowed to be on any part of the main line within ten minutes of a train being due, except on lines worked on the block system when the time must not be less than five minutes; and excepting in cases of accident, or absolute necessity, all repairs must be effected, and the line made clear and safe for the passage of trains not less than ten, or five, minutes, as the case may be before a train is due. See Rule 317.

286. All persons in charge of Ballast trains must obey the orders of Station Masters so far as relates to the time of their running on the line, and no Driver of a ballast train must leave a siding without the necessary permission.

287. Guards of Ballast trains are responsible for carrying out Rules 179 and 180, and all other regulations prescribed for Guards for the protection of trains.

288. Ballast trains must not work between stations in a fog except when authorized under special circumstances, and no Ballast train, wagon, truck, or lorry must be run, if it can be avoided, except during daylight, and when the weather is sufficiently clear for a signal to be distinctly seen at a distance of half a mile. But when necessary to run a Ballast train at night, or during a fog, it must be protected by the prescribed lights. See Rule 313.

289. Any accident to a train or engine, or failure of any part of the works affecting the safety of the line, must be reported as soon as possible to the nearest Inspector of permanent way and to the Station Masters on both sides of the point at which the accident or failure has occurred.

290. Every portion of the permanent way must be inspected daily on foot by some authorized person responsible for its condition; and bridges and all other works (including signals and signal wires) must be regularly inspected in accordance with rules laid down by the authorized officer.

291. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry must report to the Inspector of permanent way when any telegraph post appears to be in an unsafe state, or any of the signal or telegraph wires are broken, slack, entangled, or touching each other or any building. He must also see that all grass, creepers, boughs of trees, and rubbish are removed from the wires.

Where the maintenance of the telegraph posts and wires is under the control of the Government Telegraph Department, the removal of grass, creepers, boughs of trees, and rubbish will be carried out by the Government Telegraph Officers, and all reports of defects in posts and wires should be made to the officers of that Department by the Inspector.

292. In lifting the permanent way, no lift must be greater than three inches at once, and then it must be effected in such a manner as not to occasion any sudden change of gradient. Both rails must be raised equally and at the same time, and if possible the ascent must be made in the direction in which the trains run.

293. No Ballast shall be thrown up to a higher level between the rails than three inches on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, and not higher than rail level on the metre or other narrow gauge, and it must be thrown as much as possible on the outside of each line, or between the two roads. The rails must be kept clear of gravel, ballast, or any other material.

194. No vehicle shall be left in any siding outside station limits without the wheels being properly secured, clear of all running lines.

295. No blasting shall be allowed on or near to the Railway, without the authority of the Engineer in charge.

296. Gangers must close and fasten all gates they find open, and report the circumstances.

297. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry must, in the event of a flood, carefully examine the action of the water through the culverts and bridges on his length of line; and should he see any cause to apprehend danger to the works, he must immediately exhibit the proper signals for the trains to proceed cautiously, or to stop, as necessity may require, and inform the Inspector thereof; and until the Inspector arrives he must take precautionary measures for securing the safety and stability of the line.

298. In the event of any fire upon or near the line, the men employed on the line must take immediate measures for putting it out.

299. Gangers must keep clean the working parts of points and signals, unless the duty is otherwise specially provided for.

300. Each Foreman or Ganger must keep his portion of the line clear and safe, and the fences in repair; and if any sheep, cattle, or other animals be on the line or within the fences, he must immediately remove them, and report the circumstance to the Inspector of permanent way.

301. Foremen or Gangers must see that all broken chairs, rails, sleepers, or other defective materials, are removed from the road with the least possible delay, and sound materials substituted.

All tools, rails, sleepers, pieces of iron or wood, or other implements or materials, must be carefully placed so as to be quite clear of the line, and not within three feet of the rails.

302. Each Inspector of permanent way will be held responsible for the security of all rails, chairs, sleepers, and other permanent way materials, in his district. They must be kept clear of both lines and properly stacked.

303. Each Foreman or Ganger is responsible on his own length of line for the security of tools and implements supplied to him.

304. When a train is approaching, Platelayers and labourers must stop work and stand clear of all the lines.

305. Each Foreman or Ganger will be responsible for collecting any coupling chains, hooks, pins, iron, or other materials which may be found on the line, and for having them conveyed to the nearest station.

306. All luggage, goods, or articles found on the line, must be taken to the nearest station, and a report made containing the best information that can be obtained respecting the train from which they may have fallen.

307. Gangers and others employed on the line must order off the Railway all trespassers, who, if they persist in remaining, may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person.

SECTION XI.

REGULATIONS FOR BALLASTING.

308. Ballast trains must, except where specially exempted, be worked under the same rules and regulations as other trains.

309. Guards and Brakesmen of Ballast trains shall be experienced men selected from the Train Guards.

310. A Guard or Brakesman must accompany each Ballast train.

311. The Guard or Brakesman of a Ballast train has authority to require those employed in repairing the permanent way and works to assist him in working signals.

312. No ballasting is to be carried on except with the permission of the Engineer in charge of the section of the Railway.

313. Ballast trains are prohibited from passing along the main line at night, or in a fog, or during a heavy rain, except when authorized to do so under special circumstances, and then must not move faster than fifteen miles an hour. But when necessary to run a Ballast train at night, or during a fog, it must be protected by the prescribed lights. See Rule 288.

314. The Guard of a Ballast train is held responsible for keeping clear of all other trains. When a Ballast train has to work on the line between two stations, the Guard must, when practicable, arrange with both Station Masters where and when the next train is to be passed.

315. In case a train may have to stop between stations to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

316. The Guard must, before leaving a station, receive a line clear message with the necessary instructions endorsed upon it, or the usual authority for leaving a station in accordance with the system in force for working the traffic.

317. No Ballast train, wagon, truck, lorry, or other impediment shall be allowed to be on any part of the main line within ten minutes of a train being due, except on lines worked on the block system, when the time must be not less than five minutes. See Rule 285.

318. When a Ballast train is intended to run through from one station to another, without working between them, it must be treated as an ordinary or special train.

319. When Ballast wagons are left on a siding outside station limits, the Guard must secure a wheel of the wagon nearest to the point of the siding, and he is responsible that the vehicles are properly secured in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer, and that the scotch blocks, were provided, are fastened.

320. Ballast trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so specially provided for in each case they must be protected as prescribed in Rule 179.

321. Ballast trains may be run with a pushing engine on a written order, but in such cases the speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered.

322. Guards in charge of Ballast trains must, before giving the starting signal, tell the coolies working with the train and riding in the open trucks to sit down.

SECTION XII.

GATEMEN AT LEVEL-CROSSINGS.

323. All level-crossings of which the gates close across the Railway must be provided with red signal boards, and with lamps showing red, up and down the line, when the gates are closed across the line. The lamps must be kept lighted from sunset to sunrise and during foggy weather.

324. Every Gateman must be provided with day and night signals, which he must keep in proper order, reporting immediately any defect he may observe to his superior officer.

325. Unless specially ordered to the contrary, the gates at all thoroughfares must be kept open for the passage of trains, and securely closed across the thoroughfare, except when required to be opened for the road traffic, and must then as quickly as possible be closed again across the thoroughfare. Before opening the gates the gateman must look up and down the line to assure himself that no train is approaching.

326. Where special authority is given, gates made to close across the Railway may be kept open to the public thoroughfare, except when an engine or train is due or expected, at which time such gates must be closed and fastened across the public thoroughfare; and until such engine or train has passed, the gates must be kept closed, and no person or thing is to be allowed within them. While the gates are closed across the Railway and open to the thoroughfare, the "Danger" signal must be exhibited both up and down the line. In opening double gates closing across the Railway for an approaching train where there is only one signal lamp to each gate, the half with the signal lamp attached is not to be moved until the other half is shut across the thoroughfare.

327. The gate towards which road traffic is approaching must not be first opened until the opposite gate has been opened, so as to allow it to cross over without stopping upon the line.

328. Every gateman must take particular notice of each train, and if he should see anything wrong, he must show a "Danger" signal to the Guard and Driver.

329. In all cases the Gateman, when signaling, is to stand in a position clear of the rails where he can be seen by the approaching Driver.

330. All Gatemen must have a knowledge of hand signals.

331. If any gates or fastenings are out of order, the Gateman must immediately report to his superior officer, and to the nearest Platelayer, in order that the gates may be made safe.

332. Gatemen are to prevent as much as possible any trespassing on the Railway, and every case of trespass must be immediately reported; and they are also to report any irregularity in the signals, or their working, or other infringement of the Railway Regulations.

333. Gatemen must keep themselves, and their Huts, &c., to be clean. clothes and huts, neat and clean; they must also take care that the channel for the flange of the wheels is always clear before passage of each train; that the rails and way are clear, and that rubbish is not allowed to accumulate near the hut and crossings.

334. In the event of the road being from any cause obstructed, the Gateman must do everything in his power by warning approaching trains to prevent accident.

335. At level-crossings where fixed signals are provided, the Gateman must satisfy himself of the proper working of his signals both by day and by night, and must report immediately any defect to the Inspector of permanent way, or other person in charge of the repair of signals, and also to the Station Master, or other person, under whose supervision he acts.

336. At level-crossings where the block system is not in operation, and where there are fixed signals, the "Danger" signal must be exhibited for at least five minutes after the passing of any train, after which, if the gates are open for the passage of trains, a "Caution" signal must be exhibited for a further period of five minutes.

SECTION XIII.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING A LINE ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

337. The working of trains on the "Line Signals not dispensed clear and caution message" with. system does not in any way dispense with the use of station distant or other signals whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

338. On a single line no engine with or without a train shall be permitted to leave one station for another until it shall have been ascertained by means of the electric telegraph that the line between those stations is clear of engines and trains coming in the opposite direction, and of all impediments as far as can be known.

Trains may follow one another between stations in the same direction, on both single and double line, under the following rules; and in accordance with Rule 339.

(a)—No train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line of rails within ten minutes, unless "Line clear" has been received.

(b)—No passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes; and in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized officer.

339. When one train follows another at an interval exceeding the limits laid down in Rule 338, it must run under the authority of a "Caution message" obtained in the manner prescribed in the rules in force on each Railway.

340. No one except the Station Master or Authority to give line clear. other duly authorized person is to give or seek a line clear or caution message.

341. A Station Master must not apply for a Time for seeking line clear message from the line clear station in advance, until he has received advice that the approaching train has left the station in rear.

342. No engine or train shall be moved from Driver to obtain written permission. any station until the Driver has in his possession a "Line clear," "caution message" or other permission written on the authorized form showing that he can proceed to the next station. The Driver is to receive this written permission from no other person than the Guard of his own train, and must also receive from him the usual starting signal before moving.

343. The Station Master is to hand the written Station Master to permission to the Guard, who hand message to Guard. must satisfy himself that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added and is signed in full and in ink, and that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given and received, before handing it to the Driver. The Driver must also satisfy himself on these points before starting.

This written permission is never to be given to the Driver until the train is to start; and when waiting to pass another train, it must not be given to the Driver until the whole of such other train has come in and is clear of the points.

344. No forms other than those specially provided from time to time Forms and books. for the purpose are to be used in working under this system. And each station must keep the regular books provided for by the working orders in force.

345. The leaves of these books are to be Message cancelled. progressively numbered in type, and when any message has from any cause to be cancelled, the form to which it applies must also be marked as cancelled both on the form and counterfoil, and must be carefully preserved by doubling it on the counterfoil.

346. In addition to the progressive printed Messages to be numbered. number every message from each station must be numbered to stations on each side from midnight to midnight, commencing with number one to each station, and this number is to be treated as a portion of the message and entered on the counterfoil.

347. When a message is in reply to another, Number to be quoted. each station's number must be quoted at the beginning of the message.

348. When the message bears reference to a Number to be quoted. former message in the same direction, the number of that message must also be quoted at the beginning.

349. In train messages the engine or train must Train to be described. be distinctly described, as, for instance, "No. 2 Down ballast," "No. 4 Up goods," and so on; and for every train a separate enquiry and reply must be sent, but an enquiry and reply message must never be sent on one form.

350. In line clear enquiries, the time of arrival Line clear enquiries. of the last train in the opposite direction must always be given. If the train follows another on a caution message, the time of departure of the preceding train must be endorsed on the message.

351. After a line clear message has been given and has been subsequently cancelled, no train is to be started in the opposite direction on a single line until a telegram has been received stating that the train for which the line clear had been first given is and will be detained, and that the message has been cancelled.

352. No part of any message affecting the passage of trains must be written before despatch. forwarded or acted upon until the whole is written out, except when an accident may be prevented, or in other case of emergency.

353. Line clear or caution permissions are not to be written out in full or in part, or signed, before they are required.

354. All messages connected with train working, including line clear authorities, are to be written in ink or other indelible substance, and are also to be signed in full by the Station Master or other authorized person.

355. Line clear and enquiry messages must be retained for at least a fortnight.

356. In case of failure or interruption of telegraph communication, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with prescribed rules.

SECTION XIV.

RULES FOR WORKING ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN FOLLOWING" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

357. This system is applicable only to double line working.

358. Trains may follow one another in accordance with the following rules.

359. No train or engine shall be allowed to follow another train or engine on the same line of rails within ten minutes unless it has been ascertained by telegraph that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

360. No passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train, from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then until the Driver has been warned in accordance with Rule 362. And in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special orders.

361. Should a train arrive at a station within the limits of time in Rules 359 and 360, it must be stopped until the prescribed interval has elapsed.

362. When one train follows another before the first has reached the next station, the Station Master must caution the Guard and Driver of the second train, giving them the time of departure of the preceding train. The order to proceed must be given in writing, and an acknowledgment in writing must be obtained from the Driver, the train being stopped out of course if not booked to stop.

SECTION XV.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR WORKING ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "ABSOLUTE BLOCK" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

363. The object of the system of Electric Train-signalling is to prevent more than one train or engine being between any two Signal Stations on the same line at the same time. This is accomplished by not allowing any train or engine to leave a Signal Station till the previous train or engine has been signalled clear.

364. The Block System of train working by Electric Train-signalling does not in any way dispense with the use of outdoor and hand signals, whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

365. The Special Electric train Instruments, if provided, are exclusively for the signalling of trains, and must not, under any circumstances, be used for conversing nor for any purpose other than block working in strict accordance with prescribed rules, and they must only be used by the person appointed for the duty.

366. On those portions of any Railway which are worked on the Absolute Block work- ing. Block System, a train or engine must not be allowed to enter any section until it has been ascertained by telegraph that the section is clear of trains or engines.

Except when otherwise specified, a section is to be understood to be the line between two stations outside station limits.

367. Should there be reason to suppose that from accident or otherwise either or both lines are obstructed, care must be taken to advise other stations concerned so as to prevent trains from entering the section.

368. In the event of any failure of the instruments so that the necessary signals cannot be forwarded and received, trains must be worked under Rule 338, and if telegraph communication is entirely interrupted, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with the prescribed rules.

SECTION XVI.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN STAFF AND TICKET" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

369. The Train staff and Ticket System of train working does not in any way dispense with the use of outdoor and hand signals, whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

370. The Working Time-tables will contain the necessary information from time to time as to the places which are appointed staff stations.

371. A Train Staff or Train Staff Ticket must be carried with each train or engine, and without this staff or ticket, no train or engine must be allowed to leave any station.

372. No train or engine shall be permitted to leave any staff station unless the staff for that portion of the line over which it is to travel is then at the station.

373. The person in charge of the station for the time being is the only person authorized to receive and deliver the staff or ticket, and all tickets must be cancelled directly they are handed to him after use.

374. When a train or engine is ready to start from a station, and no second train or engine is intended to follow before the staff will be required for a train in the opposite direction, it is the duty of the person in charge of the station to give the staff to the Driver, who shall then place it in a conspicuous place provided for that purpose on the engine.

375. If other trains or engines are intended to follow in succession before the staff can be returned, a Ticket indicating that the staff is following must be given by the person in charge of the station to the Driver of the first train or engine, the staff for the section being shown to him and so on with any other train or engine, except the last, the staff itself being given to the Driver of the last train or engine, as directed in Rule 374. After the staff has been sent away, no other train or engine must, under any circumstances, leave the station to follow in the same direction until the staff for that station has been returned.

376. No Driver with a train or engine shall leave a station until he has received the proper staff or ticket for that section of the line over which he is about to travel, and he must not take the staff or ticket from any other than the person in charge of the station for the time being. After receiving the staff or ticket, he must not start until the proper signals have been exhibited, nor, when with a train, until a signal has also been given by the Guard. But he must not accept a Ticket in any case unless he sees the staff at the same time in the possession of the person who gives him such ticket. On arriving at the station to which the staff or ticket extends, such staff or ticket must immediately be given up to the person in charge of the station; and all tickets, so given up, must be immediately cancelled.

377. Each staff must have shown upon it the name of the staff station at each end of portion of line to which it applies. The staff, boxes, and tickets for the different portions of the line must be distinguished by different colours.

378. The tickets must be kept in the proper ticket-box fastened by an inside spring, the key to open the box being the staff to which the tickets apply.

379. The Station Master must keep a record in a book of each ticket issued, showing the number of tickets and the particular train or engine for which it is issued.

380. The staff, when at the station, must not be left in the box, but must be in the safe custody of the Station Master.

381. Drivers must not take the staff or ticket beyond the station at which it ought to be left.

382. When trains are assisted by a second engine in the front, the leading engine must carry the staff or ticket; but when the assisting engine is pushing the train, the train engine must carry a ticket, and the assisting engine the staff, except in cases where the train and assisting engine are travelling over the entire length of line to which the staff applies, and have to be followed by another train or engine, when the train and assisting engine must each have a ticket. When the assisting engine is intended to return to the station from which it started, without running through the entire portion of line to which the staff applies, it must always carry the staff.

383. In the event of an engine which carries the Staff breaking down between two stations, the Fireman must take the staff to the staff station in the direction whence assistance can be obtained in order that the staff may be at the station on arrival of the engine. Should the engine that fails be in possession of a ticket instead of the staff, assistance must only come from the station at which the staff has been left. But if assistance can be more readily obtained at a station other than that where the staff is, immediate steps must be taken to have the staff transferred to the other end of the section. The Fireman must accompany the assisting engine to the place where he has left his own engine.

384. When a Ballast train has to work between stations, the staff must be given to the Driver in charge of it. This will close the line whilst the Ballast train is at work. The Ballast train must proceed afterwards to one of the staff stations to open the line, before the ordinary traffic can be resumed.

Ballast trains not stopping to work between stations may run with staff or ticket as ordinary or special trains.

Sample form of Train Staff Ticket.

Ticket No. _____

Railway.

TRAIN STAFF TICKET.

DOWN.

Train No. _____

_____ h. _____ m. from _____ to _____

To Driver and Guard.

You are authorized to proceed from

To

And the Train Staff will follow.

Train No. _____ in front left _____ h. _____ m.

Signed _____

Officer in charge at

Date, _____

(Back of Ticket.)

When this ticket is given to the Driver, he must, before starting, see the Train Staff for the portion of line which he is about to enter.

This ticket is to be given up by the Driver immediately on arrival to the person in charge of the station to which he is authorized to proceed, and such person will be responsible that this ticket is *at once cancelled*.

SECTION XVII.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN DESPATCHING" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is not to be extended to any Railway on which it is not now in force, and it is to be understood to be sanctioned only as an "ad interim" arrangement until one of the systems described in Sections XIII to XVI can be brought into use on the Railway.

385. The working of all ordinary trains shall be regulated by Time-tables, and no departure from the regular running shall be made without the order of an authorized officer, and such order shall be conveyed in writing, or in an attested copy of a telegram.

386. No special train, or Pilot engine, except in case of accident, shall leave a station or pass along the Railway, unless previous notice in writing shall have been given to each station, or notice shall have been sent by electric telegraph, and shall have been acknowledged at every station throughout the distance to which such engine or train is intended to proceed.

387. These rules will not prevent a Locomotive Foreman, or other servant acting in that capacity (should he be unable to communicate with the Traffic Officer in charge of the Division, or, if by so doing, unnecessary time would be lost) from sending, with the concurrence of the principal officer at the station, an engine to assist a disabled train, provided that both have satisfied themselves that there is no danger in such act.

SECTION XVIII.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "PILOT GUARD" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is only to be held as applicable to short Branch Lines.

388. The Pilot Guard will be distinguished by a red dress or badge; and no train or engine shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to run on the line unless it is either accompanied or personally started by the Pilot Guard wearing such dress or badge.

389. The Pilot Guard will, when practicable, accompany every train; but when it is necessary to start two or more trains from one end of the portion of line under his control before a train has to be started from the other end, the Pilot Guard must furnish the Guard in charge of each train not accompanied by himself with a printed Pilot Guard's ticket, where such are provided, properly filled up and signed, and personally start such train, and must himself accompany the

last train. The ticket will apply only to the single journey to the station named on it, where it must be immediately given up to the person in charge of the station, and all tickets so given up must be immediately cancelled.

390. The Driver must not start his train Driver to see Pilot without seeing the Pilot Guard. But if the Pilot Guard does not accompany the train, the Driver must not start until he has received from the Guard of his train the Pilot Guard's ticket authorising him to proceed. A Driver working an engine, unaccompanied by a Guard, must observe the same regulations as herein laid down for a Guard with a train.

SECTION XIX.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "ONE ENGINE ONLY" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is only to be held as applicable to short Branch lines.

391. Only one engine in steam, or two or more One engine in steam. coupled together, which are then to be treated as one engine or train, must be allowed to be on the line at one and the same time, except as provided in Rule 292.

392. In the case of an engine or train becoming Disabled engine. disabled and requiring assistance, or an accident occurring which renders it impossible for the engine to proceed, the Guard in charge must instruct the Driver to keep the engine stationary until his return, and then make the best of his way to the station whence assistance can be obtained, and inform the person in charge there of the circumstances, who will, on receipt of such information, allow a second engine to enter the line. The second engine must be accompanied by the Guard of the disabled engine or train, who must explain to the Driver where, and under what circumstances, the disabled engine or train is situated.

393. The Guard of the disabled engine or train will be held responsible for the safe and proper working of the line until both engines have left it, and it is again clear.

394. Should an engine without a Guard become disabled, the Fireman, or, if necessary, the Driver, must perform the duties prescribed for the Guard.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 300.—Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Eastern Circle, *vice* Major Smyth, R.E., on furlough. While so officiating, Mr. Anley will have the temporary rank of a Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

This cancels Public Works Notification No. 103, dated the 19th March 1880.

The 14th September 1880.

No. 301.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Assistant Principal of the Thomason College.

The 15th September 1880.

No. 302.—Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, British Burmah, is transferred to the office of the Director General of Railways.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Class III, is transferred from the office of the Director General of Railways to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in the Public Works Department.

No. 303.—Mr. F. G. Teale, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, having proceeded on privilege leave, with effect from the 15th of August 1880, the following officiating appointments are made :—

Mr. T. C. Hill, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. P. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to act as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

No. 304.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H. E. Mitchell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 305.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to Local Administrations, with effect from the 6th August 1880, *vice* Mr. D. E. H. Noyes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, resigned.

PERMANENT.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, British Burmah.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Rajputana.

TEMPORARY.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. Rollo, Assam, *vice* Lieutenant Lloyd, R.E., confirmed.

No. 306.—Mr. J. E. Ives, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab Public Works Department, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 307.—To fill a vacancy existing in the Engineer Establishment, Railway Branch, Mr. W. McHutchin is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 14th September 1880.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called
Short title. "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force

Commencement. on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 (*for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta*), section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respect-

ively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove any Judge so appointed.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

9. Except as herein or by any other law otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70. The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17. 14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakil or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 5. 15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32. Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11. 16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

19 & 20 Vic., s. 106, s. 24. Cf. 18. Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12. Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25. Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction. 17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1. (a) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(b) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(c) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor-General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor-General or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor-General in Council or Local Government;

(d) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in

pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(e) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (a) to (d) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(f) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(g) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(h) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(i) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(j) in suits to enforce a trust;

(k) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(l) in suits on any judgment of a High Court;

(m) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction. amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client:

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

(a) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(b) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(c) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

(a) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(b) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, if such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section twenty-eight, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93. **31.** Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant: and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 95. **32.** When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings;

Occupant may sue for compensation.

Provided that, when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and that, in any case in which such damage is proved but the amount of the compensation assessed by the Court does not exceed ten rupees, the Court shall award to the plaintiff no more costs than compensation, unless the Judge who tries the same certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93. **33.** Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97. **34.** Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reason-

Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.

able, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

36. Recovery of the possession of any immovable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications under the provisions of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said Statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate

or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits,

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires,

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment:

Provided that no security for the amount of such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same has been paid accordingly.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same.

CHAPTER IX.

FEEs AND COSTS.

47. A fee not exceeding—

(a) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(b) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20. 49. Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20. 50. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

Act IX of 1850, s. 21. 51. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight :

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13. 53. The expense of employing an advocate, vakil, attorney or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of sections 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, section 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70:
Act XVII of 1877, s. 36:
Act IX of 1850, s. 86. 55. The Small Cause Court may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85. 56. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable,

by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Act IX of 1850, s. 86. 57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or default of officers. Court is charged with extortion or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85. 59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Act X of 1872, s. 435:
Act IV of 1877, s. 205. 60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Act X of 1872, s. 436:
Act IV of 1877, s. 206. 62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty,

the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Act Xof 1872, s. 437: Act IV of 1877, s. 207. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 434.

63. When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Act X of 1872,
ss. 356-364:
Act. X of 1875,
s. 89:
Act IV. of
s. 141.
Draft Code
Criminal
procedure, s.
o see Act
of 1850,
)

24. If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

65. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four under sections 60 and 64, may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Act XVII 66. All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

X of 1877, 690. **67.** Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, by rule or order, directs.

• 68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court. Act XVI
1875, s.

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with Act XI
 Court to furnish re- such requisitions as may from 1886, s
 cords, &c., called for by time to time be made by the Letters
 Local Government or the Local Government or High tent, s.
 High Court. Court for records, returns
 and statements in such form and manner as such
 Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit.

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the com-
Holidays and vacations. mencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays
and vacations to be observed in the Court, and
shall submit the same for the approval of the Local
Government.

Act XV:
1875, s.
(Cf. Act.)
1850, s.

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act.

No suit to lie upon
decree of Court.
Cause Court.

72. No suit shall lie on I. I.
any decree of the Small Calc.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

74. If any person against whom any suit is Act 1850, § 1
Tender in suit for any- brought for anything pur-
thing done under Act. porting to be done by him
under this Act, has, before the institution of the
suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the
plaintiff shall not recover.

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
20th March, 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William.	Clause 21.
26th December, 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras.	Clause 47.
8th December, 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay.	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850. ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 ...	To amend Act IX of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para. 2.

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 21.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule a.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (b).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 323 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (b), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See sections 37 and 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY-JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders :

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers :

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws :

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázárs :

ship-owners, dock-owners :

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers :

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers :

letters-out of conveyances and cattle :

printers and publishers :

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers :

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement :

money-changers, grain-lenders :

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants :

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody :

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea :

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail ; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities ; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities :

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 48.)

FEE FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.			Fee for other processes.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
10	20	0	4	0	0	4	0
20	50	0	8	0	0	8	0
50	100	1	0	0	1	0	0
100	200	1	4	0	2	0	0
200	300	1	8	0	3	0	0
300	400	1	12	0	4	0	0
400	500	2	0	0	5	0	0
500	600	2	4	0	6	0	0
600	700	2	8	0	7	0	0
700	800	2	12	0	8	0	0
800	900	3	0	0	9	0	0
900	1,000	3	4	0	10	0	0
1,000	1,100	3	8	0	11	0	0
1,100	1,200	3	12	0	12	0	0
1,200	1,300	4	0	0	13	0	0
1,300	1,400	4	4	0	14	0	0
1,400	1,500	4	8	0	15	0	0
1,500	1,600	4	12	0	16	0	0
1,600	1,700	5	0	0	17	0	0
1,700	1,800	5	4	0	18	0	0
1,800	1,900	5	8	0	19	0	0
1,900	2,000	5	12	0	20	0	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicata*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits: suits to obtain an injunction: suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busted, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value *or* the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value.

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1880.

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WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

3. In this Act, "Census-officer" means any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarāī, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have

committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required.

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask.

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census.

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette—

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

See Secretary
of State's de-
spatch No. 34,
dated 4th
March, 1880,
paragraph 7.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has been decided to take a general census of British India in February, 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(a) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population ;

(b) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors ;

(c) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct ;

(d) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration ;

(e) for imposing penalties for default to give information ;

(f) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators ;

(g) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be

permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee, but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjáb, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.*

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880";

Commencement. and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"The Canal." (1) "The canal" means the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and includes—

VIII of 3, s. 3 (a). (a) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental thereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river;

2, s. 3 (1) (b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs;

2, s. 74. (c) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands:

2, s. 3 (4). "Vessel." (2). "Vessel" includes floating bodies: boats, rafts, timber and other

2, s. 3 (7). (3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof:

2, s. 3 (7). (4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over the canal.

4 VIII of 1878, s. 4. 3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Power to appoint officers.

Navigation of the Canal.

4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before the day so named;

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

9. If any vessel is found abandoned in the canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for a

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

Act VIII
1873, s.

10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or to enter on land and remove obstructions, &c. under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

Act VIII of
73, s. 14.

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the sub-soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Act VIII of
73, s. 15.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Act VIII of
73, s. 14,
st para.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(a) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or other person directs, and

(b) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immovable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Henthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal Officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials done in taking under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal Officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute

as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner may award.

Offences and Penalties.

70. **18.** Whoever, without proper authority and Offences under Act. voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

- 1). (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal;
- 2). (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal;
- 3). (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful;
- 5). (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;
- 3). (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal;
- 7). (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;
- 9). (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour;
- 10). (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer;
- 11). (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;
- 12). (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

11 of 71. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

50. **19.** Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

11 of 73. **20.** Any person duly authorized in this behalf under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forth-

with before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to make Rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

- (1) the navigation of the canal;
- (2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;
- (3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and
- (4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of past Proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty-nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Tounghoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water-courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.*

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port:

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable:

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"; and

It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say:—

(a) in the first column the numeral and word "9, Madras" shall be omitted;

(b) in the first column, above the heading "*Eastern Group*," the word "Madras" shall be inserted; and

(c) opposite the word "Madras" so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words "sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards"; and

(2) in the third column the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton: Provided that in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again been general during the week; it was specially abundant in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Hyderabad, and the Central India States. In British Burma and Assam prospects continue satisfactory. Moderate rain in Bengal and intervals of sunny weather have been very favourable for the crops; and the autumn harvesting has commenced. In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg prospects remain fair; in some places in Madras crops have been harvested with an average outturn. In Bombay rain has been general and plentiful; prospects have much improved throughout the Presidency as well as in Sind, where the Indus is rising. In Hyderabad and Berar also good rain has fallen, with much benefit to the crops. In the Central Provinces rain was fairly general, though limited in the Satpura districts; prospects are now satisfactory. General, and in parts heavy, rain fell in Central India and Rajputana; and though more is required in a few places, on the whole prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the crops had already been injured to some extent by drought, good rain has fallen in all but the south-eastern districts, and has gone far to relieve anxiety. There were slight showers in most districts of the Punjab; and prospects are fair, except in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar divisions, where the rainfall has been insufficient.

Prospects are now either good or fair in most parts of the Empire, though more rain is still required, particularly in portions of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab. The long break has injured the crops in many places, but the favourable rain which has fallen during the past fortnight has lessened or removed the apprehensions of drought and scarcity that were felt in some provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Sept. 15th)—		
Bellary ...	2.66 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; <i>ragi</i> harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	1.79 (average of nine stations).	More rain wanted, chiefly for tanks.
Ganjam ...	1.58 (average of eleven stations).	
Kistna ...	2.25 (average of eleven stations).	Dry crops doing well; 2.5 feet water over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	4.43 (average of eleven stations).	Crops good; <i>ragi</i> , <i>gingelly</i> , &c., harvested, outturn half.
Coimbatore ...	1.22 (average of fifteen stations).	Dry crops suffering from want of rain in portions of five taluks; harvest of <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and sugarcane in four taluks; outturn of <i>cholum</i> poor, others average; wet crops fair.
Tanjore ...	1.41 (average of thirteen stations).	Rivers 1½ to 6 feet; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>ragi</i> in Tanjore and Nannilam, outturn above average in Nannilam.
Madura ...	1.36 (average of ten stations).	<i>Ragi</i> harvested in three taluks, <i>cumboo</i> in one, paddy in one, yield below average.
Malabar ...	1.34 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting of first crops commenced in eight taluks, crops above average; rain wanted for second crops.
Travancore ...	1.74	
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally fair.
Bombay— (Sept. 15th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Rain general; 3.64 in Kurrachee.	River on 13th, 12 feet 11 inches, last year same date 15½ feet; <i>kharij</i> crops coming into ear; recent rain will do much good; harvesting of early crops commenced at Mirpur Batoro; fever in five, cattle-disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	1.44 (average of all talukas).	Prospects of <i>kharij</i> crops much better, owing to fall of rain in all talukas; fever of mild type in four talukas; river risen greatly during the week, and there is hope of a further rise.
Ahmedabad ...	3.75	Total rainfall 26.31; crops excellent; public health generally good.
Baroda ...	3.78	Total rainfall 34.82; prospects generally good; rain in Okhamandal has revived hopes of a harvest; health generally good.
Surat ...	4.19; fall general	Total rainfall 31.91; crops promising.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout district.	Crops revived; prices improving; public health generally good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	11.54; rain every day during week.	Total to date 56.73, being 6.89 below average; abnormal temperature nil till the 10th, afterwards 2° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly, except on 8th, when it was from south-west; strong wind from 10th to 12th; thunder and lightning on 11th.
Poona ...	Maximum in Poona, 4.71; minimum in Junnar, 1.05; rain general throughout the district.	Average prices <i>bajri</i> 24.3, <i>jowari</i> 29.12; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 25.12, <i>jowari</i> 28.11; crops reviving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmednagar ...	6·70 at Rahuri; 5·54 at Newasa; 5·20 at Sangamner; 4·40 at Nagar; 3·80 at Karjat; 3·02 at Akola; 2·95 at Parner; 2·69 at Sheogaon; 2·11 at Shrigonda; 1·64 at Kopargaon; 1·28 at Wankhed.	Prospects much improved; <i>kharij</i> crops quite safe where they exist; rain sufficient for sowing of <i>rabi</i> and for growth of grass.
Sholapur ...	4·86	Total rainfall 24·89; good fall throughout the district; prospects of crops much improved; public health good.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report received.
Kanara ...	.....	No report received.
Rajkot ...	4·22	Total rainfall 17·34; state of crops much improved by last rain prospects promising; price of grain stationary; health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain general throughout the Presidency; river rising and prospects improved in Sind; prospects also much improved in Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Mahratta Country, and excellent in Guzerat.		
Bengal— (Sept. 15th)—		
Chittagong. ...	5·47; heavy rain on 13th.	Weather fine, with a very strong sun; average yield of early rice expected; sowing of winter rice continues; prospects good; prices have risen somewhat; cattle-disease and cholera in some parts.
Dacca ...	1·98	Harvesting of early rice nearly completed, yield full average; jute being harvested, yield expected to be average; prospects of late rice and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	·87	Harvesting of early rice and jute nearly finished, outturn above average; prospects of late rice and sugarcane generally very promising; fever prevailing.
Moorsheadabad ...	1·14	Paddy seedlings thriving well; public health generally good, except isolated cases of fever.
Rajshahye ...	·28	Cutting of early rice nearly completed, average outturn expected; condition of late rice good; fever prevalent in Ranpur Beaulah town.
Burdwan ...	·95	Weather hot; early rice harvest fair; condition of late rice good.
Rungpore ...	·36	Weather sultry; prospects of crops favourable; jute being cut, outturn fair; seasonal fever prevalent.
Bhāgalpur ...	·38	Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting going on; autumn crops being reaped, outturn good; public health good.
Purneah ...	·14	Autumn crops nearly all harvested, result fair; transplanting nearly finished; rivers subsiding; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	·18	Rice prospects good; reaping of autumn crops going on.
Durbhunga ...	·24	Weather clear and close; condition of crops good; much of paddy submerged by late flood replanted; manufacture of indigo from second cuttings going on; prices stationary; fever prevalent to some extent.
Hazāribāgh ...	·38	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crop good, but more rain wanted; autumn crop being harvested, outturn excellent; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·94	Prospects of crops excellent; early rice being reaped; late rice planted out; cholera still reported.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Moderate rain all over Province during week and intervals of sunny weather have been most favourable for all crops; more rain required in Palanow and Hazāribāgh; early rice harvest nearly completed, crop fair average; jute and millets being cut, generally with prospect of average outturn; late rice and sugarcane very promising everywhere, except in a few localities where previous excessive rain has done some damage; seasonal fever prevalent in some places, otherwise public health good; cholera still reported in Cuttack, and small-pox in Pooree and south of Balasore.		
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 14th)	·2	Weather cloudy, hot and close; rice rapidly drying up; health good; prices rising; wheat 16, barley 25, and gram 19 seers.
Allahabad (" ")	·5 (average)	More rain wanted, complaints as to crops being general; slight cholera in interior; wheat 19½ seers, coarse cleaned rice 17½ seers, unhusked rice 27½ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	Rain general; heavy on 11th; 3·0 at Bānsgrām.	Rain has done much good; crops everywhere thriving; coarse rice 22 seers; new <i>bhaddoi</i> paddy 1 maund and 18 seers, wheat 23, gram 32, and barley 1 maund and 18 seers; all prices falling.
Jhānsi (Sept. 15th)	·8 (average of three parganas); <i>nil</i> at north.	Except in north, prospects much brighter; prices falling; wheat 19½, gram 24, rice 11, and bajra 25 seers; health good.
Agra (" 14th)	Timely rain, averaging 1·1, throughout district between 9th and 12th.	Prospects improving; green crops generally thriving; fever continues; wheat and gram 18 seers, barley, bajra, and <i>mukka</i> 22½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Bareilly (Sept. 15th)	Heavy showers between 9th and 12th; 2·4 average of district; 4·2 at Baheri; '9 at Mirganj.	Prospects much improved; maize and early rice much injured by drought, except in Baheri; late <i>kharif</i> now promises fairly; sugarcane good, common wheat 20, unhusked rice 13, and gram 21 seers and 4 chittacks; health generally good, still some cholera reported.
Meerut (" ")	Good rain throughout the district; 2·2 at Meerut on the 12th.	Prospects much improved; health fair; cattle-disease disappearing; cheapest wheat 18½ seers, barley 27 seers, gram 22½ seers, <i>arhar</i> 23 seers.
Kumaun (" 14th)	Good rain	Rice and early millets being reaped, outturn of latter good; wheat 12, rice 10, and millets 12 seers; fever prevalent.
Lucknow (" 15th)	1·6 at Sadr; 2·3 at Malihabad; 1·6 at Mohanlalgaonj.	Barley 30 seers; rain opportune, but more wanted.
Partabgarh Sitapur (Sept. 15th)	1 at Sadr on 9th, '4 on 10th, 1·6 on 11th; '3 at Biswan on 10th, 2·2 on 11th; 2·6 at Misrikh on 11th; 3·9 at Sidhanli on 11th.	Report not received. Wind east; weather cloudy; agricultural prospects much improved; wheat 22½, barley 31, gram 28, paddy 28, coarse rice 16, <i>ganjai</i> 28, and <i>jaar</i> 16 seers; the crops have been benefited elsewhere; prospects are not flourishing; a portion of the rice crops has been damaged beyond recall; <i>sawan</i> , <i>makra</i> , and <i>kakun</i> have ripened in parts, and are being cut; health good.
Fyzabad (" ")	'9	Crops have suffered considerably; rain sufficient for <i>rabi</i> sowings, but more rain urgently wanted; wheat 18 to 20, barley 27 to 30, gram 23 to 27, and rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain has fallen in all but the south-eastern districts; prospects much improved; prices falling slightly; general health good, but fever is still prevalent in Agra and Kumaun, and cholera continues in Bareilly.
Punjab— (Sept. 14th)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rain much wanted; an average eight-anna crop is expected; prices show an upward tendency; health of district good.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy, but no rain; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crop gloomy, but prices are stationary.
Umballa ...	1·0	The autumn crop has improved by the late rainfall; prices however have an upward tendency; health fair.
Jullundur ...	'3	Crops are poor, and prices show an upward tendency; health of district good.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on unirrigated lands are suffering from short rainfall, but prices remain steady.
Ferozepore ...	1·1	<i>Kharif</i> crops require more rain, but prices remain steady.
Sialkot ...	'2	Harvest prospects are good; grain is now being sown; prices are steady.
Rawalpindi ...	4·5	Crops had suffered from previous drought, and prices show an upward tendency.
Peshawar ...	'3	Harvest prospects poor, but prices remain steady.
Mooltan ...	'3	Agricultural prospects favourable; sugarcane being pressed; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	'41	Crops promising; health fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The prospects in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions are unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall, but in most of the other districts there has been improvement from the recent falls of rain.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 15th)	1·7	Frequent heavy showers; safety of wet crops assured; ground being prepared for winter sowing; prospects more favourable; prices—rice 11-8, wheat 14-8, and <i>jowar</i> 17 seers per rupee; fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	1·6	Weather fine; prospects of rain and cotton crops good; rice 15 and wheat 19 seers per rupee; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Sangor ...	4·75	Crops promise well; rice 11½, wheat 21½, and <i>jowar</i> 31 seers; small-pox and cattle-disease continue.
Seoni ...	'56	Hot, cloudy; prospects fair; rice 16 and wheat 17 seers.
Hoshangabad (Sept. 15th)	1·22	Cotton and <i>jowar</i> good; other crops fair; small-pox decreasing; wheat 16, rice 9½, and <i>jowar</i> 25 seers.
Raipur (" 11th)	2·59	Heavy rain during early part of week; clouds still hanging about; prospects of crops improved; <i>kodo</i> and cotton injured by excessive rain; cattle-disease prevalent; rice 23 seers.
Saunbalpur (" 9th)	2·66	Showers daily, with occasional sunshine; rice doing well; dry rice being cut, yield good; transplanting continues; sowing of winter crops begun; cotton in drained land doing well; cholera abating. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has been fairly general, though limited in the Satpura districts; <i>kharif</i> and cotton generally doing well, and weather favourable for <i>rabi</i> ploughing; health on the whole good; cholera abating in Saunbalpur, but fever and small-pox prevalent in Jubbulpore and Sangor; cattle-disease continues in several districts; prices falling or stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Sept. 15th)—		
Akyah ...	1.38	Total rainfall 175.69; public health good; crops excellent; weather most favourable; cattle-disease somewhat on the increase in two townships, elsewhere very slight.
Rangoon ...	1.93	Total rainfall 80.20; public health good.
Bassein ...	2.28	Total rainfall 84.02; public health good; cattle-disease in one township; slight change in weather; wind more easterly; rain less continuous; agricultural prospects good.
Prome ...	1.37	Total rainfall 41.41; slight cholera here and there, otherwise public health good; crops proceeding.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3.65	Total rainfall 116.18; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Toungoo ...	2.66	Total rainfall 71.03; public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships; some paddy land damaged by floods and hill cultivation rather poor, otherwise prospects favourable.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Excepting cattle-disease, which exists in several districts, public health generally good; crop prospects favourable; river reported falling; no more danger of floods.
Assam— (Sept. 15th)—		
Gauhati ...	N7	Some rain wanted; <i>sali</i> transplanting nearly completed.
Sylhet ...	3.36	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	.1	Weather extremely warm; transplanting of <i>sali</i> crop continues, but rain wanted; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	.35	Weather getting cool; transplanting <i>sali</i> all done; ploughing for pulse.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 15th)—		
Bangalore ...	1.16	{ Fall of rain general; crops in good condition, except in Kolar; prospects favourable; coffee crop in Coorg small; cattle-disease abating; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	2.75	
Mercara ...	3.84	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 15th)—		
Amráoti ...	2.56; rain general	Prospects much improved.
Akola ...	3.41	All crops have been generally benefited by the rain.
Hyderabad ...	2.0	Rain benefiting crops; ground being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings; ague prevalent in some places; prices stationary.
Central India States— (Sept. 15th)—		
Indore ...	4.87	Prospects in Malwa good; rain wanted in Bandelkhand and Gwalior.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.31	Weather seasonable; cholera continuing slightly; prospects not satisfactory; rain much wanted.
Sutna ...	.66	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	3.39	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2.17	Crops good; average outturn expected.
Goona ...	2.72	Prospects and health favourable.
Bhopal ...	2.95	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Ágar ...	4.4	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.88	Health fair; agricultural prospects improving; more rain needed.
Mánpur ...	7.0	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 15th) ...	1.0	Partial and occasional showers; close, with occasional clouds, but generally clear.
Sirohi (" 12th) ...	1.3	Tanks and wells fairly full; malarious fever beginning; crops favourable; cloudy and sultry, looks like more rain.
Marwar (" 10th) ...	Partial rains throughout.	Nine months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; clouds; rain still much needed, and if it delays will prove quite damaging; crops withering; poor outturn expected; prices fluctuating rapidly.
Meywar (" ") ...	4.43	Tanks and wells full; fever less; crops good; prospects much improved by timely rain.
Harowtee (" 11th) ...	34 in Deoli; 1.43 in Tonk; 1.12 in Shahpura.	Rain general and beneficial; prices fallen; health excellent.
Jhallawar (" 9th) ...	2.94	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 15th) ...	1.67	Showers very partial; health good.
Jeypore (" ") ...	1.84	Prospects greatly improved.
Bhurtpore (" 14th) ...	1.3	Crops suffering; grass spoilt; health good.
Ulwur ( " " ) ...	.42 (average)	More rain expected; prospects much improved.
Nepal— (Sept. 7th)—		
Katmandú ...	2.41	Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st August 1880, 51.57; sky overcast during the week, and light rain constantly falling.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 10th September 1880.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT introduced the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Aitchison and Colvin and the Mover. He said that in asking for leave to introduce the Bill he had proposed to defer the detailed consideration of its provisions until the time came for introducing it; he would therefore preface his present motion with such remarks as seemed necessary; but the Bill was a short one, and what he had to say would be brief also.

The main object of Census-legislation was of course to bring into proper relations with each other the enumerators and the enumerated, that is, to give to the former suitable powers for counting, and to require from the latter reasonable facilities for being counted. Accordingly, the Bill was occupied mainly with these two subjects, or rather two branches of the same subject. Section 3 of the Bill began by declaring that a Census-officer was—

“any person appointed by the Local Government, by name or in virtue of his office, to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.”

He (MR. GRANT) feared that there had been an omission here. In many parts of India, notably in Bengal, the census of 1871 was conducted very largely by the aid of unpaid and unofficial persons, and it would be impossible to expect any Government to appoint by name every single member of an enumerating staff numbering perhaps thousands. The system was, however, one to which every legal facility should certainly be given, for it was said to have worked admirably in Bengal. By choosing the more influential and respectable residents in villages to conduct the enumeration, the risk of fraud had been reduced to a minimum, and a feeling of confidence had been established among the people which went far to guarantee them against unreasonable panics. On this subject the Superintendent of the Bengal census wrote—

“The experiment undoubtedly was a hazardous one, but the event has proved that the anticipations of Government on this score were not unfounded. The office of Enumerator has for the most part been sought after and coveted, many of those who were passed over or rejected having represented the circumstance to the District Officer as a grievance.”

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR inquired if there was no provision for persons who accepted schedules to be filled in, to oblige them to fill them in accurately. The Bill empowered the Census-officer to ask questions, but it did not oblige the person who took the Census-paper to fill it in correctly.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that section 8 obliged persons to answer such questions as were put to them by the Census-officer.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that that was different from filling up a return.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had suggested the insertion of a clause to the effect indicated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; there were clauses like it in recent Acts of Parliament relating to censuses; but he understood that it had been deliberately omitted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT explained that the reason was that the ordinary enumeration would be conducted by Census-officers and Enumerators appointed by Government, and that people would only be allowed to fill up their own schedules as a special privilege. It was, therefore, not thought necessary to provide penalties on this account; but if they were found necessary they could, of course, be added.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS remarked that in Bombay and large towns, when a census was taken, the forms were merely left at houses and the people asked to fill them in and return them.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT observed that provision had been made for private enumeration in the Bombay rules; but, as he had said before, such enumeration would only be allowed to persons qualified and willing to undertake it. Of course, if that system were largely extended, it might be necessary to impose penalties on persons declining to fill up schedules, as suggested by Sir Robert Egerton.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the point was worthy of consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT agreed with His Excellency and said that it would be considered by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PEGU AND SITTANG CANAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. AITCHISON introduced the Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary to its maintenance, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Colvin and Grant and the Mover. He said that when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill he gave a brief description of the clauses which it was proposed to insert in the Bill, so that he had very little now to add. The Bill was based on the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act of 1873, and the preliminary provisions,—those relating to the levy of tolls, and those giving power to enter upon private lands, subject to payment of compensation for any damage done—did not seem to call for any explanation. Sections 14 to 17, however, appeared to call for some remark. Those gave to the executive officers in charge of the canal the power to obtain forced labour and to take materials for the use of the canal. The power was, no doubt, an unusual one, but there were precedents for it both in the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, the Burma Embankment Act and elsewhere.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES observed that Act I of 1858 legalised, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, compulsory labour for the prevention of mischief by inundation, and provided for such labour on certain works of irrigation.

The Hon'ble MR. AITCHISON continued :—

It was a power which would not have been taken had there not existed a real necessity for it—a necessity arising from the fact that in Burma there were often very sudden and heavy floods by which the canal and its embankments were liable to be very seriously breached to the danger of life, and great damage both to public and private property. The population on the banks of the canal was scanty, and the disposition of the Burmese was such that very often people might not be disposed to move even to prevent a calamity. His Excellency the President would observe that the power was fenced round with a great many precautions. Advantage could not be taken of those sections except under the written order of the Canal-officer ; this order could only be issued when the damage threatened to the canal was serious, and sudden and public injury was likely to result, and when labour and materials could not be otherwise procured in sufficient time to prevent serious injury ; when persons were detained for such labour, or material taken, the highest market-rates would be paid by the Canal-officer for such labour and materials. Then there was another check,—that the Canal-officers were not at liberty to call on any person to labour ; but the District-officers, who were independent of the Canal-officers, would prepare lists of persons liable to serve, and no one whose name was not on such lists could be called on by the Canal-officer to labour on the canal. Those lists would be prepared under rules framed by the Chief Commissioner, which would first receive the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

MR. AITCHISON thought that with such precautions there was little chance of the powers under the Bill being abused, and he presumed that there would be no objection to the adoption of a provision which had been accepted by the legislature in similar cases elsewhere.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. AITCHISON also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Grant and the Mover. He said that the observations which he had made when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill seemed to be quite sufficient to explain its objects. He would merely add on the present occasion that the manner in which legislation was intended to be carried out was by the amendment of the Indian Ports Act of 1875.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain matters relating to securities of the Government of India.

. Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 24th September, 1880.

SIMLA ;
The 10th September, 1880. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1880.

No. 20.—Mr. C. Heymerdingner, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed extraordinary leave without pay for four months, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th July 1880.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1880.

No. 35.—Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Officiating Superintendent, Indian Museum, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 11th September 1880, of one month's privilege leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 313, dated 15th September 1880.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
*Honorary Secretary, Trustees,
Indian Museum.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th September 1880.

No. 1510.—Major A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is granted, on return from special leave to Europe, subsidiary leave from the

1st to the 4th instant, inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment.

D. W. K. BARR,
*1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India,
In charge of the Residency.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th September 1880.

No. 49.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 15th September 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. F. G. Brooke Fox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been granted privilege leave for a period of one month, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command,
Military Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV- ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN- TEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 15th September 1880.

No. 20.—Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 15th September 1880, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 21.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 17, dated 1st September, Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.*

Lucknow, the 18th September 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 292, dated 2nd September 1880, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, joined the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts on the afternoon of the 14th September 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th September 1880.

No. 124.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 298, dated 11th September 1880, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 125.—Pandit Siva Dutta Pande, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18.

No. 126.—Mr. C. L. Desmazures, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway to the Office of the Port Store-keeper, Kurrachi.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 127.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21.

The 18th September 1880.

No. 128.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted three months' leave to study native languages, under Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 27, Public Works Department Code, with effect from the 26th August 1880:—

Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 129.—The two months' sick leave sanctioned in Notification No. 18, dated 11th August 1880, by the Engineer-in-Chief, Kandahar Railway, Jacobabad Section, to Lalla Baboo Mull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is hereby confirmed.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,
Director General.*

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarki, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the 30th September.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 18th September 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 117, dated 26th Au-

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 1306.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April 1879.	April 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	1,655,390	1,508,307	...	147,083
II.—Tributes	698,000	76,059	83,272	7,213	...
III.—Forest	688,400	30,788	14,858	...	15,930
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	226,191	265,252	39,061	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	57,599	8,654	...	48,945
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,764,000	196,835	170,592	...	26,243
VII.—Customs	2,175,000	228,584	223,389	...	5,195
VIII.—Salt	7,541,000	609,489	535,300	...	74,189
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	736,471	746,483	10,012	...
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	275,932	229,807	23,875	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	17,829	23,388	5,559	...
XII.—Mint	196,000	27,488	9,176	...	18,312
XIII.—Post Office	1,008,000	87,391	96,627	9,236	...
XIV.—Telegraph	463,100	15,953	47,306	31,353	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	3,556	3,090	...	466
XVI.—Law and Justice	680,000	43,498	47,584	4,086	...
XVII.—Police	232,000	15,508	16,579	1,071	...
XVIII.—Marine	226,000	19,763	14,910	...	4,853
XIX.—Education	137,000	8,955	11,974	3,019	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	7,010	1,976	...	5,034
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	2,600	4,264	1,664	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	111,393	102,458	...	8,935
XXIII.—Pensions	291,700	6,877	6,910	33	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	20,807	16,015	...	4,792
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—3,395	3,884	7,279	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	4,478,571	4,282,055	...	216,516
XXIX.—Army	800,200	56,529	64,554	8,025	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	24,959	23,198	...	1,761
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	5,158	15,264	10,106	...
XXV.—{ Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,500,000	985,358*	611,989	...	373,369
{ State Railways	4,720,000	90,056	138,205	48,149	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	15,392	11,948	...	3,444
TOTAL	71,217,400	5,656,023	5,127,213	...	528,810
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, &c.	203,800	22,677	19,413	...	3,264
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	5,678,700	5,146,626	...	532,074

* Includes £318,046 as traffic receipts for East Indian and Jubbulpore.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE ;
CALCUTTA,
The 22nd September 1880.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

first month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April 1879.	April 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,369,100	85,544	225,035	139,491	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	398,400	11,948	12,246	298	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	318,000	27,467	29,424	1,957	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,994,400	229,138	233,400	4,262	...
5.—Forest	527,600	23,779	12,681	...	11,098
6.—Excise	111,000	22,348	23,955	1,607	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	3,897	1,296	...	2,601
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	2,116	1,493	...	623
9.—Customs	204,000	16,457	15,955	...	502
10.—Salt	368,000	22,886	51,518	...	1,368
11.—Opium	2,159,500	520,207	601,426	81,219	...
12.—Stamps	77,500	6,339	6,578	239	...
13.—Registration	166,000	10,808	14,559	3,751	...
14.—Mint	91,500	5,950	6,307	357	...
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	82,259	97,935	15,676	...
16.—Telegraph	380,900	29,391	32,421	3,030	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	100,561	104,815	4,254	...
18.—Minor Departments	415,100	29,415	33,444	4,029	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,350,900	265,854	267,993	2,139	...
20.—Police	2,513,000	197,696	205,574	7,978	...
21.—Marine	419,000	33,934	29,753	...	4,181
22.—Education	1,015,800	66,436	75,645	9,209	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,600	13,302	13,945	643	...
24.—Medical	701,400	50,606	48,952	...	1,654
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	26,382	32,672	6,290	...
26.—Political	393,000	31,563	35,311	3,748	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,900	79,254	91,091	11,837	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	282	514	232	...
29.—Superannuation	646,300	107,419	135,341	27,922	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	31,556	24,641	...	6,915
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	447	3,842	3,395	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	204,940	322,448	117,508	...
TOTAL.	29,044,200	2,340,081	2,762,210	422,129	...
36.—Army	15,171,900	1,007,290	1,064,386	57,096	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	118,982	59,100	...	59,882
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,026,800	26,084	35,829	9,745	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,675,000	253,762*	191,543	...	62,219
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	450,300	31	515	484	...
32.—Guaranteed Interest in India	9,000	...	...	...	...
Land and Supervision	69,500	5,139	4,149	...	991
State Railways	1,630,200	70,138	209,938	139,800	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	244,434	274,959	30,525	...
TOTAL.	56,422,800	4,065,941	4,602,628	536,687	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,579,600	1,035,217	1,420,084	384,867	...
TOTAL.	71,002,400	5,101,158	6,022,712	921,554	...
38.—Productive Public Works—					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,346,000	168,224	177,047	8,823	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	31,762	20,071	...	11,691
TOTAL.	3,312,000	199,986	197,118	...	2,868
GRAND TOTAL.	74,314,400	5,301,144	6,219,830	918,686	...

* Includes £68,750 as working expenses for East Indian and Jubbulpore.

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Comptroller General.

26

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OF		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 13	2,48,627	64,259	16,479	3,36,641	43,79,834	10,91,980
" 14	79,401	1,19,144	93,447	3,28,204	43,67,793	10,58,291
" 15	...	...	91	3,28,118	43,67,878	10,58,370
" 16	...	1,03,197	...	3,28,118	43,67,881	9,53,036
" 17	...	1,11,903	...	3,28,118	41,67,342	8,33,905
" 18	...	1,03,340	2,36,448	92,501	43,02,978	9,08,989

CALCUTTA MINT } J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 20th Sept. 1880. } Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 23rd Sept. 1880 ... Rs. 1,17,47,271-7-3.

J. WESTLAND,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 24th September 1880. }

Descriptive Return of a Medical Subordinate who has deserted from the 59th Regiment, dated at Camp Mundra, this 19th day of September 1880.

Name,—F. McCarron. In Uniform or Plain
Age,—27 years 11 months. Clothes—Plain clothes, khakee.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches. Date of Enlistment and where,—May 1868.
Color of— Date of Desertion and from what Place,—18th September 1880, Camp Mundra.
Complexion, florid; Hair, sandy; Eyes, grey.
Marks,—Not known.

RICHARD LACY, Col.,
Commdg. 59th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the M-5th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Saugor, this 16th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,— At what Place Enlisted,—
No. 4964, Gunner William Franklin. Woolwich.
Age,—26 years 3 months. Parish and County in which Born,—St. Georges, London, Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet 9½ inches. Marks,—A star on tips of each shoulder, anchor, &c., on left arm, &c.
Color of— Trade,—Ship's Rigger.
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, dark brown. Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Desertion,—14th September 1880. Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regt. mensals.
Place of Desertion,—Saugor. REMARKS,—An American, and accustomed to the backwoods.
Date of Enlistment,—26th June 1879. Under 2 years' service.

W. T. BUDGEN, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. M-5th R.A.

Report of a Deserter from 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 15th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank and Name,— At what Place Enlisted,—
No. 60Bde.—1702, Private Sunderland.
William T. B. Spearing. Parish and County in which Born,—P o r t s m o u t h, Hants, England.
Age,—21 years 6 months. Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Color of— Marks,—None.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, light blue. Trade,—Sailor.
Date of Desertion,—10th September 1880. Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta. Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regt. mensals.
Date of Enlistment,—7th January 1878. REMARKS,—Took part of regimental necessities. Under 3 years' service.

A. CHERRY, Major & Bt. Lt.-Col.,

Commdg. 90th Light Infy.

Report of a Deserter from the O Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Cawnpore, this 20th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,— At what Place Enlisted,—
No. 2034, Driver Alfred Woolwich.
Watson. Parish and County in which Born,—St. Margarets, Plumstead, Kent.
Age,—22 years 11 months. Marks,—Scar on forehead.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches. Trade,—Labourer.
Color of— Complexion, pale; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue. Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Desertion,—19th September 1880. Waistcoat,— ... }
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore. Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Date of Enlistment,—28th October 1876. REMARKS,—None. Under 4 years' service.

W. GORDON, Capt., R.A.,

Comdg. O Batty., 5th Bde., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the O Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Cawnpore, this 20th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,— At what Place Enlisted,—
No. 6766—4, Gunner Winchester.
James Paync. Parish and County in which Born,—St. Heliers, Jersey.
Age,—25 years 8 months. Marks,—Scar on breast.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches. Trade,—Labourer.
Color of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel. Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Desertion,—19th September 1880. Waistcoat,— ... }
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore. Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Date of Enlistment,—10th October 1879. REMARKS,—Weak eyes, stoops in his gait. Under 1 year's service.

W. GORDON, Capt., R.A.,

Comdg. O Batty., 5th Bde., R.A.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
145	... D 12—28395 ...	5	Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Chatterjee, Allahabad.
146	... D 17—13729 ...	50	J. W. Muir, Esq., C.S., Mainpuri.
147	... D 12—26685 ...	5	James L. Clarke, Esq., Jabalpur.

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.-G.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd September 1880.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Begr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H139 ...	M 43—45201 ...	100	Trimbuk Parashram, Ra- nade, Kolhapur.
	M 34—69268 ...	20 each.	
	„ —69269 ...		
	„ —69270 ...		
	„ —69271 ...		
	„ —69272 ...		
M57 ...	M 45—51645 ...	10	Hari Janardhan Done, Pen.
	„ —51646 ...		

BOMBAY,
The 21st September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,

Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
202	... O 38—02493 ...	5	The Deputy Post Master, Dilkusha, Oudh.
203	... L 93—76104 ...	50	Chuni Lal.
204	... O 30—38632 ...	50	Babu Nobo Kumar Set
205	... O 68—75265 ...	100	The Chief Accountant, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.
	... " —99833 ...	100	
206	... O 31—69317 ...	50	Babu Gobin Chandra Mukerjee.
207	... O 68—26996 ...	100	Babu Ryechnum Ghose.
211	... O 69—13618 ...	100	Goormook Roy Modungopaul.
	... " —10843 ...	100	
	... O 68—48147 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
14	... E 12—94929 ...	20	Babu Gopaul Chunder Paul.
	... O 58—51270 ...		
	... O 37—23671 ...		
39*	... L 10—96576 ...	5	Babu Jogendra Chander Mukerjee.
	... " —96579 ...		
24	... L 14—78656 ...	20	Babu Kali Das Dutt.
25	... O 67—78947 ...	100	Babu Chandra Kant Boruah.
26	... L 56—28484 ...	5	Mahabeer Prasad.
	... O 37—52729 ...	5	
27	... O 46—38335 ...	10	Babu Shevendra Nath Ghose.
	... O 36—78896 ...	5	
28	... O 14—30811 ...	10	Babu Shita Nath Chandra.
29	... O 36—55988 ...	5	Babu Sasibhoosun Banerjee.
30	... O 82—47584 ...	10	Mr. J. F. Carlisle.
31	... L 9—40388 ...	5	Babu Gya Ram Sarcar.

* Of 1876.

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—contd.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
135	... L 31—89918 ...	5	Babu Radha Nath Mukerjee.
136	... " —89917 ...		
	... L 9—91380 ...	5	Babu Roopnarain Ghose.
	... " —91384 ...		
137	... L 27—51821 ...	5	Jeebun Singh.
	... " —51822 ...		
139	... O 60—69023 ...	20	Babu Troylucko Nath Mitter.
	... " —69022 ...		
140	... O 66—13971 ...	100	Babu Hurish Chandra Choudhuri.
	... " —13969 ...		
141	... O 60—44236 ...	20	Babu Hem Chunder Mukerjee.
	... " —44237 ...		
142	... O 77—15404 ...	10	Mr. B. Emmanuel.
	... " —72839 ...		
143	... O 56—61699 ...	20	Hurnarain Pitty.
	... O 24—52474 ...		
	... O 57—28412 ...	20	
	... " —28413 ...		

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
73	... E 13—84219 ...	100	Nehal Chand, Rohon.
74	... E 15—51321 ...	50	C. T. D'Souza, Esq., Simla.
75	... E 15—71824 ...	50 each.	The District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi.
	... to —71828 ...		
	... E 15—71852 ...		
	... to —71854 ...		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
32	... E 16—62305 ...	10	W. Adlard, Esq., Dalhousie.
	... " —60930 ...		

LAHORE,
The 18th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
47	... B 62—97783 ...	100	Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras, for Capt. J. Ross, of the Barque <i>Mars</i> .
48	... B 61—48890 ...	50	J. Chengal Rao, Pudupakkam, Madras.
49	... B 60—75460 ...	10	V. Chinnaswami Aiyar, B.A., Aiyar Pillai Street, Madras.
52	... B 61—28175 ...	50	Korakhoi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Korakhoi Kumbakonum Taluk.
	... B 62—86642 ...	100	
	... B 66—02597 ...	100	
53	... B 57—76367 ...	20	N. Piyulman Sahib, Moor Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
109	... B 60—78331 ...	10	S. Subraya Mudali, Pay Examiner's Office, Madras.
110	... B 47—22225 ...	5	S. Nathamuni Chetti, Goods Office, Madras Railway Co., Raichore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 13th September 1880.

H. S. GROVES,

Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.

(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

	Annua.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150	4

money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee,

as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

The 2nd September 1880.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

On and after the 1st October 1880, the limit of Money Orders payable in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy will be raised from £10 to £20; and the rates of commission for Foreign Money Orders will be reduced as shown in the following table:—

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the Foreign Countries mentioned above, viz., Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy:—

	Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding	£ 2 ... 0 4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ... 0 8
" £ 5 "	£ 7 ... 0 12
" £ 7 "	£ 10 ... 1 0
" £ 10 "	£ 12 ... 1 4
" £ 12 "	£ 15 ... 1 8
" £ 15 "	£ 17 ... 1 12
" £ 17 "	£ 20 ... 2 0

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada—

	Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding	£ 2 ... 0 8
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ... 1 0
" £ 5 "	£ 7 ... 1 8
" £ 7 "	£ 10 ... 2 0

FRED. R. HOGG,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	2nd Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	27th Sept.	Str. Chindwara.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	6-30 "	29th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	24th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	6-30 "	30th "	Str. Pamba.
Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein, and Rangoon	6-30 "	1st Oct.	Str. Buxhoer.
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	25th Sept.	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 "	1st Oct.	Str. Satara.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 24th September 1880.

Albert, Mrs. E.	Frances, C.	Norton, Washington
Anderson, Mrs.	Freeman, J.	(Manager, Merry
Arson, W. F.	Fulton, J.	Makers.)
Buggins, Major J. W.	Galloway, D.	Oldham, Alfred C.
Baker, Mrs.	Geary, F. W.	Patner, H. G.
Barber, Mrs. J. O.	Grant, F. J. G.	Pattor, J. A.
Birch, —	Grone, Dr. E. C.	Pearson, Buchanan & Co.
Brooks, Mrs. H.	Haackerton, A.	Pereira, R.
Caundoo, M. C.	Hart, A. P.	Peter, Geo.
Crutcher, Mrs. H.	Hay, J.	Peylon, J.
Daly, Miss M.	Henwood, B. D.	Pyne, E. S.
Davis, Mrs. C. A.	Hubbard, S. C.	Read, J. P. V. D.
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Inglis, Miss F.	Roopchand Sadhar.
Deeruze, F.	Jogesh Chunder Shore.	Byres, G. F. C.
Durand, S.	Johnston, A.	Saygo, H.
D'Santos, Mrs. B.	Johnston, F. W.	Simpson, W.
D'Sylva, H. A.	Jones, —	Smith, Alex.
Ellise, Charles.	Jordon, Miss Anni.	Stevens, Mrs. E.
Eskell, Dr. (Surgeon	Kellock, R.	Stewart, T. A.
Dentist).	Lall Behary Ghose.	Sturrock, D. D.
Fau, J.	Lancaster, F. J.	Syed Ali Ullah Sahab
Farguharson, V. A.	Lavalette, T. W.	(sanindar.)
Faulkner, P.	Lee, T.	Wals, L.
Feris, H.	Macguire, H.	Walker, W. J.
Forbes, Colonel H. T.	Mackay, J.	Warnett, W. J. F.
Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-	Marshall, J. N.	Watson, Captain J.
Colonel M. M.	Mitchell, H.	Watson, W. F.
Fitzgerald, J. F. F.	Monica, T.	Western, Captain J. H.
Fleming, G.	Morris, Mrs.	William, Mrs. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allen, Miss A.	Denevo Conte.	Perks, M. J.
Andrews, S. J.	Dionysius, Haddens.	Proudergast, Mrs. C. L.
Anson, Capt.	Evans, J.	"Proscilla," R.
Bailey, Harris.	Evans, Mrs. P. A.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Barker, T. W.	Garriek, D.	Rae, William.
Berrell, C. D.	Godlu, Francis.	Reid, R.
Bernheim, Mrs. S.	Griffin, W. H.	Rishworth, J.
Bhoot.	Hancock, Mrs.	Robers, H.
Blackton, T. W.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Sandeman, W. A.
Brizoe, Davis.	Hopekirk, William.	Silvestri, Signore E.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Hudson, F.	Smith, Douglas.
Bryne, Joseph.	Jackson, R. A.	Stuart, F.
Byford, H.	Jackson, W.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Jopp, Major Keith.	Sulton, Rev. G.
"Carlos."	Man, Alex.	Temple, Miss E.
C. G. C.	Manson, E.	Thompson, W.
Christian, C.	Michael, G.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Clayton, F. G.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Usborne, W.
Coombs, J. W.	Murdoch, Mrs. F.	Warde, Mrs.
Cooper, J.	Norman, Fred.	William, W.
Crowlic, E. T.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Willie.
C. W. S.	Pearson, Lewie.	

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	Wilson, J. H.
----------------	-------------------	---------------

Registered Letters.

Bell, M.	Burch & Co.	Dubus, E. E.
Deprodas Pal Chowdry.	Clare, R.	

E. C. GEORGE.

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فیری فوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹاؤن کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہریک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیسی پوند خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونسی کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونسی کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پوند کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونسی تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونسی کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پوند کے تین کا بیسی روپیہ ،

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانہ میں بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول داک چار اور آٹھ اونسی کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پوند کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ،

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts		8	0	0
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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

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 - Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
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Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

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A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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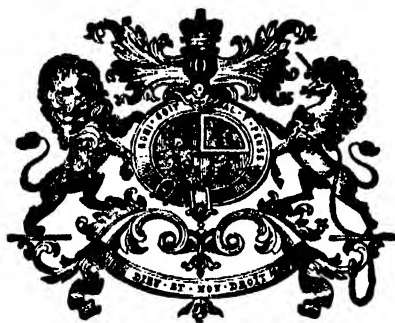
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. ²²⁶⁶⁵²₀₄₄₃₅₈, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Varddarajah and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
JOHN KYD, *Manager*,
No. 100, Armenian Street,
Black Town, Madras.

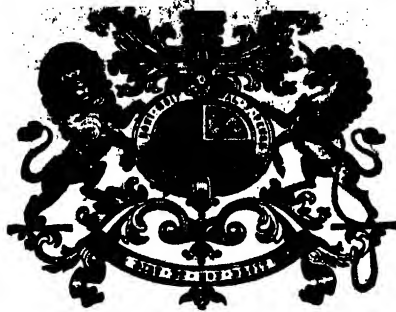
Lost

The under-noted Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 7,800, originally standing in the names of persons specified against each, and last endorsed to Ram Taruck Mookerjee, Am-Mooktear for the proprietress, Nobin Cally Dabee, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and

application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress:—

	<i>Names of the Registered Proprietors</i>
No. 004612, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,400.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004613, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,200.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004614, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 028852, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Nobin Cally Dabee.
No. 019149, of 1854-55, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 000943, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 016488, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Doyal Chand Sen.
No. 035536, of 1865, for Rs. 500.	Ram Comul Banejee.
No. 9216, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 1034, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.

NOBIN CALLY DABEE,
Widow of the late Kally Doss Mozoomdar.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 39. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII of 1880.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		23rd August 1879.	21st August 1880.	to 23rd August 1879.	to 21st August 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>						
4th Sept. 1880	East Indian ...	5,34,990	5,57,207	2,80,36,122	2,60,93,205	...	19,42,917
4th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	74,895	1,01,942	22,47,030	24,08,614	1,61,584	...
4th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	46,896	59,860	31,50,844	28,85,724	...	2,65,120
28th Aug. 1880	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,27,509	1,91,600	66,93,659	74,77,208	7,83,549	...
21st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,00,837	97,280	42,63,733	39,56,114	...	3,07,619
28th ditto ...	South Indian ...	62,150	62,876	21,31,641	23,15,642	1,84,001	...
28th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,36,824	2,76,779	1,79,15,470	1,67,22,155	...	11,93,315
21st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	64,906	69,446	51,60,853	56,56,936	4,96,083	...
	TOTAL ...	12,51,007	14,16,990	6,95,99,352	6,75,15,598	...	20,83,754
	<i>State.</i>						
4th Sept. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,607	2,221	88,646	89,894	1,248	...
4th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,433	1,300	60,589	48,324	...	12,265
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	40,209	49,474	25,56,909	25,43,222	...	13,687
4th ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,172	14,815	5,34,897	5,33,498	...	1,399
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	(a)	(b)33,851	(c)25,955	...	7,896
28th Aug. 1880	Amraoti ...	274	440	53,335	44,040	...	9,295
28th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,110	827	1,44,950	1,34,171	...	10,779
21st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,835	14,661	4,39,015	4,62,360	23,345	...
4th Sept. 1880	Tirhoot ...	5,394	8,158	2,99,389	3,43,188	43,799	...
28th Aug. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	14,086	37,856	10,11,909	18,96,377	8,84,468	...
4th Sept. 1880	Sindia-Necmunch ...	5,164	13,640	2,13,534	3,15,035	1,01,501	...
28th Aug. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,897	15,162	6,46,073	9,09,789	2,63,716	...
28th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,075	22,079	7,77,053	9,46,492	1,69,439	...
28th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,160	1,072	67,956	72,532	4,576	...
4th Sept. 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,246	...	41,281	41,281	...
4th ditto ...	Dhond and Mahmud ...	1,358	6,952	3,42,309	4,61,967	1,19,658	...
28th Aug. 1880	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	33,363	1,33,660	17,16,904	(e)37,69,468	20,52,564	...
4th Sept. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	5,006	4,990	(d)64,458	2,71,606	2,07,148	...
4th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,343	3,302	87,563	76,755	...	10,808
18th Aug. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	6,266	...	4,56,297	4,56,297	...
18th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	2,160	...	(f)57,132	57,132	...
	TOTAL ...	1,63,485	3,40,281	91,39,340	1,34,99,333	43,60,043	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,14,492	17,57,271	7,87,38,692	8,10,14,981	22,76,289	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,87,47,310	3,96,97,341	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,99,91,382	4,13,17,640	13,26,258	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.

(d) Total receipts from 21st April to 23rd August 1879.

(e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 31st August 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT ON IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE
YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 251—591., dated Simla, August 25, 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 1180S., dated 13th May 1880, from the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, and its enclosures, being the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1878-79, and a Memorandum on the Report by the Chief Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report has been submitted in better time than that for the previous year, but still six months after the prescribed date.

2. The year under review was one of good rainfall, upwards of thirty inches having been registered; and the irrigation works in Rajputana, being dependent for their supply on the storage of the local rainfall, show a large increase in area watered and revenue earned.

3. There was a slight falling off in the assessments on the Bheer reservoir; otherwise there has been a gradual, but steady, increase on all the new large tanks. The falling off on the Bheer reservoir is attributed to short supply, owing to the failure of the rains in the preceding year.

4. The total capital expenditure recorded on the tanks is shown in the Report at Rs. 15,13,099. But the charges for interest on the construction cost have been included in the capital outlay. Omitting the interest charges amounting to Rs. 79,828, which should under the rules be kept separate, and including a sum of Rs. 1,554 erroneously omitted from the accounts of the Todgurh Sub-Collectorate for 1877-78, the total capital outlay amounts to Rs. 14,34,825.

5. The revenue returns show an increase of receipts and a large reduction of charges. The Government of India notes with satisfaction that the excessive cost of maintenance has been receiving attention, and that the establishment charges have already been reduced, and will in future years show still further reductions; but as these and other points regarding the administration of the irrigation system in Rajputana, which have been remarked on in Resolutions on former Reports, have been referred under the orders of the Agent, Governor General, to a Committee, the results of whose deliberations, with the views of the Agent, Governor General, will shortly be submitted to the Government of India, it is unnecessary to touch further on these points at present.

6. From the remark in the 11th paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's Report, to the effect that the benefits from the new large tanks to the country generally in supplying wells, confessedly greater than those conferred by direct irrigation, cannot be taken credit for during the currency of the present settlement, it appears that the figures recorded in the accounts up to the present do not afford a just criterion of the remunerative character of these works, and that the real results have never yet been exhibited as they should, and it is hoped will be when the information called for in previous Resolutions is supplied.

7. It is recorded in the 61st paragraph of the Report that, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, the Bheer and Jalia reservoirs did not fill: this point requires careful attention, with a view to ascertaining what measures, if any, can be taken to increase either the catchment area, if necessary, or the proportion stored from the present area.

8. The large percentage of supply unaccounted for, as shown in the table on page 23, suggests a hope that improved arrangements may secure much larger results in the future.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also, that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also, that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also, that the Resolution and the Memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

J. CROFTON, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India.

Memorandum by LIEUT.-COL. E. R. C. BRADFORD, Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, on the Irrigation Revenue Report of Rajputana for the year 1878-79.

Although this is the third Revenue Report that has been submitted to the Government of India since my appointment to the Chief Commissionership of Ajmere-Merwara, it is the first that refers to the actual period of my administration.

2. I have refrained from commenting on previous reports because at the date on which they were received, only a special knowledge of the subject would have justified me in further delaying them for any remarks I might have to offer—remarks I may say that could only be useful if they resulted from a careful study of the subject.

3. When the last report was submitted, I expressed a hope that in future it would be possible to submit future reports more punctually; indeed I hoped that this report might have been got ready by the prescribed date. I regret to say I have been disappointed, since, for various reasons, the preparation of the complete information has been delayed.

4. During the two years of my administration in Rajputana it has not escaped my notice that efficiency in the management of irrigation has been somewhat checked by differences of opinion among those whose co-operation was essential to its success. Some of these were no doubt due to misconception: some to an imperfect knowledge of the conditions under which irrigation was carried on; while others have arisen from the fact that, on some points of detail rather than principle, no final orders have yet been issued.

5. As an example of the first, I may mention that in the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Ajmere for the year 1876-77 the following remarks occur:—

“The Public Works statements have not yet been prepared in such a form as to exhibit the real figures obtained in this district from the irrigation works, or the correct charges which should be borne by these works; and though submitted as received from the Public Works Department, it becomes necessary to record that they are unreliable and misleading to a great extent.”

A similar remark was recorded in the report of 1877-78.

6. These remarks were of course made under a misconception; nevertheless they do injury in proportion to the circulation of the report in which they occur. The accounts alluded to were the financial accounts showing only the direct receipts from irrigation, and they are only misleading if misunderstood. This matter is now cleared up, and the Commissioner understands that the indirect profits of irrigation can only be prepared from information furnished by himself, and that they are not exhibited in the financial accounts of the Public Works Department.

7. As an instance of the second, I may mention the complaints about establishment charges and occasional disputes as to whether any given tank would or would not pay to repair. The point in dispute being whether revenue to be saved justified the expenditure, or whether it was necessary to show that increased revenue would accrue, and to what extent. These differences of opinion appear to be the natural consequence of the original classification of irrigation in this Province under “Productive Public Works,” and while the cause has ceased, the effect remains.

8. There are, however, many points still unsettled on which the time has arrived to pronounce a final decision, and I have therefore appointed a Committee to discuss them: I hope that the result of these deliberations will justify me in asking the Government of India to pass final orders.

9. The financial results of the year under review may shortly be summed up thus—

The water revenue realized, that is to say, the rabi demands of 1877 and the kharif of 1878, was Rs. 52,049 derived from the following works in operation:—

	Rs.
278 old tanks and 2 small new tanks	47,574
5 new large reservoirs	1,934
159 village or zemindaree tanks	2,541
	<hr/>
	52,049

10. The following sums, now initially credited to land revenue, are also due to irrigation dependent upon the old tanks directly or indirectly:—

	Rs.
(1).—Share of Chaheo assessment, being $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the entire enhanced revenue	20,929
(2).—Share of Talabi assessment on lands unassessed with separate water-rates	4,505
(3).—Share of Abi assessment on lands other than those assessed with water revenue	14,278
	<hr/>
	39,712

11. In last year's report the administrative accounts also showed credit under heads 1 and 3; the accounts of this year do not show credit under head (3) because there appears to be a doubt whether some portion of the credit may not be due to other than Government tanks. The credit under head (2) is mostly on account of tanks, the cost of which has not been included in the Capital Accounts as explained in para. 18 of the Superintending Engineer's report for the year 1874-75 to 1876-77. I have therefore referred the matter to the Committee, and pending the result of their deliberations I have directed the exclusion of these items from the accounts. If the Committee recommend the whole or any portion to be included, and their recommendations be accepted, the account will be altered in next year's report.

12. The net result at present stands thus —

On a capital of Rs.6,83,695 a net return of Rs.14,239 or 2·1 per cent. has been obtained from the old tanks and new small tanks in operation. This includes the share of Chahee assessment, and excludes the revenue from the village tanks. The gross return inclusive of the Chahee assessment credit and that excluding it are respectively Rs.47,574 and Rs.68,508, or about 7 and 10 per cent., and the working charges Rs.54,264 or about 7·9 per cent.

13. The working expenses of the new large reservoirs exceeded the gross income by Rs.5,700, the net result being a deficit of 0·7 per cent. on a capital of Rs.8,29,404.

14. Turning from the actual collections to the assessments, results given in the following table were obtained from the Bheer, Bulad and Rajasee Tanks for the last four years :—

	Sums assessed.	Working charges.	Net revenue.	Capital outlay.	Profit on Capital outlay. — Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1875-76	449	1,127	—678	3,64,205	} —0·05
1876-77	2,355	3,515	—1,160	3,69,261	
1877-78	3,629	3,561	+68	3,69,286	} —0·05
1878-79	3,834	5,445	—1,611	3,68,962	
			—3,381	...	—0·1

A similar comparison cannot be applied to the Jalea and Ludpura Tanks from which irrigation commenced only this year, 1878-79.

15. The assessments and working charges of the old tanks and small new works for the last four years compare as follows :—

	GROSS REVENUE. Sums assessed, including all revenue.	Working charges.	Net revenue.	Capital outlay.	Profit on Capital. — Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1875-76	81,026	61,417	19,609	6,77,099	2·9
1876-77	79,211	76,401	2,810	6,77,852	0·4
1877-78	41,181	73,597	—32,416	6,83,600	—4·8
1878-79	85,257	54,264	30,993	6,83,695	4·4

16. The most satisfactory features in this section of the report are a gradual improvement in the revenue, and a corresponding decrease in the maintenance charges. I do not for a moment suppose that the real benefits derived from irrigation can ever be shown in figured statements, at all events in this Province; but these periodical reviews undoubtedly serve a useful purpose, inasmuch as they indicate the weak points, and guide us in the direction to which we may look for improvement. In the section headed Agricultural the small proportion of the water stored, that is at present utilized for irrigation, is undoubtedly matter for serious consideration. With the present primitive management little improvement can be expected, and it is a question whether a more careful supervision would produce better financial results. It has been suggested that the rates for water should be raised so high as to prevent water being taken except for good land. This proposal is now under consideration: another suggestion is that, as in the case of some of the old tanks, the sluices should be closed, and that water should only be given to those who would raise it for themselves. At first sight the proposal involves such a waste of power as to condemn it without investigation. Nevertheless, in dealing with a primitive race, common sense is sometimes better than science, and theories may easily be strained. It is urged by the advocates of the proposal above stated that every cultivator has his bullocks, that his time is of no value, and that where this system is practised, the average area cultivated and irrigated is not less than where facilities exist for irrigation by sluice. Without accepting all that is here advanced, it may be admitted that the suggestion is practical, and deserves more consideration than it has hitherto received. Moreover, it cannot be denied that, under these circumstances, the cultivators would not take more water than they required; whereas at present it is to be feared that those interested in the cultivation of the submerged area are inclined to allow the water to run to waste.

17. The question of charges for establishment is fully discussed in the concluding paras. of this report, and I entirely concur in the remarks made by the Superintending Engineer. I have said that this question has been referred to a Committee, and I need only add now that, while I regard all changes as disturbing, I am fully prepared to accept any that, after careful consideration, can be shown to be of real benefit to the Province under this Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1420 AND 1421 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th SEPTEMBER 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEEDS OF 80 TOLAHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
District.	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice.						Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>						Ruhruah Millet (Cumbho, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata.</i>						Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Vora- go, Sawee, Cheena, Cora'co, Murnwa, Naglee, &c.), <i>Pani- cum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.</i>						Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.						REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 17-14 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 14-8 to 19-4 seers, common rice 19 to 23-12 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

r the 2nd half of August 1880.

та, Казг, &c.
еран, Sawoe,
галов, Мпгн-
с). Раницит
, &c.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13-8 to 25-8 seers, common 10 to 35 seers, and grain 11 to 25 seers.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet. (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Borgaum.			Bulrush Millet, (Cumbho, Bajra), Panicillaria Spicat.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Alcutta	16 0	15 4	11 7	22 0	22 0	22 8	6 0	6 6	5 11	13 5	11 0	11 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
Bergumna	16 0	16 0	11 13	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 12	14 8	14 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bessa	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	9 0	21 4	21 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borshadabad	18 0	18 0	11 13	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	8 9	21 10	21 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bungapore	14 0	13 8	10 4	26 0	22 8	14 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bujshahye	19 11	17 8	12 0	32 12	33 12	15 0	19 11	18 0	7 8	21 0	22 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bungpore	20 0	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	9 4	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	19 2	16 8	9 15	...	...	...	21 0	18 0	9 12	30 0	28 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubna	22 8	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	29 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bupaguri	8 7	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 3	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Bacca	15 3	15 3	10 12	30 0	30 0	11 7	22 0	22 8	9 6	26 8	25 0	11 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
Barddipore	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	6 8	6 4	6 8	21 0	21 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barkergunge	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baryensingh	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	9 0	35 8	35 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biparah	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	8 14	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bittagong Hill Tracts	8 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Batna	21 0	21 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bah	21 0	20 0	12 8	32 0	30 0	19 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banhabad	17 8	18 8	13 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	12 0	18 0	18 8	13 8	23 0	24 8	17 8	...	...	...
Burhanga	20 0	20 8	10 8	32 8	37 8	16 0	12 0	14 0	9 0	15 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bazfarpore	22 8	22 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barru	17 8	17 8	12 4	35 0	33 0	18 12	9 4	9 4	6 4	17 8	17 8	14 4	29 0	38 0	18 8	...	...	...
Bampan	22 0	22 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonghyr	18 14	19 15	13 10	42 0	31 8	18 14	13 6	12 9	7 17	13 17	13 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagalpur	18 5	17 11	12 0	37 14	37 14	18 15	17 11	16 6	10 6	18 15	18 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnah	22 0	22 16	0	40 0	40 0	...	20 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardah	18 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardah Pergumna	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Battack	15 12	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	16 12	13 2	10 8	17 1	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borce	11 13	11 13	8 8	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	8 8	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balsore	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Bazilbagh	15 0	15 0	9 12	...	24 0	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barddugga	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	...	18 0	19 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardhoon	12 0	12 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardhoon	13 4	13 4	9 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	30 0	27 0	16 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...

In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 26-4 seers per maund.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-8 seers, barley 10 to 24-8 seers, best rice 7-4 to 8 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 17-10 to 17-12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 20 seers, barley 10 to 30 seers, best rice 7-4 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 26-8 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 10 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, and gram 23 to 25 seers.

In Raygunge the prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 10 seers.

In Natore the prices are:—Wheat 24-6 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 18-14 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-0 to 22-8 seers, barley 10 to 16 seers, common rice 17-4 to 36 seers, and gram 6-10 to 16 seers.

In Baraung the prices are:—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 20-8 seers, and gram 17 seers.

In Kurang the prices are as follow:—Best rice 5 seers, common rice 12 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, and gram 8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 8 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12-8 to 26-5 seers, and gram 5 to 10 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jafferunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jafferunge) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 26-8 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goulundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goulundo) 32 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram (in Goulundo) 14 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 27 seers, common rice 20 to 37 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (in Hathazari) 10 seers and common rice 21 to 24 seers.

for the 2nd half of August 1880—continued.

RIS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Ragi, &c.
u. Veragu, mawee,
u. Coralon, Murr-
agice), Panicum
sum, &c.

Millet, Kari, &c. u. Veragu, Sawee, u. Coraloo, Murn- grice), Panicum sum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.	
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	PROVINCES.		
												Central Districts.	
...	...	20 0	20 0	11 10	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	17 10	17 0	10 8	90 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	24 Pergunnahs		
...	...	21 5	21 5	11 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	24 0	24 0	11 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	14 8	13 8	10 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Dinagopore		
...	...	21 0	21 5	12 0	200 0	240 0	200 0	9 12	9 0	8 10	Rajshahye		
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rangpore		
...	...	17 4	16 8	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	9 0	8 7	Bogra		
...	...	20 0	19 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	65 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Jalpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts.	
...	...	17 10	18 0	11 13	106 8	106 8	106 0	9 8	9 8	8 14	Dacca		
...	...	13 4	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	Furcedpore	
...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	14 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh	
...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah	
...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chittagong		
...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhully	
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	8 5	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
												Behar.	
...	...	25 0	25 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Patna		
...	...	26 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Gya		
29 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Shahabad		
30 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	13 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Durbhanga		
...	...	24 0	24 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mozufferpore		
25 8	19 0	26 0	25 8	14 0	140 0	150 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Saran		
...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chunparan	
...	...	27 4	25 3	13 10	105 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	22 11	23 5	13 4	132 9	132 9	126 4	9 15	9 15	8 13	Bhagalpur		
...	...	20 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	18 0	20 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Maddah		
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.	
9 3	11 13	15 12	18 6	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	13 13	13 13	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	12 8	13 0	8 0	120 0	128 0	163 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
												Coast Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	30 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazaribagh		
14 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	Singbhoom		
14 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Manbhoom		

BENGAL—continued.

- 1 In Bihar the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, barley 29 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 19 seers, balrush millet 26 seers, great millet 29 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 seers, and gram 25 seers.
- 2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, murwa 30 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Madhubani) 60 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers.
- 3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 55 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 32 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers.
- 4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 29 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers.
- 5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 23-6 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, jowar 24 to 55 seers, murwa 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 8 to 28 seers, and gram 25 to 28 seers.
- 6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley (in Soanpore) 22 seers, best rice 21 to 24 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
- 7 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 60 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
- 8 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 25 seers, best rice 17 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 17-8 seers.
- 9 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 21-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 30 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 32 seers, and gram 21 to 22 seers.
- 10 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19-25 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 30-36 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 29 seers, murwa (in Lohardugga) 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers.
- 11 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 23 to 25-8 seers, balrush millet 16 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.

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2 for the 2nd half of August 1880—continued.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Barley, (Kavara, Veragu, ee, Cheena, Coraloo, nwa, Nugee), Pami- Miliacum, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	15 4	14 8	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	...	Sylhet	ASSAM.	
...	...	16 0	15 4	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 2	8 14	8 0	...	Cachar		
...	...	8 14	8 14	8 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Goalpara		
...	...	6 8	6 8	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	Garo Hills		
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Kamrup		
...	...	6 5	6 4	5 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	Darrang		
...	...	8 0	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	Nowgong		
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	Sibsagar		
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	Lakhimpur		
...	160 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	...	Khasi & Jaintia Hills Naga Hills		
...	...	14 0	14 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	Dehra Dun	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	16 10	18 5	15 9	107 0	107 0	120 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	...	Saharanpur		
...	...	16 12	17 6	15 10	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	18 8	18 12	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	Meerut		
...	...	20 12	21 14	17 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	Bulandshahr		
...	...	19 8	21 8	16 0	180 0	140 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	Aligarh		
...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	Kanmum		
...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	6 14	...	Garhwal		
...	...	18 4	21 6	16 14	135 0	112 0	135 0	...	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	18 4	21 14	15 10	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	...	Moradabad		
...	...	19 15	24 0	15 14	192 0	192 0	168 0	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	Budaun		
...	...	20 0	22 8	13 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	...	Barilly		
...	...	22 0	24 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 2	10 4	...	Shahjahanpur		
...	...	17 8	18 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	Tarai Pergunnahs		
...	...	17 8	19 8	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	Muttra		
...	...	16 4	19 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	Agra		
...	...	19 10	21 15	14 2	151 12	151 12	136 4	...	...	...	...	Farrukhabad		
...	...	17 0	18 12	14 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	16 0	19 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	Etawah		
...	...	18 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	Etah		
...	...	22 0	25 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	23 15	25 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	Jhansi		
...	...	26 0	31 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	9 4	...	Lalitpur		
...	...	20 8	22 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	Cawnpore		
...	...	20 12	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	...	Fatehpur		
...	...	25 0	26 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	210 0	...	...	...	...	Banda		
...	...	21 8	22 8	10 12	120 0	120 0	170 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	Allahabad		
...	...	21 7	24 6	16 10	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur		
...	...	28 4	29 10	15 8	160 8	160 8	160 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	...	Jaunpur		
...	...	28 12	27 0	14 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	Gorakhpur		
...	...	27 8	26 8	15 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	Basti		
...	...	23 10	23 10	14 0	155 0	155 0	177 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	...	Azamgarh		
...	...	21 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	Mirzapur		
...	...	21 11	24 15	13 1	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	...	Benares		
...	...	25 12	24 7	14 13	154 8	154 8	206 0	8 6	8 6	7 11	...	Ghaziipur		
...	...	28 13	27 8	8 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 5	9 5	...	...	Balia		
...	...	22 14	27 12	...	162 8	162 8	...	9 12	10 5	...	...	Pilibhit		
28 12	20 0	22 12	23 12	14 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	Lucknow	ODH.	
26 0	20 0	20 14	21 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	Unio		
30 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	Bara Banki		
21 0	...	27 4	27 8	21 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 12	...	Sitapur		
...	...	23 12	25 5	15 8	280 0	280 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 15	...	Hardoi		
44 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	Kheri		
...	...	28 0	24 8	14 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	Fyzabad		
36 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Bharaich		
31 7	37 12	29 2	28 0	19 10	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	Gonda		
...	...	22 8	25 0	17 0	200 0	160 0	190 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	...	Rai Bareilly		
36 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	...	Sultanpur		
34 2	21 15	22 5	23 0	13 11	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 4	8 5	8 5	...	Partabgarh		
...	...	17 8	18 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	Delhi [a].	PUNJAB.	
...	...	17 0	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	Gurgaon [b]		
...	...	16 8	18 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	Karnal		
...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	...	Hissar [c]		
...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	Rohtak [d]		
...	...	24 0	26 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	Sirsa [e]		
...	...	18 0	18 1	16 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	...	Umballa [f]		
...	...	0 19	0 18	0 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	Ludhiana		
...	...	12 0	12 8	10 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	...	Simla		
...	...	17 8	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	...	Jullundur [f]		
...	...	17 0	18 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	Hoshiarpur		
...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	Kangra		

Description of Lesser Mills
 * Matri.
 † Choti jowar and kakun.
 ‡ Kodon.
 § Makai, moth, marua, sa and kodou.
 || Sawan.
 ¶ Laharra, sawan, marua, kodon.
 ** Peas, arhar, and mash.

[a] Barley and jowar rising.
 [b] Barley rising.
 [c] Bajra rising.
 [d] Bajra, kagra, and jowar rising.
 [e] Rice rising.
 [f] Jowar rising.

Districts.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																						
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotum, Jowar), Eleusine Borghum.			Bairush, Millet (Cunboo, Bajra), Pennisilarta Spiosa.																							
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.																		
S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.																																								
Arakan Division.																																								
Abayudaya		15 0	15 0	14 12	23 0	23 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0																		
Adampur		No return received																						
Bore		14 8	14 8	14 0	21 0	24 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0																		
Borepore		15 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	26 0	18 0																		
Brinjala		14 8	14 8	14 4	23 0	23 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	17 0																		
Chum		9 10	10 0	9 11	13 0	18 0	11 4	5 0	5 4	7 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 4																		
Chit		13 8	13 12	12 12	19 8	20 12	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 11	20 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0																		
Chitpur		14 14	15 4	13 12	21 0	21 0	17 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 8	14 0	18 0	18 8	14 0																		
Chitwan		12 4	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0																		
Chitwan		12 4	12 8	12 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	19 0	21 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	12 0																		
Chitwan		11 10	12 0	12 4	16 0	17 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0																		
Chitwan		13 12	14 4	13 4	19 0	19 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0																		
Chitwan		13 0	14 0	13 4	20 0	21 0	17 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	11 0																		
Chitwan		10 0	10 8	11 14	12 13	13 2	14 12	6 4	6 4	5 10	12 8	11 14	12 8	13 12	12 8	12 8																		
Chitwan		12 8	13 2	13 2	15 10	15 15	13 12	6 4	6 4	5 0	15 0	13 12	10 0	15 0	15 0	10 0																		
Chitwan		10 5	9 13	12 2	15 5	12 10	16 14	6 4	6 4	4 6	10 0	10 0	13 12	7 8	8 12	12 8																		
Chitwan		6 10	6 5	6 11	8 4	7 12	9 0	5 6	5 6	5 5	8 4	7 14	7 3																		
Chitwan		7 1	7 0	7 15	9 1	9 0	9 9	6 1	6 1	7 10	9 0	8 12	8 13	8 12	8 12	8 15																		
Chitwan		9 8	11 4	8 8	15 12	18 0	10 8	8 8	8 4	6 8	15 0	18 0	8 0																		
Chitwan		13 8	14 12	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	11 0	12 0	10 4	17 0	18 4	12 4																		
Chitwan		17 0	17 0	12 8	9 12	9 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 8	14 12																		
Chitwan		15 4	16 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	17 8	18 12	17 10																		
Chitwan		16 0	17 8	11 12	7 4	7 4	5 12	10 0	10 8	9 0	18 0	21 12	14 0																		
Chitwan		15 0	16 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0																		
Chitwan		15 12	17 12	11 0	17 0	18 0	14 8	10 8	11 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	23 0	26 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	12 8																		
Chitwan		21 8	23 4	11 0	35 0	35 0	...	10 0	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	33 0	33 0	15 0																		
Chitwan		26 12	27 0	11 12	13 0	13 12	14 12	9 8	14 12	15 12	10 8	...	14 0	15 0																		
Chitwan		16 0	18 0	11 12	10 12	11 0	9 12	13 0	15 0	15 0																		
Chitwan		17 12	19 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	18 0	14 0																		
Chitwan		13 0	15 0	7 8	10 0	11 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	17 0	21 0	10 0																		
Chitwan		14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	12 0																		
Chitwan		14 14	15 7	9 0	6 12	5 10	4 0	9 9	9 0	7 5	23 0	25 0	11 8	24 0	24 0	11 8																		
Chitwan		17 12	18 0	11 0	11 12	11 12	8 0	15 8	15 8	9 0	...	30 0																		
Chitwan		14 10	15 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 15	19 10	20 12	11 15	17 10	18 0	12 0																		
Chitwan		26 0	26 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	25 0	25 8	22 8																		
Chitwan		21 0	21 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	27 0	27 0	21 0																		
Chitwan		30 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	35 0	41 0	28 0																		
Chitwan		No return received																					
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Chitwan		No return received																													

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																				
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetaria Spicata.</i>					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
alore	8 11	8 7	5 8	9 4	9 1	7 9	10 9	10 7	9 13	11 8	11 8	11 0	23 0	21 9	21 10	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	27 12
ur	8 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0
e	7 0	7 0	5 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	10 8	12 4	11 12	11 14	35 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	8 8	9 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ga	7 6	7 6	4 7	9 7	9 7	5 4	12 10	12 10	8 6	14 11	14 11	12 10	29 6	29 6	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
droog	9 0	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...
	6 2	6 0	5 0	7 6	6 14	5 2	10 14	10 14	9 0	17 1	15 14	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
re	13 0	14 8	12 10	19 0	21 8	20 10	6 0	6 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	24 0	14 0	17 8	20 4	16 12	...	...	...
ugurh	16 0	15 12	13 4	25 0	22 4	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	10 0	8 8	20 0	18 8	8 20	0 18	0 19	0 15	...	...	...
pore (City)	15 7	17 0	14 15	20 5	23 13	23 1	8 10	8 7	7 4	10 11	10 12	8 8	21 9	26 4	20 14	20 10	24 0	0 17	...	...	...
o Cantonment	18 0	...	14 2	27 0	...	21 12	6 8	...	6 12	7 8	...	7 0	25 0	...	18 15	24 0	...	26 10	...	...	...
ura	14 0	15 8	13 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	0 16	...	...	...
se	16 9	17 8	16 12	23 6	25 6	18 10	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	25 0	25 0	19 6	20 0	20 0	0 17	...	...	...
a	15 8	17 0	13 12	23 8	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 12	17 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	0 10	...	...	...
Tracts of Meywar	18 8	15 8	12 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	12 0	...	...	...
ar (Oodeypore)	13 8	13 8	10 14	19 8	20 0	15 6	4 14	4 12	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	11 0	...	...	...
ara (Meywar Agency)	15 0	15 4	11 12	22 8	22 8	16 0	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	8 5	...	...	...
bgurh (")	18 0	21 0	11 0	36 0	35 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar (Jodhpore)	12 8	12 14	10 15	21 14	21 14	18 0	7 0	7 0	5 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
cer	23 12	21 0	12 13	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lee	14 6	15 5	9 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
war	14 11	16 11	13 12	22 8	23 12	17 8	5 0	5 0	4 6	6 4	6 4	5 10	18 12	23 2	13 2	17 8	20 10	15 0	...	...	...
poora	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
our	17 0	17 8	13 8	26 8	27 8	19 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	25 8	27 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18 0	18 0	13 8	30 0	28 0	...	6 10	6 10	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	32 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 12	17 5	10 9	24 1	27 1	18 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	9 0	9 0	7 4	26 0	29 9	18 10	21 4	24 0	0 13	...	...	...
	15 3	15 3	12 11	21 13	21 13	15 15	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 3	22 2	22 2	22 2	14 10	14 10	10 12	...	...	...
	16 4	16 8	11 4	21 8	23 4	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	20 4	20 0	18 0	19 8	20 0	0 13	...	...	...
	14 11	16 10	14 9	22 13	25 14	21 5	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 0	22 10	27 5	20 13	22 7	27 2	...	...	...
e	13 5	14 1	9 0	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	24 0	12 5	17 120	0 13	...	...	...
or	13 6	13 11	11 1	22 13	23 5	14 15	6 10	6 10	5 3	8 4	8 4	6 8	24 3	25 9	16 15	26 126	1 14	...	...	...
a	18 0	19 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	7 0	10 0	10 8	8 0	32 0	36 0	25 0	30 0	0 15	...	...	...
m	16 4	16 14	9 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 4	12 0	12 12	8 0	37 0	34 4	12 0	16 4	16 0	...	...	...
elkhand (Sutna)	19 7	20 8	12 12	35 5	29 4	17 8	7 8	8 0	6 0	17 8	18 0	14 8	34 11	35 10	16 0	22 124	15 15	...	...	...

for the 2nd half of August 1880 —concluded.

IS OF 80 TOLAHS.																								DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Millet, Ragi, raru, Veragu, heena, Cornloo, Nuglee, Pani-acum, &c.								Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.												
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.						
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.					
12	20	14	28	5	29	0	19	6	78	0	78	0	78	0	10	0	10	0	10	12	Bangalore					
14	24	12	34	3	34	3	21	11	172	6	172	6	172	4	11	1	11	1	11	1	Kolar					
0	17	3	35	0	34	0	20	0	340	0	340	0	130	0	9	8	9	8	9	0	Tunkur					
0	26	0	30	0	30	0	21	12	75	0	78	0	78	0	7	0	7	8	8	0	Mysore					
0	21	0	28	0	32	0	19	0	700	0	700	0	124	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	Hassan					
11	33	10	23	2	23	2	18	2	480	0	480	0	480	0	8	6	8	6	7	6	Shimoga					
0	24	0	20	0	22	0	18	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	Kadur					
0	22	0	29	0	29	0	16	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Chitaldroog					
9	26	14	24	9	24	14	20	8	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	3	8	3	8	1	Coorg					
...	...	...	18	0	20	0	14	2	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Jeypore	
...	...	...	24	8	22	4	15	8	...	...	...	...	11	12	12	0	11	8	11	8	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	18	15	21	10	15	10	...	...	...	...	11	14	11	10	11	12	11	12	Ulwur	
...	21	0	*	13	10	11	8	*	11	8	11	8	11	8	Bhurnpore (City)				
...	...	...	21	0	24	0	15	8	70	0	70	0	90	0	11	0	11	0	12	8	Ajmere			
...	...	...	23	74	25	64	13	24	...	...	...	...	11	2	11	12	11	4	11	4	Deoli Cantonment	
...	...	...	17	0	17	12	17	12	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	11	0	9	0	Eripura			
...	...	...	18	0	17	0	13	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	7	11	7	11	7	Siroheo			
...	...	...	13	12	14	8	13	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	8	10	8	10	10	Abu			
...	...	...	15	8	15	0	14	4	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	Anadra	
...	...	...	33	0	35	0	14	0	†	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...	...	17	3	17	3	10	15	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	154	8	124	7	13	Meywar (Oodeypore)			
...	...	...	42	8	30	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	8	12	9	1	7	8	8	12	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	20	0	21	4	10	10	...	...	...	...	8	12	9	6	8	12	8	12	Partabgarh (
...	...	...	16	4	17	8	15	10	...	...	...	...	14	11	15	0	15	0	15	0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
...	No return received			Bikaner				
...	...	...	23	0	24	0	16	4	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	8	9	8	9	4	Boondoe			
...	...	...	23	8	23	0	17	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	10	0	10	0	8	12	Kotah			
...	...	...	21	6	23	15	14	1	100	0	100	0	120	0	10	9	10	0	10	0	Tonk			
...	...	...	18	12	18	12	14	9	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	5	7	1	7	1	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	23	2	25	0	14	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	12	11	0	10	9	Shahpoora			
...	...	...	18	14	21	14	15	3	...	...	...	...	10	6	11	2	11	4	11	4	Dholpur	
...	...	...	15	2	16	8	10	3	87	8	87	8	107	0	7	8	8	0	9	3	Indore			
...	...	...	17	13	18	4	11	12	91	4	91	4	109	8	9	10	9	2	9	2	Gwalior			
...	...	...	25	8	27	4	17	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	10	0	9	12	9	0	Gooma			
...	...	...	22	8	21	14	10	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	4	8	10	8	12	Rutham			
...	26	11	28	0	14	0	160	0	160	0	130	0	10	12	10	10	10	4	Baghelkhand (Sutna)					

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS
RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways

QUARTERS.	East Indian.		Eastern Bengal, including steamer earnings.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi, including steamer earnings.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
FIRST QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	1,077,169	1,086,919	84,336	96,060	145,882	109,111	265,711	291,531	143,879	146,211	70,263	80,590	744,805	655,390
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,504	1,507	171	172	547	547	676	676	857	857	611	634	1,268	1,276
Average receipts per week £	82,859	83,611	6,487	7,390	11,222	8,393	20,439	22,425	11,068	11,247	5,405	6,199	57,293	50,415
Average receipts per week per mile open £	55.1	55.5	37.9	43.0	20.5	15.3	30.2	33.2	12.9	13.1	8.8	9.8	45.2	39.5
SECOND QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	1,085,412	1,012,405	84,560	78,871	127,878	132,050	244,291	281,534	164,519	142,916	86,000	91,837	705,563	669,539
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,504	1,507	171	172	547	547	676	676	857	857	612	634	1,268	1,276
Average receipts per week £	83,493	70,185	6,505	6,067	9,837	10,227	18,792	21,656	12,655	10,994	6,615	7,295	54,274	51,503
Average receipts per week per mile open £	55.5	46.6	38.0	35.3	18.0	18.7	27.8	32.0	14.8	12.8	10.8	11.5	42.8	40.4
QUARTERS.	Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Sindia-Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia, Northern Section (State).	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
FIRST QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	16,736	17,623	13,016	14,112	43,195	73,894	8,310	9,361	30,625	43,402	27,047	39,915	2,862	3,129
Mean mileage open ... No.	121	121	82	82	103	153	85	93	161	161	219	230	35	37
Average receipts per week £	1,287	1,356	1,001	1,086	3,323	5,684	639	720	2,356	3,339	2,081	3,070	220	241
Average receipts per week per mile open £	10.6	11.2	12.2	13.2	32.3	37.2	7.5	7.7	14.6	20.8	9.5	13.3	6.3	6.5
SECOND QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	18,878	19,733	12,331	14,427	41,439	85,033	8,381	14,215	25,307	37,156	36,925	37,748	2,817	2,847
Mean mileage open ... No.	121	121	81	82	103	169	85	134	161	161	222	230	35	37
Average receipts per week £	1,482	1,518	949	1,110	3,188	6,541	645	1,092	1,947	2,858	2,840	2,904	217	219
Average receipts per week per mile open £	12.0	12.5	11.7	13.5	30.9	38.7	7.6	8.2	12.1	17.8	12.8	12.6	6.2	5.9

a Includes
b Exclusive of
c The line was opened for
d The line was opened for
e Includes receipts of the Jacobabad Section of

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, SEPTEMBER

**OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT.
WAY.**

for the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1879 and 1880.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State.)		Nalhati (State.)		Rajputana (State.)		Holkar (State.)		Khamgaon (State.)		Amraoti (State.)		Wardha Coal (State.)	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
213,299	200,957	3,499	3,616	2,398	2,190	112,448	129,300	21,403	22,648	1,671	1,442	2,430	2,142	2,990	6,884
444	444	28	28	27	27	428	462	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	47
16,408	15,458	269	278	184	168	8,650	9,946	1,653	1,742	129	111	187	165	230	530
36.9	34.8	9.6	9.9	6.8	6.2	20.2	21.5	19.2	20.3	16.1	13.9	31.2	27.5	5.1	11.3
210,802	262,262	3,810	3,686	2,451	1,923	104,778	28,029	22,469	21,823	1,724	1,153	2,544	1,925	7,553	5,804
444	444	28	28	27	27	428	462	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	47
16,216	20,174	293	284	189	148	8,060	6,771	1,728	1,679	133	89	196	148	581	446
36.5	45.4	10.5	10.1	7.0	5.5	18.8	14.7	20.1	19.5	16.6	11.1	32.7	24.7	12.9	9.5

Dhond and Manmad (State.)		Indus Valley (State.)		Muttra-Bathras (State.)		Patna-Gya (State.)		Western Rajputana (State.)		Sindia, Southern Section (State.)		Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State.)		TOTAL.	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
13,416	17,146	64,467	131,418	3,375	2,825	...	11,448	...	14,282	...	1,197	...	...	3,115,322	3,214,773
145	145	508	508	29	29	...	57	...	82	...	33	...	...	8,194	8,508
1,032	1,319	4,959	10,109	260	217	...	881	...	1,099	...	92	...	...	239,640	247,290
7.1	9.1	9.8	19.9	9.0	7.5	...	15.5	...	13.4	...	2.8	...	...	29.2	29.1
19,392	19,227	78,635	179,046	3,542	3,212	3,028	11,613	...	25,049	...	2,058	...	44,455	3,105,029	3,155,476
126	145	508	596	29	29	40	57	...	82	...	33	...	53	8,218	8,706
1,492	1,479	6,049	13,773	277	247	299	893	...	1,927	...	158	...	363	238,848	242,729
11.8	10.2	11.9	23.1	9.4	8.5	7.5	15.7	...	23.5	...	4.8	...	6.8	29.1	27.9

steamer earnings.
colliery receipts.
...the same 31st April 1879

OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT.
WAY.

for the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1879 and 1880.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South Eastern (State.)		Nalhati (State.)		Rajputana (State.)		Holkar (State.)		Khamgaon (State.)		Amraoti (State.)		Wardha Coal (State.)	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
213,299	200,957	3,499	3,616	2,398	2,190	112,448	129,300	21,493	22,648	1,671	1,442	2,430	2,142	62,990	6,884
444	444	28	28	27	27	428	462	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	47
16,408	15,458	269	278	184	168	8,650	9,946	1,653	1,742	129	111	187	165	230	530
36.9	34.8	9.6	9.9	6.8	6.2	20.2	21.5	19.2	20.3	16.1	13.9	31.2	27.5	5.1	11.3
210,802	202,262	3,810	3,686	2,451	1,923	104,778	28,029	22,469	21,823	1,724	1,153	2,544	1,925	7,553	5,804
444	444	28	28	27	27	428	462	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	47
16,216	20,174	293	284	189	148	8,060	6,771	1,728	1,679	133	89	196	148	581	446
36.5	45.4	10.5	10.1	7.0	5.5	18.8	14.7	20.1	19.5	16.6	11.1	32.7	24.7	12.9	9.5

Dhond and Mammed (State.)		Indus Valley (State.)		Muttra-Hathras (State.)		Patna-Gya (State.)		Western Rajputana (State.)		Sindia, Southern Section (State.)		Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State.)		TOTAL.	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
13,416	17,146	64,467	131,418	3,375	2,825	...	11,448	...	14,282	...	1,197	...	...	3,115,322	3,214,773
145	145	508	508	29	29	...	57	...	82	...	33	...	...	8,194	8,508
1,032	1,319	4,959	10,109	260	217	...	881	...	1,099	...	92	...	...	239,640	247,290
7.1	9.1	9.8	10.9	9.0	7.5	...	15.5	...	13.4	...	2.8	...	...	29.2	29.1
19,392	19,227	78,635	179,046	3,542	3,212	3,028	11,613	...	25,049	...	2,058	...	44,455	3,105,029	3,155,476
128	145	508	596	29	29	40	57	...	82	...	33	...	53	8,218	8,706
1,492	1,479	6,049	13,773	278	247	299	833	...	1,927	...	158	...	363	238,848	242,729
11.8	10.2	11.9	23.1	9.4	8.5	7.5	15.7	...	23.5	...	4.8	...	6.8	29.1	27.9

Steamer earnings.
... ..



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 39.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Indian Census Bill, 1880.
The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, 1880.
The Madras Port-dues Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 39.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1880.

ALL covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's journey to Lahore, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Calcutta should be addressed "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

- * Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B.
- Colonel A. Johnson, Secretary to Government, Military Dept.
- H. W. Primrose, Esq., Private Secretary to Viceroy.
- Major G. S. White, Military Secretary to Viceroy.
- H. M. Durand, Esq., Under-Secretary, Foreign Dept.
- Lieutenant E. L. S. Brett, A.D.C.
- Captain the Hon'ble W. C. W. FitzWilliam, A.D.C.
- Lieutenant A. W. Perry, A.D.C.
- Surgeon-Major Muir, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
- Chaplain to the Viceroy.

Business should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,
GEO. S. WHITE, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables and the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

I.—Chronological Tables.

PAGE.			
5	... Act	XVIII of 1838	} Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
8	... Act	XIII of 1842	
9	... Act	XVII of 1842	
10	... Act	III of 1846	

Page.				
13	...	Act	XII of 1850	... Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Act	XXVI of 1850	... Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
14	...	Act	XIX of 1852	... Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
15	...	Act	XXI of 1852	... Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
18	...	Act	XIII of 1856	... Rep. locally, in part, Bom. Act II of 1879.
20	...	Act	XXXIV of 1857	... Rep., Bom. Act V of 1878.
34	...	Act	XVII of 1875	... Rep. in part, Act XI of 1880, s. 6.
35	...	Act	XV of 1877	... Rep. in part, Act VIII of 1880.
45	...	Mad. Act	III of 1864	... Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
46	...	Mad. Act	V of 1878	... Rep. in part, Mad. Act III of 1879.
50	...	Bom. Reg.	IV of 1827	... Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
51	...	Bom. Reg.	XVI of 1827	... } Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Reg.	XVII of 1827	
"	...	Bom. Reg.	XXII of 1827	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act V of 1878.
52	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1830	... } Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
53	...	Bom. Reg.	XV of 1831	
"	...	Bom. Reg.	II of 1832	
"	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1833	... } Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
54	...	Bom. Act	II of 1862	
"	...	Bom. Act	IX of 1862	... } Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
55	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1863	
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1865	... Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act I of 1880.
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1866	... } Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
56	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1868	
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1871	... Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	II of 1872	... Rep., Bom. Act II of 1880.
57	...	Bom. Act	I of 1875	... Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1878	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act VI of 1878.
"	...	Bom. Act	V of 1879	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act VII of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1879	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act III of 1880.
59	...	Ben. Reg.	III of 1794	... } Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
74	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1862	
76	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1868	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act IV of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1870	... Rep., Ben. Act VI of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1871	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
77	...	Ben. Act	VI of 1873	... Rep., Ben. Act VII of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	I of 1875	... } Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	IV of 1875	
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1875	
"	...	Ben. Act	III of 1876	
"	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1876	
"	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1876	
"	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1878	
"	...	Ben. Act	IX of 1879	

II.—Index.

- 114, for 'AECHEACON,' read 'ARCHDEACON.'
- 123, ASSESSMENT OF LAND. After 'LAND REVENUE,' add 'RENT FREE LAND.'
- 170, CENSUS. Add 'See FIREARMS.'
- 252, line 20, after 'ABATEMENT OF SUIT,' add 'GUARANTEE.'
- 253, line 8, after 'FUNERAL EXPENSES,' insert 'GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
- 256, before 'DEHRA DÚN,' insert 'DEGREES. See BOMBAY UNIVERSITY; CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY; MADRAS UNIVERSITY.'
- 272, line 12, after 'CERTIFICATE OF SALE,' insert 'EXECUTOR; INSOLVENT DEBTORS (c);'
- 280, line 12, after 'MATRIMONIAL,' insert 'AND DIVORCE.'
- 282, before 'DONEE,' insert 'DONATION MORTIS CAUSÁ. See GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
- 284, DURESS. Before 'PRISONER,' insert 'COERCION;'
- 286, line 9, after 'SOCIETY,' add 'UNIVERSITY.'
- 297, ESCHEATS. Before 'NAZÚL,' insert 'CROWN;'
- 308, EXECUTOR. After line 11, insert 'Distress by,.....Act X of 1865, s. 267.'
- " Add at foot, 'EXECUTRIX, suit by or against married,.....Act X of 1877, s. 439.'
- 310, before 'EXTORTION,' insert 'EXTINGUISHMENT of right by lapse of time,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 28.'
- 318, line 18 from bottom, for 'Act I of 1868, s. 4,' read 'Act I of 1868, s. 5.'
- 321, before 'FOREIGN COUNTRY,' insert 'FOREIGN CONTRACT,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 11.'
- 326, add at foot, 'Adjudication and recovery of, in certain cases,.....Act XXV of 1857.'
- 472, at foot, insert 'MAJORITY when attained,.....Act IX of 1875.'
- 497, before 'MINORS,' insert 'MINORITY. See MAJORITY.'
- 528, after the heading 'NOMINATION,' insert 'NONAGE. See MAJORITY.'
- 617, before 'RED SEA,' insert 'RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS,.....Act I of 1877, ch. 3.'
- 633, after the heading 'RESTRAINT,' insert 'RESUMPTION. See RENT FREE LAND.'

The 24th September, 1880.

No. 15.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 1; to be from and after the 1st October 1877 applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION No. III OF 1880.

A Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The term "landholder," as used in this Regulation, shall mean and include all holders of land under jama, sagu or otherwise subject to the payment of revenue direct to Government.

"Public revenue" due on land shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be taken to include cesses or other dues payable to Government on account of water supplied for irrigation.

"Chief Commissioner" and "Superintendent," as used in this Regulation, mean the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and the Superintendent of Coorg respectively.

2. The land, the buildings upon it and its products shall be regarded as the security for the public revenue.

3. Every landholder shall pay to the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the revenue due upon his land on or before the day on which it falls due, according to the kistbandi or other engagement; and where no particular day is fixed, then within the time when the payment falls due according to local usage: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner, by notification published in the official Gazette, to alter and fix from time to time the amount of the several kists or instalments, and the dates at which they shall respectively become payable.

4. When the whole or a portion of a kist is not so paid, the amount of the kist or of its unpaid portion shall be deemed to be an arrear of revenue.

5. Whenever revenue is in arrear, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, to proceed to recover the arrear, together with interest and costs of process, by the sale of the defaulter's moveable and immoveable property, in manner hereinafter provided.

6. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint such officer or officers as may be necessary to sell, subject to all the rules and provisions contained in this Regulation, property distrained for arrears of revenue. Such officer or officers shall be subject also to the control and superintendence of the Superintendent.

7. Arrears of revenue shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; but the Superintendent may remit, for sufficient cause shown, the interest due on the arrear or any part of it.

8. In the seizure and sale of moveable property for arrears of revenue, the following rules shall be observed:—

First,—The Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall furnish to the person employed to distrain the property of a defaulter a demand in writing, and signed with his name, specifying the name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear for which the distress may be issued, and the date on which the arrear fell due. The person employed to distrain shall produce the writing which, if the arrear, together with the batta due to him under section forty-eight, be not at once paid, shall be his authority for making the distress; and on the day on which the property may be distrained, shall deliver a copy of such writing to the defaulter, endorsing thereon a list or inventory of the property distrained and the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept.

Second,—The writing shall further set forth that the distrained property will be immediately brought to public sale, unless the amount, with interest, batta and all the expenses of the distress, be previously discharged.

Third,—When a defaulter is absent, a copy of the writing, with the endorsement, shall be fixed or left at his usual place of residence, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, before the expiration of the third day calculating from the day of the distress.

9. When the amount due has not been paid pursuant to the terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same has been entered into to the

satisfaction of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, the distrainer shall transmit an inventory of the property distrained to the nearest public officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner, under section six, to sell distrained property, in order that it may be publicly sold for the discharge of the arrear due, with interest, batta and cost of distraint.

10. Where a defaulter tenders payment of the arrear demanded after his property has been distrained, and prior to the day fixed for sale, together with payment of interest, batta and all necessary expenses attending distress, the distrainer shall receive the amount immediately upon the same being tendered, and shall forthwith release the property.

On tender of arrear and expenses prior to day of sale, distress to be withdrawn.

11. The distrainer attaching the crops or ungathered products of the land belonging to a defaulter may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or at his option may cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season, and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case, the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

Distrained crops how to be dealt with.

When crops or products belonging to a tenant have been sold, it shall be lawful for such tenant to deduct the value of the crops or products so sold from any rent which may be due by him, then or afterwards, to the defaulter, in respect of the land on which such crops or products have been grown. It shall also be lawful for a tenant whose crops are attached for an arrear of revenue to pay the arrear and deduct the amount in the aforesaid manner from any rent due by him, then or afterwards.

Tenant may pay arrears and terminate attachment.

12. The distrainer shall not work the bullocks or cattle, or make use of the goods or effects distrained; he shall provide the necessary food for the cattle or live-stock, the expense attending which shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

Distrained cattle or goods not to be used.

13. Where property distrained is stolen or lost or damaged by reason of the necessary precautions for its due preservation not having been taken, or from its having been improperly worked or made use of, the amount of such loss or damage shall be recoverable by summary process by the Superintendent from the officer whose neglect or act occasioned the loss or damage, and the amount, when recovered, shall be paid to the person damaged.

Officer responsible on neglect in respect of distrained property.

14. The distress levied shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible proportionate to the amount of the arrears; and such cattle and agricultural implements as may be required by the defaulter for the purpose of cultivation shall be exempt from attachment.

Distress to be proportionate to the arrear.

15. Distress shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not otherwise.

Time of distress.

16. Where a defaulter makes a fraudulent conveyance of property to prevent the distress for arrears, any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, upon proof thereof, shall summarily cause the property to be delivered up to the distrainer. The defaulter shall further be liable to the penalties prescribed by section 424 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for fraudulent conveyance of property to prevent distress.

17. Where any person, not being a defaulter or responsible for a defaulter, claims a right to the property distrained, and the distrainer may notwithstanding cause the same to be sold, such claimant, on proof of such right in any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, and in the event of the distrainer being unable to prove the responsibility for the arrear of revenue on account of which the property may have been sold, shall recover from the distrainer the full value of such property, with interest, costs and damages, according to the circumstances of the case. But claims to crops upon the ground, or to gathered products of the ground, attached in the possession of the defaulter, whether founded upon a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall not bar the prior claim of revenue due from the ground upon which such crop or product may have been grown.

Claims to property distrained and sold.

Revenue to be the first charge.

18. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction that any person has forcibly or clandestinely taken away property once distrained, the Court may summarily cause such property to be restored to the distrainer. The offender shall further be liable to the penalties prescribed by the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for forcibly or clandestinely taking away distrained property.

19. It shall be lawful for the distrainer to force open any stable, cow-house, granary, godown, out-house or other building, and he may also enter any dwelling-house the outer door of which may be open, and may break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house, for the purpose of attaching property belonging to a defaulter and lodged therein: Provided always that it shall not be lawful for such distrainer to break open or enter any apartment in such dwelling-house appropriated for the *zanána* or residence of women, except as hereinafter provided.

What places distrainer may force open.

20. Where a distrainer has reason to suppose that the property of a defaulter is lodged within a dwelling-house the outer door of which is shut, or within any apartments appropriated to women which, by the usage of the country, are considered private, such distrainer shall represent the same to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station. On such representation, the officer in charge of the said station shall send a Police-officer to the spot, in presence of whom the distrainer may force open the outer door of such dwelling-house, in like manner as he may break open the door of any room within the house except the *zanána*. The

Powers of distrainer to force open doors in the presence of a Police-officer.

distrainer may also, in the presence of the Police-officer, after due notice given for the removal of women within a *zanána*, and after furnishing means for their removal in a suitable manner (if they be women of rank who according to the customs of the country cannot appear in public), enter the *zanána*-apartments for the purpose of distraining the defaulter's property deposited therein; but such property, if found, shall be immediately removed from such apartments, after which they shall be left free to the former occupants.

21. Persons entering the apartments of women or forcing open the outer door of dwelling-houses contrary to the provisions of this Regulation shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

22. The public officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner, under section six, to sell distrained property shall cause to be affixed to the outer door of the defaulter's house, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, a list of the property to be sold, with a notice specifying the place where, and the day and hour at which, the distrained property will be sold, and shall cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made by affixing a copy in the village *ambála* or meeting-place, or by beat of drum, or by other customary mode in the village to which the lands on which the arrear has accrued may belong, and in such place or places as the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may consider necessary to give due publicity to the sale.

No sale shall take place until after the expiration of a period of fifteen days from the date on which the notice may be published as above stated.

23. At the appointed time, the property shall be put up in one or more lots as the said officer may consider advisable, and shall be disposed of to the highest bidder. Where the property is sold for more than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting expenses of process and interest, shall be paid to the defaulter.

24. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale shall appoint; and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full.

Where the purchaser fails in the payment of the purchase-money, the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising, as well as the expenses incurred, on the re-sale. Where the property on the second sale is sold for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

25. Before the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, proceeds to attach the land of the defaulter, or buildings thereon, he shall cause a written demand to be served upon the defaulter specifying the amount due, the estate or land in respect of which it is claimed, the name of the party in arrear, the *batta* due to the person who shall serve the demand, and the time allowed for payment, which shall be fixed with reference to the distance from the land on which the arrear is due to the place at which the money is to be paid.

Such demand shall be served by delivering a copy to the defaulter, or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorized agent, or by affixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known residence, or on some conspicuous part of the land about to be attached.

26. When the amount due has not been paid pursuant to the terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same has been entered into to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, he shall proceed to recover the arrear by the attachment and sale of the defaulter's land in the following manner.

27. The attachment shall be effected by affixing a notice thereof to some conspicuous part of the land. The notice shall set forth that unless the arrear, with interest and expenses, be paid within the date therein mentioned, the land will be brought to sale in due course of law. The attachment shall be notified by public proclamation on the land and by publication of the notice in the official Gazette.

28. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent, when attaching the land of a defaulter, or at any time during such attachment, to assume the management of the property attached. In such case he shall appoint an agent with a proper establishment of officers to manage the property, and shall give the agent a certificate of appointment with written instructions under his seal and signature, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of the income of the property: Provided always that where the property may be too incon- siderable to admit of its being charged with the salary of an agent, it shall be committed to the care of such Revenue-officer as the Superintendent may select, who shall be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained in reference to agents.

29. Notice of the assumption of management shall forthwith be served on the defaulter in the manner described in section twenty-five, and shall be notified by public proclamation on the land and by publication in the official Gazette.

30. It shall be the duty of the agent, during the continuance of management under section twenty-eight, to collect the rents and profits due, or accruing due,

upon the estate, according to the engagements subsisting between the defaulter and the parties holding under him, or according to established usage where no specific engagements exist.

The agent shall keep accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and submit the same and pay over the balance to the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, monthly or whenever required; and the defaulter shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts at all reasonable times, and to take copies of the same at his own expense without fee.

31. It shall be lawful for the defaulter to proceed by prosecution or suit against the agent in respect of any criminal or illegal act done by him to the injury of the defaulter or his estate; and all tenants or other persons holding by subordinate title shall have the same remedies against him as they would have had against the defaulter if the act were done by the defaulter.

32. All engagements entered into between the landholder and his tenants, except such as are herein-after mentioned, shall be binding upon the Superintendent during attachment; but all such engagements made collusively with a view to defeat or delay the effect of the attachment, and all leases of land at a rate lower than the usual rates of assessment, and not made *bonâ fide* for the purpose of erecting factories or buildings, or of bringing waste-land into cultivation, and all engagements made subsequently to attachment, shall be null and void against the Superintendent if he shall so declare; subject, however, to the right of the parties to such agreement to bring a suit against the Superintendent in the ordinary tribunals to establish the same; and all charges or incumbrances upon such land shall be postponed to the payment of the public revenue.

33. All payments on account of rent or profits actually due made before public notice of assumption of management, to or on behalf of any landholder by any person holding under him, shall be valid against the Superintendent; and all such payments made after public notice of such assumption, or made before they were actually due, shall be null and void against the Superintendent, who shall be entitled to recover as arrears of rent the full amount from the parties by whom it was paid, leaving them to sue the defaulter in the ordinary courts of law.

34. All sums received from the property attached, after paying the expenses of attachment and management, shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter in discharge of the arrears due, and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and as soon as all arrears, interest, costs of attachment and expense of management have been liquidated, the attachment shall be withdrawn, and a full account rendered of all receipts and disbursements during its continuance.

35. Any person claiming an interest in land which has been or is about to be attached may obtain its release by paying the arrears, interest and costs incurred; and all such

sums, if paid by a tenant, may be deducted from any rent then or afterwards due by him to the defaulter; and if paid by a *bonâ fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer upon the estate, shall constitute a debt from the defaulter to him, and shall be a charge upon the land, but shall only take priority over other charges according to the date at which the payment was made.

36. In the sale of immoveable property under this Regulation, the following rules shall be observed:—

Rules to be observed in sale of immoveable property.

First,—The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder. The time and place of sale shall be fixed by the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf. The time may be either previous to or after the expiration of the official year.

Second,—Previous to the sale, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall issue a notice thereof in English and in Kanarese specifying the name of the defaulter, the position and extent of land and of the buildings thereon, the amount of revenue assessed on the land or upon its different sections, the proportion of the public revenue due during the remainder of the current official year, and the time, place and conditions of sale. This notice shall be fixed up one month at least before the sale in the Superintendent's office and in the taluq kachahri, in the nád kachahr and on some conspicuous part of the land.

Third,—A sum of money equal to fifteen per cent. of the price of the land shall be deposited by the purchaser in the hands of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, at the time of the purchase; and where the remainder of the purchase-money may not be paid within thirty days the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

Fourth,—Where the purchaser refuses or omits to deposit the said sum of money, or to complete the payment of the remaining purchase-money, the property shall be re-sold at the expense and hazard of such purchaser, and the amount of all loss or expense which may attend such refusal or omission shall be recoverable from such purchaser in the same manner as arrears of public revenue. Where the lands or the second sale are sold for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Fifth,—All persons bidding at a sale may be required to state whether they are bidding on their own behalf or as agents and in the latter case to deposit a written authority signed by their principals. If such requisition be not complied with, their bids may be rejected.

37. The defaulter, or any person acting on his behalf or claiming an interest in the land, may tender to the officer appointed to conduct the sale the full amount of the arrears of revenue with the interest thereon, and all charges which have been incurred in demanding the

Liability of agent to suit or prosecution.

Effect of existing agreements between landholder and tenants.

Mode of settlement on withdrawal of attachment.

Persons interested in land may release it from attachment.

Public auction.

Notification one month before sale.

Deposit and payment of balance.

Re-sale in default of payment.

Tender of arrears up to sunset on day previous to sale.

arrears, or in attaching or managing the estate or in taking the steps necessary for sale, and thereupon the sale shall be stayed: Provided that such tender must be made before sunset on the day previous to that appointed for the sale, and all sums so paid by any tenant, or *bond fide* mortgagee, or other incumbrancer, shall be deemed payments under section thirty-five.

38. Lands purchased at a public sale shall be registered in the name of the actual purchaser, who shall receive a certificate of sale signed and sealed by the Superintendent, which shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of the purchase, and no proof of the Superintendent's seal or signature shall be necessary, unless the authority before whom it is produced has reason to doubt its genuineness.

39. When lands are purchased at public sale, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall publish in the villages in which the land sold may be situated, in the kachahri of the taluq and nád, in the head kachahri of the district, and in the official Gazette, the name of the purchaser and the date of purchase, together with a declaration of the lawful transfer to such purchaser of all the rights and property of the former landholder in the said lands.

40. Where, notwithstanding such publication, any lawful purchaser of land is resisted and prevented from obtaining possession of his purchased land, any Court of competent jurisdiction, on application and production of certificate of sale provided for by section thirty-eight, shall cause the proper process to be issued for the purpose of putting such purchaser in possession in the same manner as if the purchased lands had been decreed to the purchaser by a decision of the Court.

41. All contracts entered into by the defaulter with his tenants, and all payments to him by them, shall be binding upon the purchaser to the same extent and under the same conditions as laid down in sections thirty-two and thirty-three of this Regulation.

42. All lands brought to sale on account of arrears of revenue shall be sold free of all incumbrances, and if any balance shall remain after liquidating the arrears with interest, and the expenses of attachment and sale, and other costs due in respect of such arrears, it shall be paid over to the defaulter, unless such payment be prohibited by the order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

43. Arrears of rent which on the day of sale may be due to the defaulter from his under-tenants shall, in the event of the sale, be recoverable by him after the sale by any process, except distraint, which might have been used by him for that purpose before the said sale.

44. The Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may sell the whole or any portion of the land of a defaulter in discharge of arrears of revenue: Provided that where the land on which the demand is due consists of a warg or farm which is readily divisible into one or more compact blocks, no larger section in the land shall be sold than may be sufficient to discharge the arrears with interest, and expenses of attachment, management and sale.

45. When a defaulter tenders security, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may accept it and postpone the sale of the defaulter's property upon such conditions and until such time as he may appoint; in the event of default being made in the performance of such conditions, the Superintendent or such officer may sell the property and proceed against the defaulter or against his security, or both.

46. All the remedies prescribed by this Regulation in case of revenue defaulters may be employed against their sureties, and the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may enforce the same simultaneously with, or either previously or subsequently to, their enforcement against the principal; so, nevertheless, that no more than the total sum in arrears, and interest with costs and charges, shall be realized from both.

47. All arrears of revenue, other than land-revenue, due to Government, all advances made by Government to owners and occupiers of land for the relief of distress or any purpose connected with agricultural objects but not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and all fees or other dues payable by any person to or on behalf of the village servants employed in revenue or police duties, and all cesses lawfully imposed upon land, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land-revenue under the provisions of this Regulation, unless the recovery thereof shall have been or may hereafter be otherwise specially provided for.

48. Persons employed in serving notices or any other process under this Regulation shall be entitled to batta at such rates as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council and published in the official Gazette.

49. The batta mentioned in the foregoing section, as well as interest, and all costs and charges incurred under the authority of this Regulation, shall be recoverable from the defaulter and his sureties in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

50. Where property having been attached or distrained is ordered to be put up for sale and the sale is countermanded, the proprietor shall nevertheless be responsible for the expenses incurred in conse-

quence of the attachment or distraint in the same manner as if the sale had taken place; and in the event of such proprietor omitting to discharge the amount, it shall be recoverable by the process under which the original demand would have been recoverable.

51. Every person making a payment of revenue shall be entitled to a receipt for the same, signed by the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf;

Such receipt shall state the name of the person making the payment and the subject-matter in respect of which it is paid, and, in case of land-revenue, shall describe the land on which the assessment is due, and the names of the persons entered in respect thereof in the settlement account.

52. No Court of civil judicature shall take into consideration or decide any question as to rate of land-revenue payable to Government, or as to the amount of assessment fixed or to be hereafter fixed by the Government.

53. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be held to prevent parties deeming themselves aggrieved by any proceedings under this Regulation, except as

hereinbefore provided, from applying to the civil Courts for redress: Provided that civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any suit other than a suit for compensation instituted by such parties for any such cause of action, unless such suit shall be instituted within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose.

54. No suit brought against the officer holding at any time the office of Superintendent of Coorg by any person deeming himself aggrieved by anything done or purporting to be done under this Regulation shall abate by reason of the departure from his district of the officer against whom such suit shall have been brought; but the suit may be continued against the successor of such Superintendent in all respects as though it had been instituted against himself. A suit may be brought against any Superintendent in his official capacity on account of anything done or purporting to have been done under this Regulation by his predecessor subject to the limitation prescribed in the preceding section: provided that no Superintendent shall be personally liable for any official act of his predecessor.

55. This Regulation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

The 25th September, 1880.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables prefixed to the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

PAGE

5	...	Act XVI of 1838,	...	...	Rep. in part, X of 1876.
7	...	XXIII of 1840,	for the entry in	column 4, read 'Rep. in part, XVI of 1874;	
				X of 1877;	
				locally, Ben. Act II	
				of 1864;	
				Mad. Act V	
				of 1869.'	
12	...	X of 1848	...	...	Rep. in part, X of 1876.
17	...	XXXIV of 1855	...	...	In col. 4, for '1867,' read '1877.'
19	...	XXI of 1856	...	...	In col. 4, before 'Act,' insert 'Ben.'
21	...	X of 1859	...	...	Rep. locally, Ben. Act I of 1879.
27	...	XVII of 1866	...	...	In col. 4, for 'XX,' read 'XXII.'
28	...	XXVI of 1867	...	...	In col. 4, for '1867,' read '1877.'
32	...	IV of 1872	...	...	Rep. in part, X of 1879.
34	...	III of 1877	...	...	Rep. in part, XII of 1879, secs. 104—107.
35	...	XV of 1877	...	...	Rep. in part, XII of 1879, sec. 108.
36	...	Reg. III of 1872	...	...	Rep. in part, XI of 1878.
37	...	Reg. III of 1877	...	...	Rep. in part, III of 1879.
74	...	Ben. Act I of 1862	...	...	In col. 4, for '1876,' read '1875.'
76	...	Ben. Act IV of 1871	...	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act II of 1879.
77	...	Ben. Act I of 1874	...	...	In col. 4, after 'Rep.,' insert 'in part.'
„	...	Ben. Act II of 1876	...	...	In col. 4, for 'II,' read 'VII.'

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 22nd September 1880.

No. 1034.—In supersession of Notification No. 779, dated the 26th July last, the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from the 16th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 210.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the special leave for four months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. Charles Sanderson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 8th instant.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. Robert Leicester Upton to officiate as Registrar.

PATENTS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 78.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 11 of 1880.—Edward Henry Levaux, of Hampton Wick, in the County of Middlesex, for improved apparatus for storing and transmitting motive power and for indicating the supply and expenditure of the same.

No. 17 of 1880.—Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler, of the Gas-Motoren-Fabrik-Deutz, at Deutz, on the Rhine, in the German Empire, for improvements in gas motor engines.

No. 21 of 1880.—Henry Simon, of No. 7, St. Peter's Square, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in malting and in the apparatus employed.

No. 48 of 1880.—Benjamin Chew Tilghman, of Gray's Inn Road, in the County of Middlesex, for improvements in the mode of employing the sand blast and in the apparatus therefor, particularly applicable to sharpening files and other tools and to cutting, cleaning, and frosting metallic and other surfaces.

No. 61 of 1880.—William Tully, of London, England, Engineer, for an improved apparatus for securing boiler or similar tubes in the plates or pieces by which they are supported and for other like purposes.

No. 70 of 1880.—James Harward deRinzy, L.C.E., of Benares, in the North-West Provinces of India, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for a new method of producing raised patterns (or embossed work) on brass, copper, or other metals, or combination of metals.

No. 73 of 1880.—Edward Brasier, of New Cross, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, machinery or apparatus for hulling, cleaning, and polishing rice or other kinds of grain or seeds, part of which improvements is also applicable to other purposes.

CENSUS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 247C.—Mr. F. S. Copleston, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of the Census in British Burma, from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of that office.

FORESTS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 610F.—Mr. C. Bagshawe, who in Notification No. 55F., dated the 23rd January last, was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests of the 4th Grade during the absence of Mr. A. T. Drysdale, or until further orders, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 24th September 1880.

No. 85-G.-M.—The following promotions in the Cavalry Branch of the Eripura Irregular Force are made with effect from the 21st August 1880:—

Jemadar Kaderbux Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Suderoodin Khan, deceased.

Duffadar Nedhaun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaderbux Khan, promoted to Ressaldar.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th September 1880.

No. 146-I.-J.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishenghur, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, and His Highness the Rao of Serohi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana and Western Rajputana State Railways, including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their respective territories; In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

1. (a) The Political Agent for the time being in charge of the Eastern States Agency, the Political Agent for the time being in Ulwar, and the Political Agent for the time being in charge of the Western States Agency, shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), and the powers described in section 36 of the same Act, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of such of the aforesaid States as are under their political supervision respectively: Provided that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Agents, respectively, to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on them.

(b) The Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for the time being shall within the whole of the aforesaid lands exercise respectively the powers of a Court of Sessions and a High Court as described in the said Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by any of the said Political Agents.

2. The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to an officer to be designated the Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police, who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory, in subordination to the said Political Agents, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are under their political supervision respectively.

3. The Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police for the time being shall (except in the cases mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 (a) of this Notification) exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in the said Act X of 1872 within the whole of the aforesaid lands, in subordination to the said Political Agents within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are under their political supervision respectively.

4. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the Whipping Act (Act VI of 1864), and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) are hereby extended to the whole of the aforesaid lands, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the modification that trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a jury or of assessors.

5. This Notification supersedes the following Notifications, *viz.*:—

No. 2199-G., dated the 11th October 1872.

No. 396-G., dated the 14th February 1873.

No. 258-I.-J., dated the 12th September 1879.

POLITICAL.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 271-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 151-G.-P., dated 11th June 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 273-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 154-G.-P., dated 11th June 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 275-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 132-G.-P., dated 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Chiaves as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 277-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 134-G.-P., dated the 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Chiaves as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 18th September 1880.

No. 1832-G.-G.—Under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. A. Christie, c.s., Officiating Political Officer, Kuram, is granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs from the 19th September 1880, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Foreign Department Notification No. 1270-G.-G., dated the 24th June 1880, is cancelled.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 1851-G.-G.—The services of Mr. A. Christie, c.s., lately Political Officer, Kuram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 1863-G.-G.—Major W. F. Prideaux; Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Bhopal, is posted as Agent to the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel M. Thomson, proceeding on furlough.

No. 1867-G.-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweddle, Political Agent, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent for the Western States of Rajputana and Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1870-G.-G.—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, with effect from date of assuming charge.

No. 1873-G.-G.—In supersession of Notification No. 1156-G.-G., dated 11th June 1880, Mahomed Raza, Deputy Inspector of Mahomedan Schools, Madras, is appointed an Attaché to the Resident, Hyderabad, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Mr. Edulji Bahmanji Dustoor, with effect from the 17th July 1880.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th September 1880.

No. 27-I.-E.—In accordance with Her Majesty's Warrant for the Institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to be *ex officio* and for life Companions and Members of the aforesaid Order:—

His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, Governor of Bombay.

The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

No. 28-I.-E.—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint Dr. Johan Eliza de Vry Mathescos, Magister, Philosophie Naturalis Doctor, Lieden, to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

A. C. LYALL,
*Secretary to the Order of
the Indian Empire.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September 1880.

No. 2908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council has exempted raw caoutchouc from the customs duties to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875.

No. 2910.—Mr. W. S. Halsey received charge of the office of Commissioner of Inland Customs before noon on the 8th September 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 534.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer a separate war medal in commemoration of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and Native, who have been employed on field service in Afghanistan.

Her Majesty has expressed Her Gracious readiness to receive for consideration the names of those British officers who have rendered distinguished service during the war, which Her Majesty's Government hopes has now been brought to a happy termination.

Recognizing the excellent service which has been rendered by many Native commissioned officers, the Secretary of State for India has authorized the creation of 25 additional appointments to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, and a corresponding promotion to the 1st Class, to be hereafter absorbed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will be empowered to furnish the Government of India with the necessary recommendations for giving due effect to these measures, in which Her Majesty's Government trusts the armies of India will recognize that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India is very sensible of the valued and distinguished services which have been rendered in the field in Afghanistan.

The Governor General in Council congratulates the Indian armies on this cordial expression of Her Majesty's royal pleasure and approbation.

It has been his pleasing duty, as it was that also of his predecessor, to bring from time to time under the notice of their Queen the several occasions on which, under the able guidance of their Commanders, Her Majesty's troops, British and Native, have justified the full confidence of the Government in their courage and devotion on the field of battle. The Governor General in Council now desires, on the return of a large portion of those troops to British territory, to offer the hearty testimony of the Government of India to the unfailing discipline, the high spirit, and the cheerful endurance which have been so conspicuously evinced by the whole force under all the vicissitudes of prolonged, distant, and trying service.

To these most honorable and soldierly qualities it is due that rarely, if ever, has war been carried on in an enemy's country with so strict a regard to the laws of humanity and honor, and such a total absence of excess of any kind, as throughout the late operations in Afghanistan.

For this result, no less than for the successes they have achieved in the field, the Government of India desires to thank its soldiers of all ranks; and, while deploring those gallant and devoted men who have fallen in the performance of their duty, to offer the returning divisions and their leaders a hearty welcome.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 535.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates

specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant James Alexander Bell, 44th Foot, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Mhairwarra Battalion,—22nd March, 1879.

Lieutenant George Herbert Watson, 39th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry,—27th August, 1879.

No. 536.—Second Lieutenant F. H. Yate, 35th Foot, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 537.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—Captain R. T. Hawkes, a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 31st May, 1879.

No. 538.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant J. C. Bampffield, R.A., to officiate as Subaltern, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant A. P. Penton, R.A., or until further orders.

No. 539.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from the date of his joining:—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Dina Nath, to be Jemadar, on probation.

EXAMINATIONS.

No. 540.—Attention is called to India Army Circulars, Clause 118, 1880, publishing amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Native languages, with detailed lists of the authorized text books and modes of carrying out examinations.

The above rules are based on the proceedings of a special committee held at Calcutta in 1878 under the orders of the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 541.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major C. S. Pratt, s.c., Wing Commander, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 61 days,—1 year under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major P. W. Powlett, s.c., Commandant, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, and Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. E. K. Money, s.c., Wing Commander, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaon) Regiment, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 542.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th August, 1880, page 4628.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Harington Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Clarke Babington, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Newdick Miller, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Hay Fraser, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot Henry Isacke, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fitzroy Dukeynne, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hicks, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Major Alexander England, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th May, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General Patrick General Fitzgerald, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st July, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mack Nepean, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd April, 1880.

Major Chauncey Curtois, of the Madras Infantry. Dated 25th August, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Harington Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Clarke Babington, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Newdick Miller, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1880.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Hay Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot Henry Isacke, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hicks, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, from the 5th Foot. Dated 21st March, 1879, but to rank from 23rd April, 1873.

* * * *

The first Christian name of Lieutenant Cunliffe, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps was notified in the London Gazette of the 6th July, 1880, is *Ernest* and not *Edward*.

PENSIONS.

No. 543.—Conductor Edward Gleeson, Miscellaneous List, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 544.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Major-General A. K. Gore, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.	In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras S. C., on the 14th July, 1880.
Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.	

No. 545.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.

From the 10th September, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. Jenkins, deceased.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Hay Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Phipson Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry,—from the 19th May, 1880, in succession to Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in 21st Hussars) E. B. Wake, retired on half pay.

Captain John Howard Broome, General List, Infantry,—18th September, 1880.

Captain Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson, General List, Infantry,—20th September, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Paton Martin, Bengal S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Whitlock, Madras S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Norris Baker, Bengal S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Alfred Moore, Bombay Cavalry.

From the 14th July, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras S. C., retired.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry.

No. 546.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor, on probation, Frederick George Gilbert is confirmed in his present grade, from the 17th February, 1880.

No. 547.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Praug Doobey, to be Jemadar, vice Mehputt Singh, deceased,—18th May, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 548.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 532 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Gordon Cunliffe, s.c.,—23rd September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 549.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve retrospectively of the following arrangements which were made for the command, staff and brigading of the forces detailed for Kandahar and employed on the Southern Afghanistan line of communication, and which were designated the "Second Division of the Kandahar Field Force":—

Major-General R. Phayre, Bombay S. C.
 Captain R. Phayre, 19th Foot
 Major C. A. Cunningham, Bombay S. C.
 Major J. Jopp, Bombay S. C.
 Major A. R. Heyland, Bombay S. C.
 Major C. Swinhoe, Bombay S. C.
 Major J. L. Fagan, Bombay S. C.

... Commanding.
 ... Aide-de-Camp.
 ... Assistant Adjutant General.
 ... Assistant Quartermaster General.
 ... Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
 ... Assistant Commissary General.
 ... Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Major DeL. R. F. Wooldridge, Bombay S. C.	...	Director of Transport.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barras, Bombay S. C.	...	} Brigade Transport Officers.
Lieutenant K. R. Mackenzie, 78th Foot	...	
Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, Bombay Medical Department	...	Principal Medical Officer.
Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R.E.	...	} Superintendents of Army Signalling.
Lieutenant M. W. Biddulph, 5th Foot	...	

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E.	...	Commanding Engineer.
Lieutenant W. W. Whiteford, R.E.	...	Adjutant.
Captain F. W. Joseph, Bombay S. C.	...	} Assistant Field Engineers.
Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E.	...	
Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E.	...	
Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E.	...	
Lieutenant G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.	...	
Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E.	...	
Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.	...	
Lieutenant W. Coles, R.E.	...	
Lieutenant M. J. Slater, R.E.	...	

Troops.

3rd Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.	|	4th Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
5th Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.		

ARTILLERY.

Colonel T. P. Smith, R.A.	...	Commanding.
Captain E. Blaksley, R.A.	...	Adjutant.

Troops.

D Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.	
F " 2nd " Royal Artillery.	
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.	

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, <i>h.p.</i> , 16th Lancers	...	Commanding.
Major R. Morris, late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry	...	Brigade Major.

Troops.

15th Hussars.	|	2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.
1st Madras Light Cavalry.	|	2nd Sind Horse.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Colonel H. H. James, Bombay S. C.	...	Commanding.
Captain W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot	...	Brigade Major.

Troops.

2nd Battalion 11th Foot	|	8th Bombay Native Infantry.
10th Bombay Native Infantry.		

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General T. S. Brown, <i>h.p.</i> , 53rd Foot	...	Commanding.
Major H. J. Stock, Bombay S. C.	...	Brigade Major.

Troops.

2nd Battalion 15th Foot.	|	24th Bombay Native Infantry.
5th Bombay Native Infantry.	|	27th Bombay Native Infantry.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Colonel G. F. Walker, 12th Foot	...	Commanding.
Captain J. W. Andrews, 11th Foot	...	Brigade Major.

Troops.

63rd Foot	|	9th Bombay Native Infantry.
23rd Bombay Native Infantry.		

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Colonel J. H. Henderson, Bombay S. C.	...	Commanding
Captain J. T. Watling, Bombay S. C.	...	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Major A. Fitzgerald, General List, Bengal Infantry	...	Brigade Major.

Troops.

H Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.		1st Sind Horse (three troops).
A " 4th " " "		78th Highlanders.
No. 5 " 8th " " "		3rd Bengal Native Infantry.
No. 14 " 9th " " "		4th " " "
No. 15 " 9th " " " (det.)		17th " " "
8th Bengal Cavalry.		13th Bombay " "
3rd Hyderabad Cavalry.		15th " " "
16th Bombay Native Infantry.		

No. 550.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1880, the undermentioned officers will have the rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class while commanding brigades in the field :—

Colonel H. H. James, Bombay S. C.
Colonel J. H. Henderson, Bombay S. C.
Colonel G. F. Walker, 12th Foot.
Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, *h.p.*, 16th Lancers.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th September, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the date specified, were received in the Military Department from 14th to 20th September, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
72nd Highlanders	Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brownlow, <i>c.b.</i>	1st September, 1880.	Kandahar.		
72nd Highlanders	Captain St. J. T. Frome	1st September, 1880.	Ditto.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 14th to 20th September, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
W. B. Smyth	Surgeon	Indian Medical Dept.	25th June, 1879.	Intestate	1,478 0 0		
F. C. C. Angelo (a)	Lieutenant	40th Foot	26th March, 1880.	Intestate	1,136 0 1		20th November, 1880.

(a) Next of kin.—Mother.—Mrs. Cortland Angelo.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 56.—Mr. B. P. Creagh, 1st Grade Officer and Officiating Commander, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, to be Commander, substantive *pro tem.*, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*.

No. 57.—Mr. George Arthur Lye to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Tenasserim*.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st September 1880.

No. 303.—Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, is transferred to the establishment under the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 309.—Mr. F. Moore, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th September 1880, on the return from furlough of Captain Christie, *R.E.*

No. 310.—Pandit Siva Dutta Pande, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, having passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section I, paragraphs 16 to 18, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 24th June 1880.

The 23rd September 1880.

No. 311.—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, Engineer-in-Chief, Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section, is granted furlough to Europe for 20 months, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave under sections 34 and 35 of the same Code.

No. 312.—Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway

Branch, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th July 1880.

No. 313.—Mr. F. Hutchinson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, is granted furlough out of India for one year, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Wilson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from Central India to Bengal.

Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is on return from furlough appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in Central India.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 314.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Permanent or temporary.	Like	Date.
Crowdy, Major J. H., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent ...	By augmentation ...	17th July 1880.
Cotton, Captain F.F., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Greenstreet, Captain W. L., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Wright, Captain J. T., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Ditto ...	Major Crowdy ...	Ditto.
Wingate, Major T. O., S.C.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Cotton ...	Ditto.
Moore, Lieutenant R. F., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Ditto ...	Captain Greenstreet...	Ditto.
Spratt, Lieutenant F. T. N., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Wright ...	Ditto.
Ward, Captain A. E., S.C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto ..	Major Wingate ...	Ditto.
Cameron, Lieutenant E. H., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Sim, Lieutenant G. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Moore ...	Ditto.
Ferrier, Lieutenant J. A., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ..	By augmentation ...	Ditto.
Mein, Lieutenant A. L., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Spratt ...	Ditto.
Onslow, Lieutenant G. C. P., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Ward ...	Ditto.
Kenney, Lieutenant A. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Cameron ...	Ditto.
Porter, Lieutenant G. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	By augmentation ...	Ditto.
Bruce, Lieutenant A. C., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Graves, Captain H. A., S.C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto ..	Lieut. Wells ...	10th August 1880.
Chippindall, Lieutenant W. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Temporary ...	Captain Ward ...	16th January 1880.
Kellie, Lieutenant J., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Spratt ...	17th July 1880.
Nicholson, Captain W. G., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Cameron ...	Ditto.
Spratt, Lieutenant F. T. N., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Wells ...	10th August 1880.
	Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	.....	Reversion ...	17th July 1880.
	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.

No. 315.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 316.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is on return from furlough posted to State Railways under the Government of Bengal.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called “ The Indian Census Act, 1880,” and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

3. In this Act, “ Census-officer ” means any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer

for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarāi, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required.

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

Ben. Act XI of 1871, s. 6 :
Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6 :
Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17 :
Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18 :

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask.

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

Sec Penal Code, ss. 176, 177 :
Act XI of 1872, s. 6 :
Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6 :
Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17 :
Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18 :

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

Sec Penal Code, s. 186 :

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 7 :
33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 8 :
33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 16 :
33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 17 :
Sec Penal Code, ss. 166 and 167 :

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 9 :
(Panjab Government letter No. 580C., dated 24th August, 1878, paragraph 18.)

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette—

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted ;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf. *

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

Secretary State's despatch No. 34, dated 4th March, 1880, paragraph 7 :

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has been decided to take a general census of British India in February 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(a) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population ;

(b) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors ;

(c) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct ;

(d) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration ;

(e) for imposing penalties for default to give information ;

(f) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators ;

(g) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee ; but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjab, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
 Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called
Short title. "The Pegu and Sittang
"Canal Act, 1880";
Commencement. and it shall come into
force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there
Interpretation-clause. is something repugnant in
the subject or context,—

(1) "The canal" means
"The Canal." the Pegu and Sittang Canal,
and includes—

Act VIII of 1873, s. 3 (1) (a). (a) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental thereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river;

Ibid, s. 3 (1) (b). (b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs;

Ibid, s. 74. (c) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands:

Ibid, s. 3 (4). "Vessel." (2). "Vessel" includes
floating bodies: boats, rafts, timber and other

Ibid, s. 3 (7). (3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the
"Canal Officer." Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). (4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means
"Superintending Canal Officer." an officer exercising general control over the canal.

II of s. 4. 3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Navigation of the Canal.

4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time levy on vessels using canal, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels there may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of its removal or detention, as the case may be.

6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and its furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal stored on or in lands warehouses occupied for the purposes of canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before day so named;

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

9. If any vessel is found abandoned in canal, or any cargo or goods of vessels abandoned and carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may

Power to sell. from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

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10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or any other person acting under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

VIII of
s. 14.

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the sub-soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or

Power to clear land. other person may cut down

and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

VIII of
s. 15.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

VIII of
s. 14,
ra.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(a) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or other person directs, and

(b) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Menthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal Officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal Officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute

as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner may award.

Offences and Penalties.

VIII of 18. Whoever, without proper authority and
a. 70. Offences under Act. voluntarily, does any of the
acts following, that is to
say,—

- (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal ;
- (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal ;
- (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful ;
- (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used ;
- (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal ;
- (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon ;
- (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour ;
- (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer ;
- (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom ;
- (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

VIII of Nothing herein contained shall prevent any
a. 71. person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act : provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

a. 50. 19. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

VIII of 20. Any person duly authorized in this behalf
a. 73. under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forth-

with before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to make Rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters :—

- (1) the navigation of the canal ;
- (2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter ;
- (3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and
- (4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of past Proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Tounghoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights ; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.*

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port :

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable :

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"; and

It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say :—

(a) in the first column the numeral and word "9, Madras" shall be omitted ;

(b) in the first column, above the heading "*Eastern Group*," the word "Madras" shall be inserted ; and

(c) opposite the word "Madras" so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words "sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards"; and

(2) in the third column the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton : Provided that, in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all the districts from which reports have been received; harvesting is proceeding, with an average outturn; and prospects are fair. In Bombay good and general rain has again fallen; prospects are now fairly favourable everywhere; and *rabi* sowing has commenced in places. More rain is, however, required in the Satara district and in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. In Bengal there has been slight rain during the week, and more rain is now wanted in many places. The harvesting of the autumn crops is proceeding with satisfactory results. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has not been much rain generally; but in Meerut and Bareilly the fall was heavy, resulting in floods which have done much damage to village dwelling-houses in Meerut; and have caused great loss of crops and, it is believed, of cattle in Bareilly. More rain is required over the greater part of the provinces, especially in the Lower Doab. In the Punjab good rain has fallen in several districts, and agricultural prospects have much improved, especially in the Hissar and Delhi Divisions, where there had been some ground for apprehension. In the other provinces and in the Native States prospects remain generally satisfactory.

Except in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, general prospects may now be regarded as, on the whole, favourable throughout the empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Bellary ...	143 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; <i>ragi</i> harvested in one taluk; yield average.
Kurnool ...	191 (average of nine stations).	Crops want rain in two taluks; fodder and water ample.
Ganjam ...	497 (average of fifteen stations).	
Kistna ...	786 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops fair; seven feet water over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	496 (average of seven stations).	Crops good; <i>ragi</i> , gingelly, &c., harvested; outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Coimbatore ...	787 (average of two stations).	Wet crops generally fair; dry crops suffering from want of rain in five taluks; harvest of <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , sugarcane, and <i>cumboo</i> in two taluks, outturn— <i>cholum</i> poor, others average.
Tanjore ...	226 (average of six stations).	Rivers $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>ragi</i> in Tanjore, <i>cholum</i> in Namilam, outturn equal to average.
Madura ...	332 (average of two stations).	<i>Ragi</i> harvested in four taluks, yield below average in two, above average in others.
Malabar ...	335 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting of first crop in nine taluks, yield above average; second crop prospects improved.
Travancore ...	154	General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Kurrachee ...	336 at Tatta; 232 at Kotri; 187 at Sehwan; 430 at Sakro; 471 at Ghorabari; 380 at Sujawal; 399 at Jati; 465 at Shahbandar; 55 at Manjband; 84 at Dadu.	River at Kotri on 20th, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet against 15 feet 2 inches on same date last year; many crops greatly improved by rain; grass will be fairly abundant; fever in three and cattle-disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	77 (average of two talukas).	Crop in most talukas below average owing to fluctuating inundations; fever in three talukas; river one foot lower than on same date last year; wheat at 11 seers per rupee, <i>bajri</i> at 16, and <i>jowari</i> at 15.
Ahmedabad ...	156	Total rainfall 27.87; crops excellent; public health generally good; wheat 31, <i>bajri</i> 40 lbs.
Baroda ...	340	Total rainfall 38.22; crops in Guzerat very good, in Kathiawar fair; fever prevalent in Baroda and Nausari; <i>bajri</i> 35 lbs. per British rupee, rice 22 lbs.
Surat ...	140	Total rainfall 33.31; standing crops good in five talukas, middling in others; fever in Bardoli and Pardi; <i>jowari</i> 37 lbs per rupee in city.
Nasik ...	Rain throughout district.	Health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, wheat 28 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	8.07	Total rainfall 64.80, being 1.46 below average; average abnormal temperature 2° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind began gradually from west to south-east, strong on 20th and 21st.
Poona ...	Maximum 4.66 at Indapur; minimum .79 in Khed; general rain throughout district.	Average prices in Poona <i>bajri</i> 24-11, <i>jowari</i> 30-13; in district <i>b</i> 25-12, <i>jowari</i> 30-18; <i>rabi</i> sowing commenced.
Ahmednagar ...	3.39; rain general; maximum 5.02 at Newasa; minimum 1.05 at Kopergaon.	Crops in good condition; <i>rabi</i> sowing commenced in six talu delayed elsewhere owing to excessive moisture; <i>bajri</i> minimum 23 lbs. in Sheogaon, maximum 31½ in Nagar; <i>jowari</i> minimum 30 lbs. in Sheogaon, maximum 37½ in Nagar per rupee; prospects good as regards supply of grass; public health good; slight cattle disease in Nagar and Shirgonda.
Sholapur ...	5.82	Total rainfall 30.71; prospects much improved; <i>rabi</i> sowing commenced; <i>jowari</i> 39 lbs. 30 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 34 lbs. 30 tolas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	.37	Crops fairly good except in parts of Dharwar and Ranibennur talu more rain required; cotton sowing progressing; <i>sari</i> harvest beginning; yield average; public health good.
Kanara ...	2.99 at Karwar; maximum at Honore. 3.31; minimum at Haliad, 1.44.	Total rainfall 83.94; price of common rice 9 seers in Karwar district average 11 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	2.94	Total rainfall 20.38; crops thriving; price of <i>bajri</i> 28, <i>jowari</i> 34
Bengal—(Sept. 22nd)—		
Chittagong ...	2.57	Weather seasonable; yield of early rice twelve annas; prospect late rice good; prices stationary; cattle-disease at Moiscul.
Dacca ...	.8	Reaping of early rice completed, yield full average; cutting of continues, yield expected to be average; prospects of late excellent; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.88	Early rice nearly harvested, outturn good; prospects of late excellent; fever prevailing.
Moorshedabad ...	.51	Prospects of crops good; fever in most of the thanas.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Weather very hot; harvesting of early rice nearly completed, average outturn expected; land being prepared for cold-weather or condition of late rice good; fever prevalent; price of stationary.
Burdwan ...	.16	Early rice harvest and growing crops good; cases of fever of a type numerous.
Rungpore ...	.71	Days hot, followed by heavy dew at nights; rain much wanted; still prevalent.
Bhágálpur ...	.09	Autumn harvest giving a very good outturn; prospects of rice more rain wanted.
Purneah ...	.09	Yield of autumn rice good; more rain required for young winter rice plants; ploughing for cold-weather crops begun; fever prevalent; rivers unusually low.
Patna ...	.43	Autumn crops being harvested; more rain wanted for winter rice.
Durbhunga ...	.68	Weather hot and close; prospects of crops favourable, but slightly wanted; autumn harvest in progress; fever still prevalent; prices falling.
Hazáribágh ...	1.34	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crop everywhere good; <i>maki</i> and <i>murica</i> being cut, with good outturn; general health good; cattle-disease still in some villages in Pachumbu.
Cuttack ...	2.02	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still reported.
General Remarks. —Very little rain during week, and weather generally dry, with hot sun; rain now wanted in many places particularly in Palamow, where rice crop nearly destroyed, elsewhere prospects continue fair; heavy rain in Calcutta on 21st; harvest of early rice and jute nearly completed, yield generally average; other autumn crops being reaped, with prospect of average outturn; late rice and sugarcane and other minor crops promising; ploughing for cold-weather crops begun in some places; still prevalent; much loss from cattle-pox in the hills of Darjeeling		
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 21st)	1 at Benares; 2.1 at Chandauli.	Weather cloudy and hot, wind westerly; most of the rice irretrievably spoilt; more rain required for <i>rabi</i> sowings; health good; price wheat 17, barley 28, and gram 21 seers.
Allahabad ...	Less than .5	Wind gone round to west again and no sign of rain; complaints apprehensions from all sides; wheat 18½, coarse cleaned rice 1 unhusked rice 27½, barley 30½, <i>bajra</i> 25½, gram 22½, and 30½ seers.

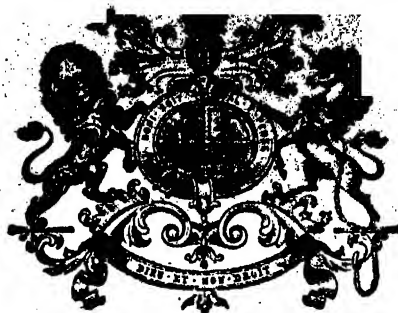
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Gorakhpur (Sept. 20th)	.....	Weather still hot and close; clouds come up and clear away; crops fair; <i>aghani</i> will want more rain soon; markets well stocked; new paddy and smaller grains in market; prices falling or steady; coarse rice 22, old paddy 32, wheat 23, gram 32, barley 1 maund and 17 seers, and new paddy 1 maund and 6 seers; cattle-disease on the increase; health fair; fever reported in some places.
Jhānsi („ 23rd)	·6 (average); ·8 at most.	Prospects much improved; wheat 18½, gram 24, rice 11, and <i>bajra</i> 25 seers; health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 21st)	1·1 average	Prospects fair; crops generally thriving; wheat 18½, gram 18½, barley 23, <i>bajra</i> 22½, and <i>mukka</i> 24 seers.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	4·1	Fear of drought at an end; tremendous flood in the Rāmganga river began rising on Sunday evening; country for three or four miles on both sides under water; villages destroyed; no loss of as yet reported, but great loss of crops, and probably of cattle; railway communication across valley of Rāmganga stopped; water now somewhat subsiding; full particulars regarding damage to property not yet obtained; price of grain, wheat, and gram 20 seers and 10 chittacks, common rice 14 seers and six chittacks; some cholera continues to be reported.
Meerut („ „)	Heavy rain on 17th and 18th; 1·2 at Meerut; 1·6 at Mowana; 1·4 at Sir-dhana; and ·8 at Bāgpat.	Hindan and Kalinadi rivers rose to unprecedented height, cutting roads and railway near Ghaziabad, much damage to village dwellings; crops improved where not flooded; cheapest wheat 19, barley 28, maize 25, <i>juar</i> 23, and gram 21 seers.
Kumaun („ „)	Very heavy rain on 16th, 17th, and 18th.	Fearful landslip at Naini Tal on 18th, attended with a loss of life of 70 souls, both Europeans and Natives; crop injured in some places by the excessive rain; cattle-disease in district.
Lucknow („ „)	·6 at Sadr; ·3 at Malihabad.	Total rainfall deficient; crop prospects improved; barley 28 seers; fever prevalent, but general health good.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	·5; ·1 at Kunda	Local rain and showers are reported in parts but insufficient generally, as well as for <i>rabi</i> sowings; rice crops are suffering in parts; <i>sacau</i> , <i>makra</i> , <i>kakun</i> , and the earlier <i>kuari dhan</i> in tahsil Patti are being cut; hemp is also being reaped and soaked; <i>juar</i> , <i>bajra</i> , and mash have come out in ear; average price of food-grain—wheat 19½ to 21½ seers, barley 21 to 34, <i>arhar</i> 33 to 34, rice 17½ to 21, and gram 21½ seers.
Sitapur („ 22nd)	1·9; 1·8 at Biswan; 2·2 at Misrikh; 2·2 at Sidhauri.	Wind east; agricultural prospects good; wheat 22, barley 34, <i>gajai</i> 28, <i>juar</i> 16, <i>makai</i> 20, <i>bajra</i> 20, paddy 28, rice 12 to 17, gram 28, <i>sarua</i> 55, <i>arud</i> 25, and <i>arhar</i> 30 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	·6	Wheat 18 to 20, barley 27 to 30, gram 23 to 26, rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee; <i>rabi</i> sowing might be partially successful, even without more rain, but rain is urgently wanted; markets well supplied.
Cawnpore ( „ „ )	.....	Weather dry and clear; crops poor; condition of people good; wheat 19, barley 27, Indian-corn 30, and coarse rice 15 seers.
<i>General Remarks.</i> Rain has fallen slightly in all districts, but in Meerut and Bareilly very heavily, and the streams in those districts have flooded; more rain is still wanted over the greater part of the provinces, especially in the Lower Doab; prospects generally improved; prices falling slightly; fever in some districts, but general health is good; cattle-disease increasing in Gorakhpur.		
Punjab— (Sept. 21st)—		
Delhi ...	7·7	Agricultural prospects very much improved.
Hissar ...	1·3	Rain has been general throughout the division; prospects better and prices falling.
Umballa ...	2·8	Autumn crop much improved.
Jullundur ...	·9	Crops improved; prices falling.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on unirrigated land are suffering; prices are steady.
Ferozepore ...	·3	<i>Kharif</i> crops on unirrigated land have suffered from scant rainfall; prices remain steady.
Siālkot ...	·4	Harvest prospects good; ground being prepared for winter crops; prices stationary.
Rāwalpindi ...	2·0	Crops promising; price of wheat slightly lower this week.
Peshāwar ...	·4	Harvest prospects improved, and prices are falling.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects favourable; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops promising; prices steady.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects much improved, especially in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar divisions, by the rainfall of the past week.		
Central Provinces—		
Nāgpur (Sept. 22nd)	4·68	Clear and fine; prospects continue favourable; land being prepared for winter crops; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·64	Weather clear; prospects of rain and cotton crops good; wheat 19 and rice 14 seers; small-pox abated; fever continues.
Saugor ...	1·57	Weather bright; cotton and other crops flourishing; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; wheat 22, rice 11, and <i>juar</i> 30 seers.
Seoni ...	2·17	Weather clear since 19th; wheat 18 and rice 16 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>continued.</i>		
Hoshangabad ...	2·3	All crops, except rice, doing well; wheat 10½, rice 9½, and <i>jowar</i> 26 seers; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur (Sept. 18th)	2·84	Cloudy; prospects good, except in Drug tahsil, where rain has been unequal; land being prepared for spring crops; rice 28 and wheat 26 seers; cattle-disease abating; prices falling.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	·46	Clear, with occasional showers; rice doing well; cotton promising in some parts and other crops favourable; rice 28 seers; cholera and cattle-disease prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain general and heavy in Nagpur and Nerbudda divisions; prospects of crops continue favourable; <i>rabi</i> ploughing and sowing in some districts progressing; prices lower; cholera only in Sambalpur; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevalent in some districts.
British Burma— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Akyab ...	.....	Public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; crops in good condition.
Rangoon ...	1·18	Total rainfall 81·38; public health good.
Bassein ...	5·03	Total rainfall 89·05; some small-pox, otherwise general health good; cattle-disease in northern townships; crop prospects favourable; weather favourable.
Prome ...	2·11	Total rainfall 43·52; public health generally good; some cases of sporadic cholera; river very low for this season of year.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·84	Total rainfall 172·07; public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; prospects of crops good.
Toungoo ...	1·84	Total rainfall 72·87; public health good; some crops destroyed by floods; hill cultivation somewhat poor in parts.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally good; favourable reports of the condition of crops; weather seasonable.
Assam— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Gauhati ...	27	Rain much needed; transplanting operations nearly finished; public health fair.
Sylhet ...	·25	Prospects good, but river extraordinarily low.
Cachar ...	1·05	Weather unchanged; state of crops reported favourable; transplanting of <i>sail</i> crop in progress; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·17	Seasonable weather; general prospects of rice crop good; ploughing for pulse.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Bangalore ...	1·22	} Crops in good condition, but in need of more rain in parts; prospects favourable; coffee crops in Coorg small; public health good; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	·21	
Mercara ...	3·17	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Amrāoti ...	2·0	Crops now doing well; preparations for <i>rabi</i> crops in active progress; wheat 13 and <i>jowar</i> 16 seers.
Akola ...	2·86	All crops have greatly improved; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	1·45	Total rainfall since 1st January 1969; tanks filling; standing crops improved; <i>abi</i> sowings nearly completed; prices—rice 10, <i>jowari</i> 16, and <i>turce</i> 14 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Indore ...	4·12	Weather clear; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·81	Weather seasonable; cholera continuing slightly; prospects improving; rain wanted.
Sutna ...	·66	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	3·23	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	4·86	Crops and health good.
Goona ...	1·84	Prospects favourable; health fair.
Bhopal ...	3·75	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Agar ...	11·34	Condition of <i>mukka</i> and other crops satisfactory; public health good.
Nowgong ...	4·61	Health fair; agricultural prospects improving.
Mānpur ...	5·9	Prospects favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week proceeding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 22nd)	·5	Quite clear; no signs of rain; cool.
Sirohi (" 19th)	·35	Tanks and wells full, as usual; malarious fever less; prospects quit favourable; heavy dew.
Marwar (" 17th)	1·19	Ten months' water in tanks; wells full; health good; prospects most favourable; alarm of drought almost subsided; prices falling.
Meywar (" ")	1·39	Tanks and wells full; health fairly good; fever still, less prevalent prospects good.
Bhurtpore ...	1·98	Prices steady; health good.
Ulwur (Sept. 21st)	2·32 (average)	Rain general and beneficial; health improving.
Harowtee (" 18th)	·58 in Deoli; 2·9 in Tonk; and 1·5 in Shahpura.	Prospects improved; prices stationary; health excellent.
Jhallawar (" 16th)	6·52	Tanks full; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 22nd)	1·23	Prospects immensely improved; <i>kharif</i> crops saved in most places though stunted; health good.
Jeypore (" ")	·18	Prospects much improved; more rain wanted.
Nepal—		
(Sept. 14th)—		
Katmandú ...	·44	The rains seem to be gradually coming to an end.

Erratum.— On page 1456 of the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* of the 18th instant, in the remark column opposite Amherst, for "Total rainfall 116'18," read "160'18."

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Field Operations.

Kabul.

No. 551.

Simla, the 27th September 1880.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following correspondence and despatches concerning the action of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, shall be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8453-K., ^{Field Operations} ~~Kabul~~), dated Simla, the 27th September, 1880).

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5351-K.,—"Kabul,"—dated the 25th September 1880, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier-General Burrows' and Brigadier-General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. The Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the meagre and unsatisfactory character of the accounts furnished, which, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the date of the occurrence to which they refer, still leave the Government of India in ignorance as to the true facts of the case and the exact circumstances to which the reverse sustained by Her Majesty's arms is to be attributed.

3. The Governor General in Council, however, understands that a full report of the situation, drawn up by Lieutenant-General Sir Fred. Roberts, after his arrival at Kandahar, is now on its way to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and as doubtless this will throw much light on what these despatches leave in obscurity, the Government of India will await the arrival of the report before deciding on any further course of action in connection with the operations of the 27th July, 1880.

4. It is not, however, necessary to wait for further information to enable the Governor General in Council to express his hearty concurrence in the high tribute paid by the Commander-in-Chief to the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of the E-B Battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

Notwithstanding its loss of guns, and that the result of the day was disastrous, the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, may look back on the

the Governor General in Council is aware that on this report the cantonments were precipitately abandoned, and refuge taken in the citadel.

Ayub did not, however, fully invest Kandahar until the 6th August.

10. To return to the events of the 27th. It is worthy of remark that General Burrows makes no mention of efforts on the part of officers to steady their men, nor are the commanding officers or others of the corps engaged mentioned with approval. But the casualty rolls, taken in connection with the undoubted heavy losses of the enemy, are a sufficient proof of the gallantry and devotion of those who fell.

11. Of the survivors, the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of Government the officers named by Brigadier-Generals Burrows and Nuttall, viz. :—

Captain J. R. Slade, R.H.A.
Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E.
Major G. C. Hogg, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse.

12. The casualty rolls have already been submitted to Government with my No. 5327-A. of the 24th instant.

Returns of ordnance and of arms and accoutrements lost are enclosed; also a return of ammunition expended.

Telegrams referred to in the Adjutant General's letter forwarding the Maiwand Despatches, paragraph 4.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 17th July 1880).

Kandahar, 17th July.—General Burrows reports that he has moved his force back from Helmand to Khushk-i-Nakhud, there to await events or orders. This move was necessitated by there being no supplies for the troops, nor grain for horses. The little there was on right bank was carried off or destroyed by mutineers. This point is of most strategic importance, having several roads converging on it. As the river Helmand is fordable, Ayub could cross anywhere. I am of opinion that General Burrows has acted judiciously in the matter.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4978, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Chief wishes to know what General Burrows' views and intentions now are. Please tell him to report daily everything that goes on for the information of Viceroy. Yours of sixteenth, giving information from General Burrows about pursuit and dispersion of Wali's mutinous troops and recovery of guns, very satisfactory.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4995, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Yours 17th. Chief considers General Burrows acted judiciously in retiring on Khushk-i-Nakhud under the circumstances.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4997, dated 18th July 1880).

Simla, 18th July.—Do you consider Khushk-i-Nakhud the most favorable position for covering Kandahar, and striking a blow at Ayub, should he cross the Helmand? Favor the Commander-in-Chief with a full expression of your views, both as regards the city and Ayub's probable movements. Reply in cipher. Also give dates on which you calculate that the different units of the reinforcements can reach Kandahar.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Advanced guard of Ayub Khan appears to have reached Girishk. Nothing certain known about Ayub himself to-day.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 384-K., dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Your telegram 18th. Taking into consideration that the Helmand is now fordable everywhere, it presents no obstacle to the advance of Ayub at any point he chooses to cross it. Khushk-i-Nakhud is an important position covering roads leading from the Helmand to Kandahar. Whilst remaining on the Helmand, forage grain could hardly be obtained, whereas they are plentiful at Khushk-i-Nakhud; between the latter place and Girishk there is a desert 25 miles broad. General Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud is within fair supportable distance from Kandahar. The presence of a force there has the effect of keeping the people quiet. At present I am unable to obtain any definite intelligence of Ayub's movements; an impression is abroad that he will not meet our troops in the open, but that

if he crosses the river at all, he will do so to the north of Girishk, and perhaps make for Ghazni, for political reasons. As regards Kandahar great uneasiness prevails in the city; large numbers of the families are leaving daily, fearing the approach of Ayub. There are of course a number of disaffected men in and about Kandahar ready for a disturbance if they get a chance. I keep the city constantly patrolled, and have placed three 40-pounders of 5-11th in the citadel, which has had the effect of quieting the minds of those peaceably disposed.

Units of reinforcements will probably arrive here—

Detachment 4th Native Infantry on 24th.

Detachments 28th Native Infantry on 25th, 26th and 27th.

Last detachment 4th Native Infantry on 28th.

9th and 24th Native Infantry are now in Bolan, and will be in position probably 24th and 30th July; 11th Foot come up Bolan in cart carriage, beginning by companies on 20th and doing double stages to Dozan. One wing will be concentrated at Quetta on 1st August, leave Quetta 3rd, and reach Kandahar about 15th; two more companies will leave three days later, and last two form escorts to F-2nd Royal Artillery. Information about Madras Cavalry not yet received from General Phayre. Will wire this to-morrow.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 21st July 1880.

Kandahar, 21st July.—Precedence.—Information from General Burrows, dated 19th. He has shifted his camp to a very eligible spot, three miles nearer Girishk. He reports 2,100 Ayub's cavalry have arrived at Girishk, he himself being at Mahmodabad, 17 miles in rear, with his infantry and guns. It is reported that he intends to move either to the north of Girishk or the south by the Argasan Valley, but this is merely surmise. He has utilised the guns taken from the Wali by manning them from men of E-B and 66th Regiment. I am sending out to-night by forced marches twelve of the Wali's artillery horses and harness, &c., to complete this battery, as far as practicable, under an escort of fifty sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, whom I have directed to remain, as a temporary arrangement, with General Burrows, as he wished his cavalry increased.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—General Burrows under date 20th writes:—Situation remains unchanged; travellers who have passed Ayub's camp say things are not going on smoothly there, and that in all probability there will be a split before they reach the Helmand. General Burrows ready for them. Troops healthy and in excellent spirits.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5109, dated 21st July 1880).

Simla, 21st July.—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed.

You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—News just received from Colonel St. John and General Burrows that Ayub with his regulars reached the Helmand 20th. He has sent back his carriage for baggage left a day's march in rear. Tribal sowars and some Ghazis have joined him. His intention stated to be to move *via* Sungboor and Mir Karez and attack General Burrows. At Sungboor there are 200 Ghazis with two standards. Spy states Luniab with cavalry had moved down river intending to skirt desert and attack.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 22nd July 1880).

Kandahar, 22nd July.—Letter from General Burrows, dated evening of 21st; no further news.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5181, dated 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd July.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub, if you consider you are strong enough to do so.

Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—
(No. 413-K., dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Your cipher telegram. I am almost entirely dependent for intelligence on the Political Department. I have spies out, and obtained some information from sources in the town.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report received from General Burrows, dated 22nd. No further news regarding Ayub. Our force at Khushk-i-Nakhud well entrenched and defended against any night attack. Supplies plentiful, except wood, which is very scarce. A detachment 4th Native Infantry, escorting ammunition, arrives here to-morrow, and 200 rifles 28th Native Infantry the day after.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 23rd July 1880.

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report just received from Colonel St. John. Spies state Ayub has crossed Helmand at Haidarabad. Party of his cavalry came yesterday to Sungboor and returned again. Small party of Ghazis collected there; stated they expected 5,000 horsemen to arrive to-day and main body to-morrow. Few supplies at Sungboor, so Ayub cannot halt there more than one day. Report raises number of men who have joined Ayub to 4,000.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to the Adjutant General in India, dated 24th July 1880, and received on the same date.

On morning of 23rd our cavalry patrol proceeding in the direction of Sungboor came upon the enemy's advanced parties. Lieutenant Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse, who was in command, sent in word to camp, and, dismounting some of his men, checked the enemy, who retired out of range. Brigadier General Nuttall, with 180 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry, and two guns E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, now came up, and a reconnaissance reported six hundred sowars marching parallel with a body of infantry, three miles beyond our advanced post. General Nuttall advanced with 160 sabres and two guns for about three miles, the enemy retiring. When he got within 1800 yards of the cavalry our men opened on them, and they bolted faster than ever, making for cover. General Nuttall pursued until he was six miles from camp, when he gave up the chase. Some horses of the enemy were killed, and men carried off wounded. No infantry were seen.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—
(No. 422-K., dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—General Burrows reports that in the event of enemy moving up north, he purposes sending back superfluous baggage and sick to Kandahar, and moving up Kakrez Valley, opening up fresh line of communication.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—Information received this evening that Ayub's cavalry fell back last night to Helmand. Report received to the effect that one hundred and fifty cavalry crossed into the Argandab three days ago; believed to have been sent to take back Surteep's family hidden in village there. Efforts appear to be made by Hubbechoolla Khnn, Barakzai, to raise people in Kakrez, without much success. There is much excitement throughout the country.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—
(No. 430-K., dated 26th July 1880).

Kandahar, 26th July.—Your telegram, 21st July. General Burrows states that should the enemy advance direct on Maiwand or on Khushk-i-Nakhud, he is prepared to attack him; should he attempt to reach Maiwand *via* Melmund, he would intercept him by Garmao Valley; should Ayub's force try to avoid him by taking road to Nish, *via* Melmund and Ghorak, he proposes to move by Maiwand into Kakrez. To do this he will reduce his baggage and send back some sick reported unfit, and I will assist him in every way to lighten his column and make it more moveable.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 27th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows, under date evening 25th, reports situation unchanged. Two Sind horsemen shot when patrolling near Sungboor. At Kandahar I hear on best authority that Habeeboolla has been to Kakrez and has tried to raise the people without

success. He was at Soznea on Sunday and then proposed crossing into the Argandab. The second detachment, 11th Foot, left Sibi last night. Five men of first detachment, struck down by sunstroke at Nari, are all doing well. Head Quarters 9th and two mountain guns left Quetta for Gulistan this morning.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 28th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows' force completely defeated; we take refuge in citadel; thirty sowars have escaped.

From LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(dated Kandahar, 6th September 1880).

In forwarding the accompanying despatches from Generals Burrows and Nuttall, relative to the action of Maiwand, I have the honor to submit the following observations for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. On the 27th June the Political Resident reported to me that Ayub Khan had left Herat with infantry, cavalry and 30 guns. He at the same time strongly urged that active support should be given to the Wali of Kandahar, then at Girishk. After considering the matter, I decided on recommending that a brigade of infantry, a cavalry regiment and a battery of horse artillery should be sent to the Helmand.

To strengthen the garrison to be left here, the 4th Native Infantry were ordered to be concentrated at Quetta, and a wing of the 2nd Beluchis to march from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar, with the concurrence of the Political Resident.

3. On the 1st July, the orders of Government were received through the Quarter Master General, sanctioning an advance on Girishk, but that the Helmand was on no account to be crossed. The Kelat-i-Ghilzai garrison and line of communications were not to be weakened, and troops from the reserve were to be pushed forward at once, as the Commander-in-Chief considered the force proposed to be left at Kandahar weak in all arms.

4. On the 2nd July, I received intelligence that Government intended Kandahar being reinforced by the 15th Foot, a battery of artillery, one Native cavalry and two Native infantry regiments.

5. I was fully aware that immense difficulties would present themselves in pushing forward these corps, and that it would take some time before they could reach me; but as Ayub's advance would, I considered, have a disturbing effect on Kandahar and the country, I thought it advisable that the force approved of by Government should move to Girishk in accordance with their orders.

6. Accordingly, it marched on the 3rd July, and I was then left at Kandahar with the following garrison:—Squadron of Poona Horse, details of 3rd Light Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, four guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery, 5-11th Royal Artillery (Heavy Battery), 7th Fusiliers, and a wing of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry,—*vide* return attached. This of course was a very weak garrison; but the 4th Native Infantry, followed by the 28th Native Infantry, were moving up along the line, and I trusted to this becoming known, as also that other troops were coming, to prevent anything disturbing the ordinary state of affairs here.

7. On the 13th July the Head Quarters of the 4th Native Infantry arrived here, and between that date and the 28th July, the remainder of the regiment and the 28th Regiment Native Infantry joined at Kandahar.

8. It will thus be seen that I had no means of strengthening General Burrows except by sending him some details of the 1st Regiment N. I. and 30th N. I., left behind or joined at Kandahar from escort or other duties, and by 50 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse under Lieutenant Monteith, who took out horses, &c., to equip the smooth-bore battery which had been rescued from the Wali's troops. On the 23rd July, however, by which time the 4th N. I. were nearly complete, and some of the 28th had arrived, I arranged to send 230 rank and file of the former regiment with a convoy of commissariat stores, and that some 130 of these should remain with General Burrows, the others returning as escort to a convoy of his sick.

9. Before this could be carried out, General Burrows had moved from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and the battle of Maiwand was fought.

10. I had, however, in the meantime, kept General Burrows fully informed of the instructions received from the Commander-in-Chief, notably, the Quarter Master General's telegram dated 15th July, to the effect that he must act according to his own judgment, and also the one dated 21st July, saying that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked.

11. Acting on this judgment, and on information which turned out to be inaccurate, he advanced from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand, and there found himself in contact with overwhelming numbers.

12. General Burrows' report attached enters into the details of the action.

13. The further details regarding the movements of General Burrows' force and intelligence will be submitted in a separate report to the Quarter Master General.

	EFFECTIVE.			SICK.			Total	Followers.	Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Elephants.	
	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.							
	Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers.	Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.							
Head Quarters Staff	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	12	...	...	...
1st Brigade Staff	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
2nd Brigade Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	...	...	...
R. E. Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	...	...	...
R. A. Staff	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
Medical Staff	6	10	...	2	1	...	19	90	6	1	5	...	
Political Department	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical Department	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat Department	8	11	...	...	...	...	19	1,887	19	2	84	...	
Ordnance Department	1	6	31	...	1	...	42	22	...	...	...	...
Transport Department	5	3	38	...	...	...	46	450	21	...	105	...	
E-B, R. H. A.	...	10	1	...	9	...	21	38	12	...	3	...	
C-2nd, R. A.	5	109	10	...	25	...	151	224	90	...	20	...	
5-11th, R. A.	3	87	...	...	3	...	93	283	11	...	374	...	
Poona Horse	5	...	190	...	...	17	212	231	209	...	...	...
3rd Sind Horse	1	...	178	...	...	...	179	212	232	...	...	...
3rd Light Cavalry	1	...	83	...	...	26	110	111	113	...	...	...
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners	...	3	30	...	1	5	39	12	...	...	...	...
2-7th Foot*	18	588	...	6	73	...	645	264	10	...	16	...	
66th Foot†	...	...	...	1	90	...	91	3	...	...	...	...
1st Regiment N. I.	...	...	91	...	...	16	107	1	...	...	...	...
4th ditto N. I.	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
19th ditto N. I.†	6	...	524	...	...	51	581	138	6	...	6	...	
29th ditto N. I.	...	...	2	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...
30th ditto N. I.	...	...	28	...	...	12	40	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	71	827	1,272	11	203	139	2,463	4,016	753	3	613	...	

* Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.
† 66th Regiment. Includes clerks and a few men employed departmentally.
‡ 19th Regiment N. I. Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.

(Sd.) F. J. S. ADAM, Major,
Asst. Quarter Master General,
Kandahar Force.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. R. S. BURROWS, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force,—(dated Kandahar, 30th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that, on the 26th ultimo, whilst encamped at Khushk-i-Nakhud, I received information that 2000 of the enemy's cavalry and a large number of ghazis had arrived at Garmag and Maiwand, and that it was Ayub Khan's intention to follow with the main body of his army immediately.

2. A sketch is attached to this report, showing the positions of Maiwand and Khushk-i-Nakhud, from which it will be seen that to carry into effect the instructions I had received,* viz., to prevent Ayub Khan from passing on to Ghazni, it was incumbent on me to intercept him either at Maiwand or Khushk-i-Nakhud.

3. Hitherto I had found it impossible to obtain any reliable information regarding Ayub Khan's intended movements, for, although when the expedition set out, it was understood that we were to operate in a friendly country, and in concert with a loyal army, the actual circumstances were the reverse of this. The Wali's army had gone over to the enemy; the Wali himself was a refugee in my camp. Whatever little political influence there may previously have been in the country was at an end, and every man's hand was against us.

4. In the absence of intelligence beyond such as my cavalry patrols brought in, and from which I knew that the enemy's advanced post was at Sunghoor, twelve miles in my front, on the Khushk-i-Nakhud road, I considered it advisable to await events in the position I had taken up at the latter place.

5. On learning, however, that the enemy was making for Maiwand, I determined to move on that place at once.

6. The force, strength as per margin, marched at 6-30 A. M. on the 27th July, encumbered by an enormous quantity of ordnance and commissariat stores and baggage. This was unavoidable, as the hostile state of the country rendered it impossible to leave anything behind in safety, and I could not divide my already too weak force.

E-B Royal Horse Artillery—

Officers	...	...	5
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	141		
Horses	...	...	191
Six 9-pr. M. L. R. guns	...	...
Smooth-bore Battery of—			
6-prs. taken from the Wali's mutinous army, and manned by 1 officer and 42 men, 66th Foot.			

66th Foot—

Officers	...	...	19
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	497		

3rd Light Cavalry—

Officers	...	...	6
Native Officers	...	...	13
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	297		
Horses	...	...	306

6rd Sind Horse—

Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	8
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	247		
Horses	...	...	252

Sappers and Miners—

Officer	...	...	1
European Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	2
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	41		
Native Officer	...	...	1

1st Native Infantry (Grenadiers) —

Officers	...	...	7
Native Officers	...	...	15
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	626		

30th N. I. (Jacob's Rifles)—

Officers	...	...	8
Native Officers	...	...	14
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	603		

Of these numbers, 34 Europeans and 50 Natives were in hospital.

battery in our centre. The remaining two 9-pounders were also brought up from the rear-guard.

11. In about half an hour the enemy began to reply from their right, gradually extending along their front, and concentrating the fire of thirty guns on our position.

12. The infantry were ordered to lie down, and the wing of Jacob's Rifles, which had been in reserve, was brought up on the flanks, which were threatened on the right by ghazis, and on the left by the enemy's regular cavalry.

13. In this position we remained for nearly three hours, our artillery making excellent practice, the cavalry holding the enemy's cavalry in check, and the infantry keeping up a steady fire on the ghazis on our right.

14. A large body of the enemy's regular infantry were on our left front, and about the middle of the day they advanced in line, but well-delivered volleys checked them, and they did not come on again.

15. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the fire of the enemy's guns slackened, and swarms of ghazis advanced rapidly towards our centre.

7. After proceeding about eight miles, large masses of troops were discovered, about four miles distant, moving in a diagonal direction across our right front, and it was evident that a collision with Ayub Khan's army must take place before we reached our destination.

8. Advancing on a village which lay about a mile in my front, I placed my baggage there, and on the higher ground beyond I deployed my infantry into line with guns in the centre, and the cavalry on the left, covering the movement with two horse artillery guns and a troop of cavalry.

9. It was difficult, on account of the haze and dust, to estimate the number of the enemy, but judging by the extent of country covered, I believe I am within the mark when I set down his strength at 25,000 men.

10. At 11-45 A. M. the fight commenced by the advanced guns under Lieutenant H. Machine coming into action on our left, followed shortly by two horse artillery guns and the smooth-bore

16. Up to this time the casualties amongst the infantry had not been heavy, and as the men were firing steadily and the guns were sweeping the ground with case-shot, I felt confident as to the result.

17. But our fire failed to check the ghazis; they came on in overwhelming numbers, and making good their rush, they seized the two most advanced horse artillery guns.

18. With the exception of two companies of Jacob's Rifles, which had caused me great anxiety by their unsteadiness early in the day, the conduct of the troops had been splendid up to this point; but now at the critical moment, when a firm resistance might have achieved a victory, the infantry gave way, and commencing from the left, rolled up like a wave to the right. After vainly endeavouring to rally them, I went for the cavalry. (I was obliged to go myself, having no staff officer left.)

19. The 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse were retiring slowly on our left, and I called upon them to charge across the front and so give the infantry an opportunity of reforming; but the terrible artillery fire to which they had been exposed, and from which they had suffered so severely, had so shaken them that General Nuttall was unable to give effect to my order.

20. All was now over, and I returned to the infantry to do what might be done to save them from complete annihilation.

21. After retreating across the *nullah*, and through the gardens near the village, a small walled enclosure was reached, and in this about 150 men of different corps, with several officers, made a stand and checked the enemy for a time; but seeing that we were rapidly being out-flanked, and that our line of retreat would presently be cut off, I gave the order to retire.

22. A wide open plain lay before us, and with discipline utterly gone and the men all scattered, the prospect was discouraging; but we succeeded in making our way without much loss for a distance of three miles, when we joined the guns and cavalry in rear of the baggage, which was by this time stretching for miles over the country towards Kandahar.

23. Small parties of the enemy continued to hover in our rear, but no vigorous pursuit was made.

24. After daylight we were fired on from every village we passed, until we reached Kokeran, when we met a small force under General Brooke, which cleared the way for us into Kandahar.

25. Of the four Horse Artillery 9-pounder guns and six smooth-bore guns with which we left the field, the whole of the former and one of the latter were brought safely into Kandahar; the five other smooth-bore guns had, one by one, to be abandoned during the retreat, the horses being unable to bring them on.

26. Of the conduct of the troops, generally, I have already spoken, but I wish to bring the artillery to special notice; their behaviour was admirable; exposed to a heavy fire they served their guns coolly and steadily as on parade, and when the guns were rushed, they fought the Ghazis with hand-spikes, sponge-rods, &c.

27. In explanation of the unfortunate loss of the two horse artillery guns, the officer commanding the battery has reported that Lieutenant MacLaine, who was in charge of them, waited to fire another round of case after the order to limber up and retire had been given, and the delay was fatal.

28. The detachment of the 66th Regiment, under Lieutenant G. Dela M. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, also behaved extremely well.

29. On Major Blackwood being wounded during the action, Captain J. R. Slade, H. R. A., took command of E.-B., R. H. A.

30. I beg to bring the conduct of this officer to very special notice. Captain Slade was not only conspicuous for his gallantry during the day, but throughout the long and trying retreat of forty miles, he worked with unflinching energy, encouraging his men and tending the wounded officers and men who crowded his guns.

31. I was indebted to Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., for valuable assistance during the retreat.

32. The casualty returns have already been forwarded to you.

Memo. from MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to Brigadier-General G. R. S. BURROWS, Commanding the Girishk Column,—(No. 473-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

The following telegram, received from the Quarter Master General in India, is forwarded to Brigadier-General Burrows, Commanding the Girishk Column, for information and guidance. It is requested that a copy may be furnished to the Political Resident, Southern Afghanistan.

From Quarter-Master General, Simla, to General PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub if you consider you are strong enough to do so. Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

From MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. S. R. BURROWS, Commanding the Girikh Column,—(No. 470-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, to forward you a copy of a cipher telegram received last night from the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 21st July 1880).

“*Simla, 21st July.*—You have not answered Chief’s question relative to suitability of Burrows’ position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer’s views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub’s movements? The Argandab road should also be observed. You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub’s and Burrows’ moves are received by Foreign long before yours.”

2. General Primrose desires you will at once report what plans you have resolved on in the event of Ayub’s main body crossing the Helmand at Girikh, and what you would propose in the event of his moving north and covering himself in your direction with cavalry. He would also much like to know if you are solely dependant for information on what is supplied you by the Political Resident, and if any steps have been taken by you to send out spies in the direction of Girikh, Maiwand and south towards Killa-i-Biet and the desert.

3. General Primrose desires me also to thank you for the letter received last night relative to an attack which it was reported would be made on the camp by Ayub’s cavalry, but as this may not have taken place, he would be obliged by your furnishing, as soon as possible, the information called for by the Commander-in-Chief.

From BRIGADIER GENERAL T. NUTTALL, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, to the Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, Kandahar Field Force,—(dated Kandahar, 3rd August 1880).

I have the honor to report the operations of the Cavalry Brigade under my command in the action fought in the vicinity of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

2. On the morning of that day, agreeably to orders, by 5-30 the camp was struck, baggage packed, and the brigade, strength as per margin, mounted at 6 o’clock and marched from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand about 6-30.

E.-B., R. H. A., 6 guns.
3rd Light Cavalry, 260 sabres.
3rd Sind Horse, 200 sabres.

My dispositions were as follows. The advanced

guard was composed of a troop under the command of Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry; in rear of the advanced guard, at about half a mile interval, followed the remainder of the 3rd Light Cavalry, with four guns of E.-B., R. H. A.; the rear guard was brought up by Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., which consisted of 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, which regiment also provided parties of a troop to the left flank under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, with another party of 50 sabres, under Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith, to the right, to protect the baggage, which marched on this flank.

3. About 10 A.M., the enemy’s cavalry were seen on our left front at some distance, crossing our front, and moving in the Maiwand direction, and on the nearer approach of our columns, the greater portion of them inclined in a northerly direction towards the Gúrmao Valley, their advanced parties standing fast to watch our movements.

A village stood on our left front, and Lieutenant Geoghegan, with two guns, E.-B., under Major Blackwood, were directed to clear it if occupied.

It being found unoccupied, Lieutenant Geoghegan was directed to stand fast in front of the village, and there await the arrival of the baggage, which was ordered to be collected there. In the meantime the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., under Major Blackwood, moved on to the edge of a rather difficult broad *nullah* that ran in front of the village. It was at this place that both Major Blackwood and myself halted to reconnoitre the enemy’s position, when we noticed that Lieutenant MacLaine, who had been left with the other two guns, had crossed the *nullah* some little way to our left, and, having been joined by Lieutenant Monteith with a troop of the 3rd Sind Horse, was advancing rapidly towards the enemy.

Mounted orderlies were despatched to recall him, but before they reached he had halted and had come into action. On noting Lieutenant MacLaine’s unauthorized movement, I at once, with Major Blackwood’s two guns, crossed the *nullah*, and with the remainder of the 3rd Cavalry moved rapidly to the front. In the meantime, orders were sent to bring up the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., then detached with the rear guard. After advancing some little distance, the enemy’s position and forces were distinctly seen drawn up towards Gúrmao, covering some miles. Their cavalry, infantry, and the *ghazis* appeared in countless numbers, and Major Blackwood at once brought his guns into action. As I considered Lieutenant MacLaine’s guns were still rather isolated, I sent orders for him to move down and take up another position nearer the main body.

The guns now advanced two or three times, when they halted and awaited the advance of the Infantry Brigade and the battery of smooth-bore guns. It was observed that large bodies of foot-men and mounted men were making towards us from the Maiwand direction,

and on the guns opening on them, large numbers of foot-men streamed away along our right flank. The position now of the Cavalry Brigade was as follows:—two guns, R. II. A., on the right, supported by 130 sabres of the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Major A. P. Currie, who, with Captain M. Mayne, also watched the right flank, and two guns E.-B., R. II. A., under Lieutenant MacLaine, on extreme left, supported by a troop, 3rd Sind Horse; and in rear, echeloned outside the guns, but with left thrown back, was a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant J. H. E. Reid, formed thus to watch a large body of the enemy's cavalry, who had formed with the evident intention of turning our left flank.

A number of cavalry, regular and irregular, now were seen moving along on our left flank towards the baggage and the rear, with which were Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., and Lieutenant Geoghegan, the former with 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, and the latter with 50 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry. Their cavalry had now completely enveloped our flank, and were threatening the rear. Fifty sabres of the Sind Horse, under Lieutenant Smith, who had originally been detached as right flanking party, joined and were soon placed to watch the left flank.

Our guns opened fire about 10-50, and for half an hour no reply was made by the artillery of the enemy. However, about 11-15, the enemy replied and opened from their batteries with a well-directed fire. It will be observed that the necessities of the situation precluded my forming any reserve cavalry which could be kept out of range of the artillery, the whole available force amounting to 460 sabres, and these were fully occupied as above detailed. The configuration of the ground about was a level plain, which rendered it quite impossible to get any cover either for the guns and cavalry, which were exposed thus for three hours to a raking, well-directed and concentrated fire from five batteries.

4. Firing in the direction of the rear now told that our rear was engaged. The action had proceeded some little time, when more masses of cavalry appeared on our left flank, and to meet this movement, I placed all the cavalry that could be spared on the left flank. As the enemy, however, did not appear anxious to close with us, at my request General Burrows sent two smooth-bore guns, under Captain Slade, to this flank, who opened a well-directed fire on the masses assembled. After this the two guns under Captain Slade were moved to their former position in the front. Several demonstrations were now made from this flank by my cavalry against the enemy's cavalry, who kept firing at long ranges at us, but they only retired firing. Our men were, however, ordered every now and then to fire dismounted.

It was about this time (12-30) that the enemy succeeded in establishing a battery towards our right flank. During all this time, and till about 2 o'clock, our cavalry were losing heavily in horses and men, although I did all I could, by changing position and moving them, opening out, &c., to lessen the effect of the artillery fire.

5. Nothing could have been steadier or finer than the conduct of all ranks of the cavalry during the very severe and trying artillery cannonade to which they were exposed for about three hours, playing a passive part as escorts to the guns, and protecting the flanks from the enemy's cavalry, which literally swarmed round our left flank.

The guns of the E.-B., R. II. A., under their officers, and those of the smooth-bore battery under Captain Slade, were most admirably and steadily served, and nothing could equal, and certainly never excel, the gallant, cool and collected bearing of officers and men during the action.

6. At about 2-20 o'clock, it was evident that the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers had begun to tell with effect, for not only had the enemy swarmed round us on the left flank, and the artillery were plying us with a well-directed and destructive fire, not only from the front but from a flank, but the *ghazis*, who had led the van of the enemy's attack from the first, were advancing in overwhelming numbers in spite of our artillery and infantry fire, and were supported by a long line of infantry a short distance behind, and threatened to outflank the infantry. Captain Slade had withdrawn some of the guns and had moved to the rear.*

* To bring up more ammunition.

G. B. About 2-30, I now perceived the infantry were in a confused state, falling back, and as their fire was slackening, I ordered the cavalry to form line, and by a charge stem the rush of *ghazis* on the infantry; but I bitterly regret to have to record that, although I was most ably seconded by the officers, only portions of the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse formed up, and we charged, but the men bearing away to the right and rear, the charge was not delivered home, and was of but little effect.

All subsequent attempts made at this time by myself and the officers to induce the men to rally and face the enemy failed.

The men seemed totally demoralized by the combined effects of the very heavy artillery fire which had, during the action, killed and wounded 149 of the horses, and about 14 per cent. of the men engaged in the front, the retreating Infantry and the swarms of *ghazis* that*

There was now nothing left but to fall back on the rear-guard, which had advanced a short way towards us, but it was not till we reached the four guns, Royal Horse Artillery, brought out of action by Captain Slade, that the men, through the exertions of the officers, staff and myself, were formed up facing the enemy. Here I halted, but could see no sign of any formed body of infantry retiring; but a long stream of scattered infantry could be seen stretching

* Sic in original.

away for about two miles on our right as we stood facing the enemy. I, however, sent my orderly officer, Lieutenant Monteith, to see if he could rally any stragglers, or see any officers, but after some little time, he returned with the report that the men he had met were quite dis-

organized and out of hand, and were making to the rear.

In the meantime, it was reported that General Burrows was amongst the slain.

I was determined, if possible, to save the guns, &c.

7. The enemy's guns had now got the range again, and commenced playing on us. I saw no cavalry between myself and the column of baggage. There may have been a few irregular horsemen.

number of cavalry were to be seen on our left flank, about a mile off, making evidently for our rear.

8. After proceeding some distance the enemy's guns ceased playing on us, and I then threw out a troop of the Sind Horse to cover the retreat, which was well and ably conducted by Lieutenant Monteith.

9. After proceeding some little way, information was brought that the rear-guard was hard pressed; and leaving a troop with the guns, I returned with the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse to reinforce Lieutenant Monteith, but found all was going on well. After we had placed some tired-out and wounded men on camels and horses, we retired, agreeably to instructions, on Ata Karez, which was the nearest place where water was obtainable on the road.

10. I joined General Burrows with the rear-guard about 2 o'clock in the morning at Hauz-i-Madat upwards of an hour when Brigadier-General Nuttall joined me.

Light Cavalry as a rear-guard, which was well commanded by Lieutenant Geoghegan. After daylight we had to fight our way to Kokeran, where a small brigade under General Brooke, which had been sent to our aid, met us.

11. It is now my painful duty to record the death of the officers of the Cavalry Brigade who lost their lives during the action. Major Blackwood, Commanding E-B, R. H. A., was wounded early in the action, returned to his duty after his wound had been dressed, and resumed command of the battery till he was again wounded and subsequently killed. Lieutenant Osborne remained with his guns to the last moment, and was then cut down.

Lieutenant MacLaine was slightly wounded during the action and lost his life subsequently during the retreat. In the 3rd Cavalry, I regret to record the death of Lieutenant W. C. Owen, who was killed when charging the enemy.

12. I have now the great satisfaction of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers who did special good services on this day:—

Captain J. R. Slade, who commanded the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, whilst Major Blackwood was having his wounds dressed.

Major G. C. Hogg, my Brigade Major, and Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, my Orderly Officer, rendered me most effective and efficient service.

The list of killed and wounded in my Brigade has been submitted direct to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force.

P. S.—I had one orderly, 3rd Cavalry, shot dead, and another orderly, Sind Horse, had his horse shot down during the action.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

3rd Light Cavalry—

		Killed.		Wounded.	
European Officers	...	1		2	= 3
Rank and File	...	26		18	= 44
Horses	...	58		42	= 100

3rd Sind Horse—

European Officers	...	0			
Rank and File	...	14		5	= 19
Horses	...	40		9	= 49

(Sd.) T. NUTTALL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Return of Ammunition expended at the battle of Maiwand, and subsequent retreat on Kandahar on 27th and 28th July 1880.

Corps.	Number of men engaged.	Number of shell 9-pounder.	No. case.	Rounds, small arms.	REMARKS.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery*	148	1,409	64	312	* Smooth-bore Battery expended 243 shot and 244 shell.
3rd Light Cavalry ...	300	...	...	25,945
3rd Sind Horse ...	255	...	...	9,989
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners.	71	...	...	3,760
66th Foot ...	468	...	...	97,075
1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry.	642	...	...	124,900
30th Regiment, Native Infantry.	592	...	...	120,900
Ordnance Field Park	448	...	278,200	

KANDAHAR;
The September 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

losing heavily ...
... and &c. to lessen the effect ...

Return of Ordnance lost at the battle of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, and the subsequent retreat on Kandahar on the 28th July 1880,—(No. 852K.)

Description of ordnance.	R. M. L. 9-pr. guns with carriages.	6-pr. guns with carriages.	12-pr. S. B. howitzers with carriages.	9-pr. ammunition wagons.	Store wagons.	REMARKS.
Number ...	2	3	2	6	1	The two 9-pr. R. M. L. guns were recovered on the 1st September 1880, on the defeat of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan's army by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 8th September 1880. }

(Sd.) G. S. BURROWS, *Brigdr.-General,*
Commanding Girishk Column.

Return shewing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand, on the 27th July 1880.

CORPS.	EUROPEANS.									NATIVES.									FOLLOWERS.		HORSES.						
	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.			KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.			Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.					
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.									
Staff ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Field Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E-B Royal Horse Artillery	2	12	14	1	12	13.1*	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	100	9	* Prisoner in Ayub's Camp.		
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Sind Horse	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	14	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	24	3	30	17	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Light Cavalry	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	46	1	58	42	...	...	...	...	...
66th Foot ...	10	276†	286	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Includes one corporal, 66th Regiment.
1st Grenadiers Native Infantry ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	356	364	4	55	60	...	...	...	48	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th Regiment Native Infantry ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	232	235	4	25	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	280	310	5	42	50	1	6	7	11	643	654	9	109	118	...	...	...	331	7	201	68	...	...	...	...	...

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR; }
3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Staff Officers killed and wounded in the action at Mairwand on the 27th July 1880.

Rank.	Names.	Staff appointment.	REMARKS.
Captain	Percy C. Heath	Brigade-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.	Killed.
Captain	T. Harris	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.	Wounded.

KANDAHAR; }
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.
(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Nominal Roll of Followers belonging to the above Department, killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
689	Tent Lascar	Shaik Baddaymia	} Killed.
1082	"	Atmaram Bappoo	
1121	"	Ganput Mahadeo	
1179	"	Soona Rama	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Commissariat Establishment who were killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
1	Clothier	Dadoomiya Shaik Ahmed	} Killed.
2	Carpenter	Abdul Rayman	
3	Dooley-bearer	Abdul Maheebool	
4	"	Tippoo	
5	"	Nuthoo	
6	"	Oree Bhikaree	
7	"	Khurja Resal	
8	"	Charran Ganpat	
9	Beggaree	Chowkia Kondu	
10	"	Narayan Janoo	
11	"	Essee	
12	"	Mullia Mowlor	
13	"	Bhawanideen Gungadeen	
14	"	Rama Govinda	
15	"	Guffor Mahomed Lal Mahomed	
16	Store coolie	Suknoo Dama	
17	Hand bhisty	Shaik Ahmed Shaik Kassim	
18	Bhisty	Ellahibux Mallikji	
19	Assistant baker	Javao Soaves	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 FIELD HOSPITAL.

Nominal Roll of Public Followers killed, wounded and missing in the action at Mairwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Purveyor ...	J. D'Souza ...	Killed.
2	Shop coolie ...	Gopal Gunajee ...	
3	Bhistig ...	Inkoo Luchman ...	
4	Tent Lascar ...	Mahdoo Bagnao ...	
5	Do. ...	Goma Yesso ...	
6	Do. ...	Trimbuck Mahdeo ...	
7	Do. ...	Gunput Gunajee ...	
8	Do. ...	Kerloo Nawajee ...	
9	Do. ...	Ramlal Ramchunder ...	
10	Do. ...	Mullaree ...	
11	Do. ...	Mahdeo ...	
12	Do. ...	Soobhana ...	
13	Bildar ...	Hurry Vittoo ...	
14	Do. ...	Mulloo Venkaty ...	

KANDAHAR:
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

E-B, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Brigade No.	Rank.	Names.
KILLED.		
...	Major ...	G. F. Blackwood.
...	Lieutenant ...	E. G. Osborne.
4217	Sergeant ...	Michael Joseph Wood.
4186	Shoeing Smith ...	George Walker.
2183	Gunner ...	Alexander Macdonald.
4260	" ...	Patrick McAllister.
415	" ...	Alfred Swinnerton.
1895	" ...	Wilfred Mashewman.
4239	" ...	John Dewley.
4253	" ...	Richard Jones.
4257	" ...	James Loughlin.
3542	Driver ...	David Grey.
4309	" ...	Picknell Joted.
4686	" ...	Samuel Webster.
WOUNDED.		
...	Lieutenant ...	N. P. Powell.
4194	Sergeant ...	Thomas Burridge.
4209	Acting Bombardier ...	William Clarke.
4315	Gunner ...	John Carver.
4918	" ...	Andrew Reilly.
3493	" ...	Francis J. Naylor.
4240	" ...	John Edwards.
4276	" ...	Joseph Tredgett.
4259	" ...	David Mangan.
4437	" ...	John Brown.
722	Driver ...	J. Gove.
4297	" ...	Charles Gant.
4313	" ...	George Lang.
MISSING.		
...	Lieutenant ...	H. MacInne.
4430	Acting Bombardier ...	John Lowe.
4349	Collar-maker ...	Harry Cummings.
3431	Wheeler ...	William James Dix.
4286	Gunner ...	Arthur Roberts.
4270	" ...	George Smith.
3422	" ...	William Nicholl.

E-B, R. H. ARTILLERY.

*Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps, who were killed in action at
Maiwand, 27th July 1880.*

No.	How employed.	Names.	No.	How employed.	Names.
1	Maistry Smith	Berrie Ulass.	57	Grass-cutter ...	Babajee Surapa.
2	Fileman ...	Gunness Juram.	58	" ...	Toolsa Sakharam.
3	Store Lascar ...	Ittoo Beekoo.	59	" ...	Babajee Naga.
4	Sweeper ..	Goolbria Chima.	60	" ...	Shaik Mahomed.
5	Syce ...	Hanmutta Nugoo.	61	" ...	Saba Sheiva.
6	" ...	Emam Bux.	62	" ...	Shaik Mohadeen.
7	" ...	Gajee Koorie.	63	" ...	Sibrani Girdhur.
8	" ...	Mulloo Syena.	64	" ...	Soogoodass Bugwan-
			65		dass.
9	" ...	Aba Oomajee.	66	" ...	Poomajee Kalloojee.
10	" ...	Rama Baloo.	67	" ...	Gendall Sebajee.
11	" ...	Boodram Lulloo.	68	" ...	Krishnaje Dewal Rao.
12	" ...	Boody Kissun.	69	" ...	Argoom Bhinajee.
13	" ...	Gannoo Pondoo.	70	" ...	Govind Rajoo.
14	" ...	Yesba Pooli.	71	" ...	Gopal Gannoo.
15	" ...	Syboo Peddoo.	72	" ...	Seddoo Keeroo.
16	" ...	Taidhill.	73	" ...	Dewjee Lakia.
17	" ...	Shaik Juman.	74	" ...	Saidoo Bagoo.
18	" ...	Pursun.	75	" ...	Bhanapa Luximon.
19	" ...	Chima Rama.	76	" ...	Sooma Goma.
20	" ...	Gannoo Fackena.		" ...	Luximondass Bhug-
21	" ...	Luximon Scindia.	77		wandas.
22	" ...	Allee Bux.		Muccadum of	Nungia Permalloo.
23	Grass-cutter ...	Ramdeen.	78	Bullock drivers	
24	" ...	Jungallee.	79	Bullock driver	Gunput Napal.
25	" ...	Nooloo Pondoo.	80	"	Sahaiboo Sewapur.
26	" ...	Boolia Kooshna.	81	"	Khandoo Mulhurry.
27	" ...	Cooshna Narjoo.	82	"	Rahimbux Peerbux.
28	" ...	Tookeram Oowajee.	83	Bildar ...	Hoosain Chootoo.
29	" ...	Dheendial.		Muccadum of	Rajah Lingoo.
30	" ...	Cooshna Govindar.	84	Dooley Bearers	
31	" ...	Gunness Sewraj.	85	Dooley Bearer	Nama Sutwa.
32	" ...	Essea Eman.	86	" ...	Villoo Soobhrajee.
33	" ...	Yellapa Nagoo.	87	" ...	Gungram Mahadoo.
34	" ...	Baloo Yellapa.	88	" ...	Nara Ittoo.
35	" ...	Bundigar Nagoo.	89	" ...	Bairoo Dhondy.
36	" ...	Pondoo Shattee.	90	" ...	Murry Luximon.
37	" ...	Rama Mullipa.	91	" ...	Bhowa Suddoo.
38	" ...	Sawjee Mulloo.	92	" ...	Kondi Mamack.
39	" ...	Pandoo Vittoo.	93	" ...	Janfoo Ragahoo.
40	" ...	Nama Dohndee.	94	" ...	Dhondy Babajee.
41	" ...	Kooshna Sheiva.	95	" ...	Tooka Jankoo.
42	" ...	Ardinash Premnash.	96	" ...	Sintoo Dhondy.
43	" ...	Dewarka Dewideen.	97	" ...	Ittoo Shety.
44	" ...	Muspatta Dhurma.	98	" ...	Pira Gannoo.
45	" ...	Manoobajee Eesabajee.	99	" ...	Bala Sakharan.
46	" ...	Adam Khan.	100	" ...	Paribal Beerbal.
47	" ...	Nursoo Motibar.	101	" ...	Sukkaran.
48	" ...	Ahmed Ismed.		Hospital Cook	Sauttani Maskram.
49	" ...	Sewram Munepa.		PRIVATE FOLLOW-	
50	" ...	Rama Kooshaba.	102	ERS.	
51	" ...	Shaik Ahmed.	103	Syce ...	Lettoo.
52	" ...	Gunnoo Josty Powar.	104	" ...	Ramdhal.
53	" ...	Goolabsing Lahman.	105	" ...	Mattadeen.
54	" ...	Ismal Rajush.	106	" ...	Toolsec.
55	" ...	Shaik Hoosain Mamed.	107	" ...	Ramjee.
56	" ...	Luximon Goma.		Butler ...	Shaik Bodeen.

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed in action	...	62	Wounded still in Lines	...	7
Dead through exhaustion	...	5			
Shot, exhausted	...	11			
Shot at Kandahar on account of wounds	...	8			
Horses C-2nd R. A. killed in action	...	8	<i>Officers' Chargers.</i>		
Horses of E-B, attached to C-2nd Royal Artillery, lost.	...	1	Killed in action	...	5
			Wounded	...	2
		95			7

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant-General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

NO. 2 COMPANY, BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing, in action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Lieutenant	Thomas Rice Henn, R.E.	Killed.
12023	Sergcant	E. D. Heaphy, R. E.	
8692	1st Corporal	J. Ashman, R.E.	
223	Havildar	Mohomed Khan	
119	Naique	Sewram Wanjarce	
620	Bugler	Shaik Abudoola	
375	Private	Bhyroo Neekum	
161	"	Shaik Peer Bux	
107	"	Govindrao Moray	
495	"	Ramjee Telakur	
29	"	Chocknac	
627	"	Sewratan Sing	
669	"	Jungoo Nursoo	
670	"	Rama Powar	
675	"	Amboojee	
679	"	Balnac Yesnac	
686	"	Posuttee Peerajee	
435	"	Ittoo Dumoo	
...	Subadar	Shaik Mohomed Hoossain	Wounded.
317	Private	Koostnac Luximonac	
666	"	Papudoo Maysoo	
690	"	Sewoo Mullappa	
683	"	Lalla Doobay	
681	"	Buyajee Mallee	
397	"	Sayed Mohomed	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Name.	
1	Dooley Bearer	Balloo Gopal	Killed.
2	"	Suckaram Haree	
3	"	Shaik Ameer Mukojee	
4	Officer's servant	Juan Manuel D'Souza	
...	Mason	Bappoo Lallajee	
...	B. Boy	Sadooram Moray	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
466	Lieutenant	W. C. Owen	Killed.
589	Kot Duffadar	Wazeer Khan	
582	"	Dowlut Rao Mohitay	
800	Duffadar	Dowlut Rao Ghatkay	
839	Naique	Buldeo Sing	
1030	"	Buldeo Sing	
1207	Sowar	Ram Sing	
1059	"	Shri Krishna	
1201	"	Krishna Powar	
1068	"	Marotce Mallee	
1002	"	Mahomed Khan	
756	"	Ramparsad	
927	"	Shaik Kadir Bux	
933	"	Ramdut Tewaree	
1058	"	Dwarka Sing	
803	"	Shaik Cassim, (1st)	
867	"	Mutroo Sing	
1140	"	Goolab Sing	
894	"	Hummunt Rao Chowan	
1138	"	Sooruj Bullee (1st)	
1151	"	Mahadoo Baber	
909	"	Suckaram Powar	
840	"	Thakoor Dayal	
1026	"	Mahomed Bux	
1115	"	Bhugwan Sing	
1160	"	Sewdurson Sing (2nd)	
	"	Antajee Kenjray	
330	Kote Dffr. Major	Gungadeen	Wounded.
394	Duffadar	Shaik Mykoo	
507	"	Rajpal Sing	
714	Naique	Eshwant Rao	
805	"	Soobay Khan	
1084	"	Din Daial	
833	Sowar	Burmadeen	
1213	"	Sumber Sing	
872	"	Ashruff Khan	
1075	"	Hunma Ootayker	
1093	"	Suckeram Nurray	
1122	"	Shaik Hoosain	
952	"	Dookehor Sing	
1175	"	Shaik Yasseen	
1086	"	Hunmunt Rao	
983	"	Noor Ali	
1022	"	Kampta Pursad	
1144	"	Bhikoo Sackpal	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
1	Bhistie	Chagan	Killed.
2	"	Nunhoo	
3	"	Badoola	
4	Bunia	Jankee	
5	Syco	Panna	
6	"	Modar	
7	"	Soolayman	
8	"	Hayat Alli	
9	"	Sewa	
10	"	Dasrut	
11	"	Meeran	
12	"	Boodoo	

Public and Private Followers.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
13	Syco	Chabeeba	Killed.
14	"	Mugdoom	
15	"	Bustie	
16	"	Oaree	
17	"	Seetul	
18	"	Dhakoo	
19	"	Sewa	
20	Moochee	Toola	
21	Dhobie	Binda	
22	Muccadum	Ranjee Gopal	
23	"	Govindnac Yesnac	
24	Dooley Bearer	Gannoo Rama	
25	"	Mooksuda Habba	
26	"	Sakia Soma	
27	"	Venkotu Muloo	
28	"	Govind Babajee	
29	"	Raghojee Govindnac	
30	"	Mulnac Bhagnac	
31	"	Gungnac Yesnac	
32	"	Ramnadin Yesnac	
33	"	Sakoo Changoo	
34	"	Shiva Sonoo	
35	"	Changia Haree	
36	"	Dewjee Ganoo	
37	"	Saynac Dhaknac	
38	"	Gangnac Bhagnac	
39	"	Dhaknac Sonnac	
40	"	Balnac Rowjeenac	
41	"	Yessoo Babajee	
42	"	Lacknack Saynac	
1	Bhistie	Mangal	Wounded.
PRIVATE FOLLOWERS.			
1	Butler	Jaques	Killed.
2	Syco	Poorun	
3	Sweeper	Madhia	
4	Butler	Jewa	

Horses killed and wounded in action.

Killed	...	...	58
Wounded	...	...	42

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,

Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,

Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD SIND HORSE.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand belonging to the above corps, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Duffadar ...	Mahomed Nubbee Khan ...	Killed.
	Lance-Naique ...	Rahim Khan ...	
	" ...	Goojur Sing ...	
	Sowar ...	Ruffeodeen Khan ...	
	" ...	Shah Mahomed Khan ...	
	" ...	Rehim Bux ...	
	" ...	Mahomed Ali Khan ...	
	" ...	Basant Sing ...	
	" ...	Bahadur Sing ...	
	" ...	Sahib Sing ...	
	" ...	Bikram Sing ...	
	" ...	Jowala Parsad ...	Slightly wounded.
	" ...	Ewaz Khan (2nd) ...	
	" ...	Buddan Sing ...	
	Lieutenant ...	A. M. Monteith ...	
	Duffadar ...	Seedee Saley Mahomed ...	
	" ...	Abdul Rahim Khan ...	
	Naique ...	Meer Hasan Ali ...	
	Sowar ...	Aladad Khan ...	
	" ...	Dilda Khan ...	
	" ...	" ...	

The Officer Commanding 3rd Sind Horse reports he is unable to give the regimental numbers of the men, as the Rolls in possession of the Pay Sowar were lost on the day of the action.

Public and Private Followers.

Number.	How employed.	Name.	Number.	How employed.	Name.
1	Sycc ...	Kulloo	14	Sycc ...	Shahbaz Khan
2	" ...	Malik	15	" ...	Mahommed
3	" ...	Ahmed	16	" ...	Jubbar
4	" ...	Abdulla	17	" ...	Gazee Khan
5	" ...	Nadir	18	Bheesti ...	Rehim Bux
6	" ...	Deen Mahomed	19	Doole bearer ...	Ragoo
7	" ...	Dullajee	20	" ...	Khuda Bax
8	" ...	Edoo	21	" ...	Baba
9	" ...	Dheria	22	" ...	Mandoo
10	" ...	Gulam Rassul	23	" ...	Ettoo
11	" ...	Hussaini	24	" ...	Saloo
12	" ...	Goolab	25	Sycc ...	Shahdad
13	" ...	Humza	26	" ...	Adam
			27	" ...	Ameerajee

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed 39
Wounded 17

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR :
3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

H. M.'s 66TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	James Galbraith ...	Killed.
...	Captain ...	Ernest Stephen Garratt ...	
...	" ...	William Hamilton M'Math ...	
...	" ...	Francis James Cullen ...	
...	" ...	Walter Roberts ...	
...	Lieutenant ...	Maurice Edward Rayner ...	
...	" ...	Richard Trevor Chute ...	
...	2nd-Lieutenant ...	Arthur Honeywood ...	
...	" ...	Walter Rice Olivey ...	
...	" ...	Harry James Outram Barr ...	
1171	Sergeant-Major	Alexander Cuppage ...	
245	Arm'r. Sergeant...	Robert Colley ...	
1340	Color-Sergeant...	Samuel Scadding ...	
1410	" ...	John Aphorpe ...	
642	" ...	James Bayne ...	
1011	" ...	Frederick Gover ...	
1615	Sergeant ...	Richard Fitzgerald ...	
1416	" ...	Jesse Rollings ...	
1466	" ...	George Rice ...	
1635	" ...	William Symonds ...	
770	" ...	John W. Cruise ...	
1485	" ...	William Guntrip ...	
1072	" ...	James Walker ...	
1469	" ...	John Cosgrave ...	
762	Pion. Sergeant ...	Isaac J. Spencer ...	
726	Master Tailor ...	Thomas H. Davis ...	
...	Lance Sergeant...	Enoch Morcroft ...	
1185	" ...	Robert Ireland ...	
1476	Corporal ...	William Smith ...	
1621	" ...	Eugene Mahoney ...	
4146	" ...	Patrick Connolly ...	
1643	" ...	William Millsome ...	
1010	" ...	James Ayling ...	
200	" ...	Michael Brennan ...	
1725	" ...	Eli Davis ...	
1493	" ...	Charles Hanks ...	
1495	" ...	George Bolton ...	
1428	" ...	Hugh Travers ...	
1644	Drummer ...	Henry Cohen ...	
941	" ...	George Goddard ...	
1659	" ...	John Groves ...	
1497	" ...	Michael Darby ...	
175	" ...	James Johnson ...	
...	Private ...	Henry Acott ...	
678	" ...	John Adams ...	
520	" ...	Thomas Ambrose ...	
688	" ...	Samuel Ashton ...	
1310	" ...	Alfred Basden ...	
147	" ...	James Barton ...	
1177	" ...	John Beard ...	
312	" ...	James Bennett ...	
1646	" ...	James Brown ...	
1474	" ...	Thomas Brown ...	
488	" ...	William Brown ...	
577	" ...	Charles Bolton ...	
77	" ...	John Burgess ...	
419	" ...	Edmund Burke ...	
473	" ...	George Carter ...	
187	" ...	John Cannings ...	
1421	" ...	George Davis ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1229	Private	John Dawson	Killed.
700	"	Frederick Dawson	
1279	"	Edward Doran	
886	"	Mark Elvidge	
429	"	Michael Fraher	
687	"	Thomas Green	
163	"	Levi Grist	
1381	"	Charles Hill	
1479	"	Thomas Holloway	
1273	"	Benjamin Humo	
686	"	George Ingafield	
1550	"	Alfred Jeffries	
407	"	Edward Jacobs	
1066	"	John King	
468	"	Daniel Knight	
1381	"	Reuben Lambert	
1031	"	Robert D. Leach	
1298	"	John Morgan	
1336	"	Michael O'Reilly	
1546	"	Philip Pooley	
1426	"	Shadrack Shelly	
451	"	George Sibson	
436	"	James Smith	
1322	"	Emanuel Tippen	
439	"	William Veeney	
531	"	Arthur Venum	
568	"	Benjamin Watts	
1523	"	Lester Weston	
410	"	Harry Waight	
179	"	Frederick Werrell	
1593	"	Henry Wilson	
291	"	Robert Hines	
1447	"	Patrick Adams	
114	"	Crispin Barrett	
1096	"	David Beck	
966	"	Edward Beggs	
1408	"	Michael Bracken	
644	"	Daniel Bullock	
315	"	John Charman	
1213	"	William Cheeseman	
1672	"	George Churcher	
1486	"	Joshua Cooper	
1075	"	James Corke	
675	"	George Davis	
301	"	Albert Drewe	
1645	"	James Dudman	
1273	"	Owen Downey	
1203	"	Andrew Dunn	
216	"	John Eaton	
566	"	John Evans	
1401	"	James Edwards	
1404	"	Joseph Faulknor	
288	"	Frederick Fisher	
925	"	William Hoskins	
1449	"	Joseph Jackson	
1268	"	John Jenkins	
1506	"	Thomas King	
1583	"	William Lennon	
588	"	John A. Masterson	
1257	"	John McDermott	
1637	"	James McManus	
689	"	Joseph Proctor	
943	"	Alfred Northcott	
1673	"	Oscar Pettell	
1451	"	William Woods	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
850	Private	John Beard	Killed.
828	"	William Collins	
1630	"	William Fleming	
714	"	Daniel Durrant	
1391	"	James Lock	
1409	"	John Townsend	
411	"	Henry Stroud	
1493	"	Jacob Gray	
1618	"	John Hoar	
1512	"	Henry W. Ford	
1437	"	Edwin Allen	
1519	"	George Anderson	
833	"	George Bently	
1129	"	Francis Blake	
29	"	Henry Boucher	
...	"	—-- Burling	
639	"	Patrick Casey	
81	"	Charles Chamberlain	
1361	"	James Clarke	
...	"	Charles Cook	
1347	"	Martin Diamond	
1433	"	Job Didecock	
1499	"	Peter Donigan	
845	"	Robert Donnon	
1202	"	Philip Drewitt	
1487	"	Edward Duffy	
1495	"	David Evers	
3452	"	Edward Fahey	
1491	"	Patrick Foley	
318	"	Joseph Grimshaw	
375	"	Isaac James	
1667	"	George Jones	
905	"	John Kent	
1407	"	James Kelly	
1510	"	Thomas Kelly	
654	"	John Mannon	
433	"	John McGinley	
306	"	James Merritt	
1464	"	Thomas O'Neil	
341	"	William Perkins	
326	"	Frederick Perris	
1787	"	Alfred Ryan	
444	"	Edwin Smith	
1254	"	John Smith	
1248	"	James Sutton	
555	"	James Wakefield	
323	"	Isaac Winter	
...	"	James Lang	
...	"	James Stallard	
219	"	Frederick Meadhurst	
974	"	Joseph Ravenscroft	
448	"	Thomas Sims	
206	"	James Richardson	
816	"	George Hinton	
1262	"	James Wayne	
392	"	Abraham Belcher	
1395	"	Joseph Butler	
1304	"	William Cook	
405	"	John Cope	
605	"	Albert Dewe	
420	"	Andrew Dunn	
1159	"	John Fields	
1320	"	James Fitzpatrick	
1482	"	Thomas Graham	
478	"	Edward Jackson	
498	"	William James	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
831	Private	Joseph Jones	Killed.
166	"	William Jones	
1380	"	Cornelius Maloney	
1294	"	David Matthews	
1596	"	Owen McCaffrey	
261	"	William Meade	
373	"	Walter Munday	
1555	"	Henry Murrell	
492	"	Thomas Newton	
1638	"	John Reichall	
1231	"	John Ritchie	
417	"	John Roach	
1488	"	Richard Sharpe	
1604	"	John Slevin	
443	"	Daniel Smith	
1690	"	Thomas Stacey	
205	"	William J. Trewinard	
1496	"	James Walsh	
1509	"	Patrick Ward	
1315	"	William Webb	
824	"	George West	
1536	"	Henry White	
1350	"	Charles Whiting	
1641	"	John Wilson	
25	"	Richard Wolstenholme	
1370	"	George Yendell	
1660	"	Harry Vigors	
3381	"	Robert Almond	
1632	"	George Billin	
1155	"	Richard Connolly	
1241	"	William Daniels	
1471	"	Charles Donoghue	
1364	"	John Evans	
260	"	Henry Froude	
1243	"	Frederick Gilbert	
1508	"	George Gunney	
1330	"	Thomas Harmsworth	
1223	"	Edward Houghlidan	
...	"	William Hazzell	
1206	"	Thomas Hughes	
1319	"	Henry Leonard	
141	"	John Martin	
123	"	Matthew Partington	
642	"	Henry Shiner	
437	"	James Smith	
1513	"	Joseph Stevens	
1642	"	George Tuttle	
1655	"	Enos Thorne	
1224	"	Charles Thompson	
210	"	William Wilson	
375	"	William Davis	
367	"	William Slaymaker	
1567	"	James Doyle	
707	"	Henry Martin	
1461	"	Joseph Hanson	
1411	"	James H. Olley	
1440	"	J. Ackins	
591	"	Edward Allen	
1337	"	Samuel Boon	
1380	"	Henry Brown	
1071	"	Benjamin Bryant	
1232	"	John Campbell	
651	"	Charles Capel	
616	"	William Cobern	
1460	"	James Cooney	
274	"	Charles Croft	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Private	Patrick Downes	Killed.
109	"	John Feeney	
1600	"	Joseph Fetzgerald	
1561	"	William Gibson	
...	"	James Green	
432	"	Joseph Greenstock	
353	"	Henry Harding	
1097	"	John Healy	
691	"	Andrew Huzzey	
1480	"	George Lawrence	
1404	"	James McLaren	
1616	"	Martin Neal	
970	"	John Palmer	
416	"	Patrick Seerey	
590	"	Henry Sherville	
968	"	Edwin Shint	
400	"	James Smith	
1123	"	Harry Webb	
391	"	Samuel Welch	
124	"	James Willett	
1362	"	Edward Williams	
...	"	Alfred Castle	
1744	"	William Coleman	
...	"	Richard Lee	
...	"	Henry Lewis	
...	"	Edward Stevens	
...	"	William Wiggins	
...	"	John Rolf	
...	Corporal	F. McGherry	59th Regiment, killed.
<i>Wounded.</i>			
...	Lieutenant	Hyacinth Lynch.	
...	Surgeon-Major	Alex. T. Preston.	
1397	Color-Sergeant	James Connor	Slight.
1296	Sergeant	Charles Lockwood	Severe.
1336	"	William Kelly	"
1598	"	Thomas Tyrell	Slight.
890	Band Sergeant	Michael Connelly	"
227	Lance-Sergeant	William Stewart	"
1276	"	Patrick Byrne	"
1386	"	Peter Kelly	"
849	Lance-Corporal	James Willis	"
897	"	Trissilian Gosslinn	Very severe.
1397	"	Frederick Williams	Slight.
1786	"	Henry Ireland	"
975	Drummer	James Cain	"
192	Private	O. Harwood	Severe.
710	"	C. Davis	Slight.
...	"	William Pike	Severe.
231	"	James McGlashan	Slight.
1374	"	John King	Very severe.
1640	"	Michael McQuade	Slight.
1420	"	David Robinson	Severe.
998	"	Edward Atkins	"
1341	"	Joseph Shead	Slight.
...	"	Martin Noon	"
532	"	Henry Warren	"
1527	"	George Harvey	"
519	"	Edward Allum	Severe.
1339	"	Thomas Green	"
1422	"	Frank Hill	"
1576	"	Peter McQuade	"
207	"	Henry Wardle	Slight.

HER MAJESTY'S 66TH REGIMENT.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers who accompanied the above Corps to Girishk and are now killed or missing.

No.	Names.	How employed.	REMARKS.
1	Kalloo Dhondie	Tent Lascar.	
2	Balloo Gunnoo	" "	
3	Mahadeo Govind	" "	
4	Sewa	Puckaulie Bheestie.	
5	Kuremdad	" "	
6	Kurdarbux	" "	
7	Thakur Nehala	" "	
8	Pultoo	Hand Bheestie.	
9	Peerbux	" "	
10	Yar Mahomed	" "	
11	Sungambia	" "	
12	Dhuni	Sweeper.	
13	Futtab	"	
14	Bapoo	Bildar.	
<i>Private Followers.</i>			
15	Shira	Butler.	
16	Dondee	"	
17	Bhawani	Sycc.	
18	Kika	Butler.	
19	Hyder	Sycc.	
20	Ragha	"	
21	Naujab	Butler.	
22	Nursoo	"	
23	Nanjce	Sycc.	
24	Baba	Butler.	
25	Lal Khan	"	
26	Rabu	"	
27	Seta	Sycc.	
28	Chiner	Cook.	
29	Enos	"	
30	Enos D'Souza	"	
31	Pedro D'Souza	"	
32	B. Fernandez	"	
33	Salo Pinto	"	
34	Francis Pereria	"	
35	Salo Soat	"	
36	Sewa	"	
37	Paschal	"	
38	Jewan	"	
39	Andree	"	
40	Luximon	"	
41	Brady	"	
42	Emanuel	"	
43	Kudarbux	"	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
<i>"C" Company—contd.</i>			
817	Private	Babnae Bhagnae	
167	"	Sumbar Aheer	
196	"	Ramdeen Sing	
512	"	Dhanoo Guduria	
578	"	Sakoo Maiter	
601	"	Chandi Pattuck	
848	"	Sewnae Ruttunnac	
850	"	Sewram Sing	
863	"	Rumjee Baider	
876	"	Kaider Sukal	
883	"	Lackhaie Guduria	
899	"	Annae Narnae	
1029	"	Shaik Daiem	
890	"	Lalla Ramcharn	
1308	"	Bhamnae Dhamnae	
1306	"	Bapoo Rawool	
939	"	Lucknae Iltnae	
955	"	Fazul Khan	
1369	"	Gopal Satum	
1263	"	Shaik Haidar	
1370	"	Gunputrao Moray	
1371	"	Tookaram Powar	
1373	"	Pandoo Lokhunday	
1344	"	Ittoo Eswatilrao	
1369	"	Ram Sawunt	
1305	"	Sedoo Phurtaray	
1185	"	Anok Sing	
1189	"	Ootum Sing	
<i>"D" Company.</i>			
304	Havildar	Sewparsad	
239	"	Govind Golutkur	
714	Naique	Suckaram Purub	Killed
629	"	Pancham Aheer	
908	"	Bakoo Sawunt	
87	Drummer	Shaik Oosman	
285	Private	Iltnae Balnae	
531	"	Dewjee Maiter	
1380	"	Bhagoojee Jadow	
752	"	Sakoojee Chowan	
757	"	Blew Sawunt	
1315	"	Gopal Salnee	
825	"	Mahadoo Advelkur	
118	"	Motee Khan	
501	"	Man Sukal	
603	"	Sunkoor Coomar	
1383	"	Bhojoo Gowra	
879	"	Sadoo Achraykur	
1312	"	Buchram Jadow	
1207	"	Pursram Gagun	
1263	"	Kowra Misser	
1314	"	Gonnae Tannae	
1378	"	Suckaram Sawunt	
1274	"	Narayan Cuddum	
964	"	Mahdnae Changnae	
985	"	Sor.nae Sucknae	
1385	"	Gunnoo Jadow	
1384	"	Mahado Sinday	
1002	"	Sakaram Baider	
1062	"	Sonnae Sumnae	
1278	"	Suckaram Ghatkay	
1062	"	Rag Sawunt	
1049	"	Rowjee Guicowar	
1075	"	Vittul Arrotta	
1121	"	Mahilall Sailer	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Names.	REMARKS.
"E" Company.			
488	Subadar	Shaik Hoosain	Killed.
65	Color-Havildar	Ragoo Thakoor	
312	Havildar	Shaik Rahim-in	
528	"	Jagannath Pandey	
346	Naique	Appa Wadaykur	
83	"	Bhagnac Kootunnac	
400	Drummer	Sucknac Doolumnac	
768	Private	Baboo Ringnaykur	
769	"	Babajee Ghongay	
772	"	Anunt Parsad	
810	"	Ladoo Kailuskur	
23	"	Luximon Pattack	
211	"	Durjan Pattack	
480	"	Gaidin Awasti	
588	"	Bhikari Lall Sukal	
902	"	Bahari Misser	
945	"	Hurnac Lumnac	
947	"	Bhicknac Gonnac	
976	"	Rama Dhooree	
988	"	Naroojee Lotunkur	
998	"	Balnac Gonac	
1032	"	Shaik Hassan	
1064	"	Sewnac Bhornac	
1065	"	Sooban Chunder Kur	
1101	"	Jannoo Purwal	
1084	"	Sonoo Tornay	
1090	"	Bhicknac Prusnac	
1114	"	Ladoo Gowra	
1116	"	Vishnoo Sootar	
1116	"	Goolab Khan	
1131	"	Gonnac Kalunac	
1142	"	Shaik Allabux	
1159	"	Nickloo Marano Manizes	
1145	"	Mahaboo Khatal	
1170	"	Buchoo Sing	
1428	"	Bhoda Sing	
1260	"	Luximon Parsad	
1390	"	Goojar Sing	
1390	"	Dhondoo Sawunt	
1391	"	Narayan Chowan	
1392	"	Pandoo Mahaduk	
1253	"	Mookund Sawunt	
1393	"	Sumbajee Rao Moray	
1257	"	Ladoo Purub	
1243	"	Soorujbulli Sing	
1248	"	Kalideen Gadario	
1321	"	Bala Nikun	
1322	"	Ramjee Jadow	
"F" Company.			
365	Subadar	Ragnac Mhadnac	
547	Cr. Havildar	Gunnac Mhadnac	
819	Naique	Ragnac Dhondnac	
965	"	Sewbadan Aheer	
430	Private	Gungaram Chowan	
686	"	Ramjee Ootaykur	
767	"	Rama	
786	"	Bhow Rao	
790	"	Jowahir Dúbé	
790	"	Shaik Bhaggo	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	[Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
" F " Company—contd.			
834	Private	Dhaknac Salnac	Killed.
325	"	Jagarnath Tali	
333	"	Sewdha Sin	
367	"	Mahadeo Tewari	
369	"	Gauri Sankar Lalla	
420	"	Sewnarain Sukal	
581	"	Santa Sing	
894	"	Took Sawunt	
911	"	Govind Maiter	
962	"	Ranoojee Baider	
968	"	Ramnac Iltnac	
971	"	Ramjee Raynay	
977	"	Subajee Rao Nalawray	
1018	"	Baboo Patkur	
1022	"	Suckaram Dhorce	
1033	"	Sonnac Heernac	
1044	"	Limbahee Baider	
1076	"	Huray Khan	
1086	"	Kondajee Talaykur	
1072	"	Sumbajee Baider	
1117	"	Shaik Emambux	
...	"	Nawab Khan	
1133	"	Balajee Rao Chowan	
1136	"	Nasul Khan	
1161	"	Gainoo Tawray	
1146	"	Fetty Sing	
1177	"	Nika Sing	
1567	"	Ragoo Nowla	
1407	"	Gungajee Khopkur	
1272	"	Khooshal Kachee	
1331	"	Gunnoo Kunsay	
1332	"	Pandoorung Babajee	
1275	"	Rowjee Suckpall	
1405	"	Gunnoojee Raiwalay	
1223	"	Ramjee Powar	
1404	"	Hurree Jadow	
1277	"	Luximon Warree	
1225	"	Bhikoo Malee	
1284	"	Dajee Sinday	
869	"	Gondnac Bicknac	
" G " Company.			
	Subadar-Major	Bhewa Pallow	
	Jemadar	Gungadeen Tumbolce	
187	Havildar	Budree Sing	
552	Naique	Shaik Osman	
496	"	Govindrao Jadow	
461	"	Koondlick Joosee	
495	Private	Bhikajee Jadow	
516	"	Soonoo Kaslay	
662	"	Shaik Mohideen	
694	"	Mahadoo Khawrulkur	
703	"	Gopal Sitt	
56	"	Mool Sing	
162	"	Ramjee Baider	
292	"	Jowahir Sing	
617	"	Rama Jadow	
994	"	Pandoo Salnee	
997	"	Babajee Sinday	
1009	"	Tanco Maiter	
1005	"	Nunsaya Coonbee	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
" G " Company—contd.			
1047	Private	Kishna Ootakur	Killed.
1061	"	Bhicksett Settaway	
1115	"	Soojat Alli	
1123	"	Sownath Coonbee	
1179	"	Ruttun Sing	
1173	"	Shaik Kooda Bux	
1174	"	Shaik Datta	
1183	"	Mira Bux	
1187	"	Bucktawar Sing	
1200	"	Sundar Sing	
1564	"	Chundi Aheer	
1411	"	Ramjee Palaykur	
1523	"	Pragas Sing	
1408	"	Sama Sivilkur	
1334	"	Narayen Powar	
1227	"	Essoo Khundalgay	
1228	"	Rowjee Thawer	
1412	"	Mahadeo Korpay	
1244	"	Junnac Gondnac	
1229	"	Bhugwunt Lall	
1414	"	Rowjee Jadov	
1415	"	Luximon Malee	
1416	"	Mahadoo Bheslay	
1339	"	Kessoo Garway	
1552	"	Babajee Dewkur	
" H " Company.			
252	Havildar	Ramjee Maiter	Killed.
868	"	Remijio Sevilkur	
491	Naiquo	Ram Sawunt	
892	"	Shank Abdool (1st)	
777	"	Shaik Abdool (2nd)	
812	"	Rama Salnee	
895	"	Govind Sawunt	
980	Fifer	Shaik Oosman	
268	Private	Niloo Dulnee	
321	"	Krishnajee Chiknay	
406	"	Domingo de Sequera	
522	"	Maiunac Baluac	
659	"	Soobaya	
675	"	Marroo	
713	"	Bhisajee Awlaygowkur	
754	"	Gunnac Lucknac	
793	"	Ramdhun Pandy	
794	"	Sadoo Chicknay	
13	"	Meon Sing	
43	"	Dani Sing	
44	"	Man Sing	
46	"	L. Pa Parsad Dubé	
117	"	Sewnandan Pandy	
125	"	Socknandan Pandy	
216	"	Zam Aheer	
379	"	Jarlunden Sing	
455	"	Ramden Coonbee	
519	"	Sewchurn Sing	
649	"	Balockhatowkur	
913	"	Chand Khan	
932	"	Bhoor Sawunt	
1026	"	Narayen Sinday	
1053	"	Jao Jozé Pinto	
1054	"	Dani Pursad	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Muinwand, 27th July 1880,—contd.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.	
" H " Company—contd.				
1143	Private	Fuzl Sindoo	Killed.	
1399	"	Sewa Cooma		
1346	"	Ramphul		
1344	"	Bajee Rao Ghaj		
1548	"	Bhagojee Sinday		
1271	"	Praj Sing		
1220	"	Narayen Pendnekur		
1419	"	Ganpat Rao Chowan		
1420	"	Katoo Chowan		
1421	"	Narayen Lokhunday		
1423	"	Kisum Babur		
1424	"	Chooni Lall		
...	"	Rajba Moray		
...	"	Pandoo Bawajee		
...	"	Liximan Hurree		
	Licut-Colonel	H. S. Anderson, Commanding		
	Captain	J. Grant, Officiating Wing Commander		
" A " Company.				
1357	Private	Mugray Pasee	Wounded.	
1221	"	Bhowaniparsad Misser		
1205	"	Goordut Sing		
1194	"	Dan Sing		
986	"	Mahis Sing		
961	"	Gondnac Deolnac		
1231	"	Rajaram Misser		
122	"	Davie Sing		
593	"	Luximan Sukal		
1344	"	Namajee Parkalay		
1093	"	Babajee Moray		
" B " Company.				
2	Havildar	Gunda Sing		
94	Private	John Mark		
1199	"	Gunda Sing		
" C " Company.				
	Jemadar	Soobana Manay		
700	Private	Nagoo Kaince		
1261	"	Patilbawajee Bhayo		
1372	"	Nilloo Cuddum		
1592	"	Luximon Hoosiana		
1247	"	Dilawar Khan		
607	"	Niyal Sing		
177	"	Bhugwandeen Dichit		
" D " Company.				
	Jemadar	Ebrahim		
1270	Private	Kalka Dubé		
244	"	Gunnac Bhagnac		
1316	"	Rana Chipkur		
551	"	Dourmnac Bulnac		
1152	"	Dhurmajee Gowra		

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1880.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—concluded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.	
" E " Company.				
826	Jemadar	Ittoo Missal	Wounded.	
950	Private	Appa Nagray		
1397	"	Kaseeram Luckray		
1213	"	Shaik Mahomed Ali		
1389	"	Thakúrdin Dúbé		
1264	"	Sadoo Kamtaykur		
1264	"	Mahadoo Sawunt		
1320	"	Govind Kimsay		
" F " Company.				
858	Jemadar	Niyal Sing		
1355	Naik	Dáveljee Baide		
459	"	Gopal Maitr		
663	Private	Satsell Warree		
949	"	Krishnajee Baider		
1031	"	Gopala Chowan		
1556	"	Gunnac Gondnac		
	"	Kalkaparsad Opadia		
" G " Company.				
671	Havildar	Kasum Khan		
582	Naik	Prag Awastee		
500	Private	Bhagnac Gondnac		
51	"	Ranoojee Baider		
1091	"	Rama Kesurkur		
1431	"	Bisram		
...	"	Mahomed Beg		
...	"	Luximon Soopaikur		
" H " Company.				
900	Private	Suddoo Sailer		
901	"	Mahadoo Khot		
1085	"	Eswant Rao Sinday		
1201	"	Ootum Sing		
1425	"	Punjnac Mularnac		
1560	"	Goolzar Khan		
721	"	Sagoonnac Boburnac		

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*

Commanding Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) C. T. BURNETT, *Major,*

Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR ;

3rd August 1880. }

1ST GRENADEER N. I.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps killed and wounded in action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Number.	How employed.	Names.
KILLED.		
1	2nd Muccadum ...	Chotoo.
2	Ditto ...	Shaik Mahomed Saifunmolk.
3	Dooley Bearer ...	Naryen Atowda.
4	Ditto ...	Junkoo Rowjee.
5	Ditto ...	Rama Babajee.
6	Ditto ...	Hurree Moroo.
7	Ditto ...	Ittoo Hurree.
8	Ditto ...	Balloo Hanomunta.
9	Ditto ...	Ramswami Muniapa.
10	Ditto ...	Viraswami Nagaya.
11	Ditto ...	Deen Mahomed Golani Hosien.
12	Ditto ...	Chima Bhyroo.
13	Ditto ...	Luximon Tooka.
14	Ditto ...	Luximon Appa.
15	Ditto ...	Hurree Rowjee.
16	Ditto ...	Luximon Arjoon.
17	Ditto ...	Vishnoo Kanoo.
18	Ditto ...	Dipaje Dhackoo.
19	Ditto ...	Peera Kooshna.
20	Ditto ...	Amrotia Kedaree.
21	Ditto ...	Iswara Luximon.
22	Ditto ...	Suckaram Luximon.
23	Ditto ...	Sawlia Bheewa.
24	Ditto ...	Deen Mahomed Ranji Khan.
25	Ditto ...	Narayen Hurree.
26	Ditto ...	Gunoo Nanoo.
27	Ditto ...	Sewa Balloo.
28	Ditto ...	Babajee Luximon.
29	Ditto ...	Kalloo Gopal.
30	Ditto ...	Rama Raghi.
31	Ditto ...	Rama Tokaram.
32	Ditto ...	Kassiram Krushna.
33	Ditto ...	Krushna Ramnac.
34	Ditto ...	Sujnia Taoji.
35	Ditto ...	Dhondi Jaya.
36	Ditto ...	Govindo Soobra.
37	Sweeper ...	Pannia Hookla.
38	Ditto ...	Kuchera Bhowan.
39	Bildar ...	Bomdoo Zellapa.
40	Ditto ...	Jandoo Jawar.
Private Followers.		
41	Private Follower ...	Karrim.
42	Ditto ...	Jigesar.
43	Ditto ...	Luximon.
44	Ditto ...	Gungadin Bhojwa.
45	Ditto ...	Balloo Nao.
46	Ditto ...	Rajnal Demondza.
47	Ditto ...	Succaram Kadum.
48	Ditto ...	Karridad, Mate.
WOUNDED.		
1	Dooley Bearer ...	Kassi Sayajee.
2	Pony Driver ...	Govind Bappoo.
3	Private Follower ...	Hayat Khan.

30TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Captain ...	H. F. Smith ...	Killed.
...	Lieutenant ...	W. N. Justice ...	
...	" ...	D. Cole ...	
...	Subadar ...	Dewjee Kopekur ...	
...	" ...	Krishnajeel Bhagway ...	
...	Jemadar ...	Moosa Khan ...	
...	Havildar Major...	Bindrabun ...	
173	Quarter Master		
...	Havildar ...	Futteh Chund ...	
...	Pay Havilder ...	Dhunnee Sing ...	
...	" ...	Sew Govind Patack ...	
...	" ...	Daveedeen ...	
...	" ...	Imaun Bux ...	
705	Havildar ...	Gunga Ram ...	
853	" ...	Faiz Mahomed ...	
1243	" ...	Zurreek Khan ...	
...	" ...	Sohel Sing ...	
...	" ...	Tully Deen ...	
571	" ...	Allum Deen ...	
...	" ...	Sooruj Buccus ...	
1157	Naick ...	Chandi Ahir ...	
1116	" ...	Shere Khan ...	
...	" ...	Buchoo Lall ...	
1200	" ...	Kallay Khan ...	
978	" ...	Maljee Kurjowkur ...	
917	" ...	Doorga Parsad ...	
819	" ...	Urjoon Sing ...	
1438	" ...	Panjab Sing ...	
1027	" ...	Imaun Aii Khan ...	
...	" ...	Gaia Pursaud ...	
1097	" ...	Krishnajeel Row Chowan...	
1136	" ...	Maher Khan ...	
971	Bugler ...	Beelooch Khan ...	
...	" ...	Noor Khan ...	
1146	" ...	Peroo Khan ...	
1865	" ...	Kurreemoolla ...	
...	" ...	Lall Bux ...	
...	" ...	Sudda Sing ...	
1733	" ...	Faiz Mahomed ...	
1222	" ...	Imaum Bax ...	
973	Private ...	Ramjee Cuddum ...	
1310	" ...	Mohabut Khan ...	
1576	" ...	Mahomed Saffi ...	
1510	" ...	Kunda Khan ...	
1595	" ...	Kanoojee Bhaio ...	
1645	" ...	Sankar Parsad ...	
1654	" ...	Bhowani Parsad ...	
1687	" ...	Ittoojee Rao Chowan ...	
1717	" ...	Ram Kisson ...	
1750	" ...	Bood Surrun ...	
1825	" ...	Peer Bux ...	
1912	" ...	Mussooda Sing ...	
1961	" ...	Wahab Deen ...	
1963	" ...	Ahmed Ali ...	
1964	" ...	Sawun Khan ...	
1980	" ...	Neeka Sing ...	
1983	" ...	Kair Sing ...	
1993	" ...	Hurnam Sing ...	
2051	" ...	Noor Deen ...	
...	" ...	Ramjee Bhoie ...	
...	" ...	Geanoo Meanday ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Mairwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Private	Meyah Khan	Killed.
...	"	Mahomed Khan	
...	"	Sahudoo Khan	
...	"	Mahomed Ali	
...	"	Gaia Deen	
...	"	Ram Deen	
...	"	Sooruj Bullee	
...	"	Gunga Ram	
...	"	Nunda Ram	
...	"	Gokool Chund	
...	"	Bhala Sing	
...	"	Narrain Dass	
...	"	Goolam Russool	
...	"	Imaun Deen	
...	"	Soobai	
753	"	Davee Deen	
1037	"	Heera Sing	
1171	"	Bhyrú Misser	
1219	"	Gool Mahomed	
1270	"	Mahomed Bux (1st)	
1572	"	Hussan Khan	
1597	"	Noojee Rao Mooray	
1690	"	Gopal Rao Jadoo	
1764	"	Mahomed Bux (2nd)	
1871	"	Badri Missar	
1881	"	Toolsee Dass	
1902	"	Rooda Khan	
1994	"	Pakoor Sing	
2013	"	Alla Ditha	
2029	"	Maytab Khan	
2043	"	Surfraz Khan	
...	"	Nekbur Khan	
...	"	Doorga Sing	
...	"	Dongur Sing	
...	"	Toolsee Ram	
...	"	Gopall Sing	
...	"	Buldeo	
...	"	Kalka Sing	
...	"	Choolla Khan	
...	"	Sowlea Khan	
...	"	Sooltan Mahomed	
...	"	Juffur Khan	
...	"	Soomur Khan	
...	"	Narrien Khan	
...	"	Anoop Sing	
...	"	Mustan Sing	
...	"	Esrarn Rao Chowan	
...	"	Ramjee Bhaie	
1278	"	Ram Parsad	
1478	"	Babajee Mooray	
1479	"	Luximon Powar	
...	"	Mahomed Khan (1st)	
...	"	Rowjee Ghag	
...	"	Bhoujee Indoolkur	
...	"	Babajee Rao Mooray	
...	"	Jan Mahomed	
...	"	Deen Mahomed	
...	"	Nizamúdin	
...	"	Hyat Ali Shah	
...	"	Shaik Ewaz	
...	"	Kowra Khan	
...	"	Hajee Khan	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Private	Shaik Mehtab	Killed.
...	"	Syed Gool	
...	"	Imaun Bux (2nd)	
...	"	Surfoodcen	
...	"	Mudday Khan	
...	"	Rookum Deen	
...	"	Ameer Bux	
...	"	Sham Sing	
893	"	Hunmunttee Chowan	
1053	"	Meer Khan	
1067	"	Lall Bux	
1193	"	Kallay Khan	
1198	"	Bhola Khan	
1274	"	Kummissa Khan	
1475	"	Dowlut Rao Sinday	
1498	"	Ramzan Khan	
1537	"	Goolam Mahomed	
1564	"	Abdool Akum	
1565	"	Abdool Russool	
1569	"	Syed Mahomed	
1593	"	Khooda Bux	
1612	"	Suckoojee Suckpall	
1640	"	Nawab Khan	
1662	"	Pahelwan Khan	
1665	"	Choota Khan	
1670	"	Futteh Mahomad	
1788	"	Badri Dúbé	
1830	"	Jogoal Kissoor	
1840	"	Arub Khan	
1884	"	Bhyroo Sing	
1910	"	Hoolam Sing	
1917	"	Purtab Sing	
2037	"	Urjoon Sing	
...	"	Saefah Shah ...	
...	"	Khooda Bux (1st)	
1571	"	Waheed Bux...	
1582	"	Butchal Khan	
...	"	Alla Bux ...	
1823	"	Nadur Ali ...	
1444	"	Imaun Bux ...	
...	"	Khooda Bux (2nd)	
...	"	Khooda Bux (3rd)	
2007	"	Nizamoodcen	
1957	"	Bucka Mahomed	
1955	"	Imaun Deen ...	
1916	"	Kirpal Sing ...	
1999	"	Futteh Deen...	
1876	"	Nehal Bux ...	
1636	"	Wulayet Hooscin	
...	"	Shere Jung ...	
1635	"	Harpal Tewarri	
1824	"	Buchoo Lall ...	
1799	"	Sewraj ...	
1668	"	Chundee Passee	
1794	"	Surjoo ...	
...	"	Bissasar Miser	
1863	"	Jowaher Sing	
1703	"	Madoo Rao Chowan	
1704	"	Balloojee Kudum	
953	"	Kan Sing ...	
1130	"	Koodiar Khan	
1199	"	Allum Khan...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regi- mental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1299	Private	Doorgur Sukal	Killed.
1342	"	Deal Sing	
1430	"	Sulleam Khan	
1480	"	Goovind Mohitay	
1506	"	Nizamooddeen	
1526	"	Jooman Khan	
1535	"	Alla Bux	
1609	"	Mahomed Bux	
1692	"	Govind Row Mooray	
1694	"	Gumwajee Mohitay	
1696	"	Ramjee Kudum	
1728	"	Gunput Meekum	
1738	"	Isree Parsad	
1749	"	Jowahir Sing	
1761	"	Mahomed Shah	
1790	"	Isree Rair	
1791	"	Rooda Khan	
1787	"	Mohun Sing	
1831	"	Baharat Sing	
1856	"	Kurrumdad Khan	
1919	"	Dcen Mahomad	
1896	"	Hoosein Ali Shah	
1973	"	Beer Sing	
1978	"	Birroo Khan	
1940	"	Mahomed Ali	
1925	"	Meer Khan	
2019	"	Goora Sing	
2039	"	Moola Khan	
2045	"	Nadar Khan	
...	"	Imaun Bux	
...	"	Kalleedeen	
...	"	Priam Dúlé	
...	"	Boola Khan	
...	"	Meer Khan	
...	"	Wuzzeer Khan	
...	"	Habiboola Khan	
...	"	Faiz Mahomed	
...	"	Mahomed Shah	
...	"	Nagoo Bhaye	
...	"	Govind Suckpall	
...	"	Gumoo Suckall	
1608	"	Bulla Sing	
...	"	Baijnath	
...	"	Mussooda Sing	
...	"	Jowaher Khan	
...	"	Meera Bux	
...	"	Lall Chund	
...	"	Dulleep Sing	
...	"	Sahibdad Khan	
...	"	Mela Ram	
...	"	Ulloo Khan	
Wounded.			
246	Major	J. S. Tredell	Severe.
845	Subadar	Ronjee Khatoo	"
800	Jemadar	Ragojee Bhoslay	Slight.
800	"	Mehtab Sing	Severe (since dead).
328	"	Ramzan Khan	Slight.
1374	Lance Naik	Sew Mangal Sukal	"
1760	Bugler	Feroze Ali	"
1396	"	Jooma Khan	Severe.
1547	Private	Miza	"

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1626	Private ...	Nubbee Sher Khan ...	Dangerously.
1835	" ...	Ram Bux ...	"
2014	" ...	Alladeen ...	Slight.
1655	" ...	Harnam Singh ...	"
1725	" ...	Ali Bux ...	"
1489	" ...	Abdoola ...	"
1204	" ...	Chondi Khan ...	Slight.
1724	" ...	Goormuk Singh ...	Severe.
1825	" ...	Doolia Singh ...	"
1815	" ...	Doosa Singh ...	"
2010	" ...	Syud Ali ...	Slight.
1722	" ...	Jyran ...	Severe.
1279	" ...	Sooruj Bullie, 1st ...	Dangerous.
1746	" ...	Gojee Deen ...	Severe.
1671	" ...	Kowra Khan ...	Slight.
1736	" ...	Jagonath ...	Severe.
1933	" ...	Bhoota ...	"
1811	" ...	Mehm Bun ...	Slight.
1901	" ...	Bomba Sing ...	"
1617	" ...	Prem Sing ...	Severe.
851	" ...	Goolam Nio ...	"

Public and Private Followers killed and missing.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Remarks.
1	2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Asaram Kayet	} Killed.
2	Medical Pupil	Kursoo Parusram	
3	Dooley bearer	Ram Ditha	
4	"	Dadee	
5	"	Bhowanee	
6	"	Dagdoo Chakoo	
7	"	Bhagoo Boodhoo	
8	"	Ramjee Khandass	
9	"	Pandoo Balla	
10	"	Hurree Ittoo	
11	"	Ramjee Ballajee	
12	"	Mahomed Jummon	
13	"	Gainoo Pandoo	
14	Bheestie	Ali Bux	
15	Lascar	Gunga Deen	
Private Followers.			
1	Barber	Thakoor	} Killed.
2	"	Soorjoo	
3	Mess-cook...	L. Francis	
4	"	Hyder Khan...	
5	Sweeper	Goola	

KANDAHAR ;
 The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
 Assistant Adjutant, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
 Commanding Kandahar Force.

Numerical Return of Transport Followers and Animals killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of unfit Animals shot or abandoned, and Followers who have deserted at Kandahar.

	1st class Inspector.	CAMEL ESTABLISHMENT.						MULES AND PONY ESTABLISHMENT.				CAMELS.				PONIES.			MULES.			BULLOCKS.			Donkeys, hired.
		Salootries.	Chowdries.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Surwans.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Drivers.	Government.	Regimental.	Hired.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.			
Killed or missing at Maiwand ...	1	...	...	5	15	283	3	6	52	1,133	45	81	1,259	138	217	355	24	...	24	54	25	79	291
Deserted at Kandahar ...	...	...	1	1	...	57	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfit, shot and abandoned at Kandahar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounded at Maiwand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	1	6	15	340	3	6	83	1,550	45	81	1,676	138	217	355	24	...	24	54	25	79	291		

DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT OFFICE; }
Kandahar, the 24th August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,
 Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of 1st Class Inspector killed or missing at Maiwand, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
2465	1st Class Inspector.	Ardeshir Nowrojee Motce-wallah.	Bombay ...	Bombay.	

KANDAHAR;
24th August 1880. }

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,
Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
3 JEMADARS.					
6881	Jemadar ...	Khudi Nuzur, Mouza Khan	.....	.....	Missing.
7005	" ...	Fathoodin, Omra	.....	.....	"
8761	" ...	Zurien, Davey	.....	.....	"
6 DUFFADARS.					
4354	Duffadar ...	Pirshah, Hakeeshah	.....	.....	Missing.
4914	" ...	Raghoo, Mahadoo	.....	.....	"
8400	" ...	Wittoe, Sudoo	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Iull Khan, Surferaz Khan	.....	.....	"
6994	" ...	Lallbuksh, Haji	.....	.....	"
6135	" ...	Hurree, Sudoo	.....	.....	"
83 DRIVERS.					
4893	Driver ...	Chandee	.....	.....	Killed.
4530	" ...	Sewa	.....	.....	"
4835	" ...	Vyar	.....	.....	"
4888	" ...	Rowjee	.....	.....	"
4973	" ...	Mahadoo, Siddoo	.....	.....	Missing.
4970	" ...	Vittoba, Kondee	.....	.....	"
4510	" ...	Luximon Koondoojee	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Emam Bappoo	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Gunnoo Randoo	.....	.....	Killed.
Nil.	" ...	Gunnoo Mahadoo	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Krishna Hurree, 1st	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Krishna 2nd	.....	.....	"
4929	" ...	Manjee Yessoo	.....	.....	Missing.
4923	" ...	Murree Nathoo	.....	.....	Killed.
4911	" ...	Kalloo Kessaram	.....	.....	"
4903	" ...	Mahadoo Pessa	.....	.....	"
4852	" ...	Govind Luximon	.....	.....	Missing.
Nil.	" ...	Gunesb	.....	.....	Killed.
4886	" ...	Govinda Jairam	.....	.....	"
4915	" ...	Ramjee Yessoo	.....	.....	Missing.
7380	" ...	Kooshna Wittoo	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Syed Sharif	.....	.....	Killed.
4928	" ...	Abia Oomajee	.....	.....	"
4864	" ...	Sonoo Maya	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Govind Mahadoo	.....	.....	"
7389	" ...	Wittoe Babajee	.....	.....	"
7392	" ...	Yessoo Wittoo	.....	.....	Missing.
4360	" ...	Bhagoo Bhagh	.....	.....	"
7379	" ...	Govind Succaram	.....	.....	"

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register,—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
7381	Driver	... Gunnoo Rannoo	.....	.....	Missing.
8472	"	... Rowjie Rammajee	.....	.....	"
6802	"	... Bakkar Haji Husson	.....	.....	"
6872	"	... Rosmu Yelloo	.....	.....	"
4268	"	... Bhanna Soma	.....	.....	"
7382	"	... Ramjee Gunnoo	.....	.....	"
7384	"	... Pottajee Raghoo	.....	.....	"
8443	"	... Bhaghia Mannajee	.....	.....	"
8470	"	... Aba Nundoo	.....	.....	"
6737	"	... Jaisimut Ibrahim	.....	.....	"
5964	"	... Doosunder Bawa	.....	.....	"
3668	"	... Ookajee Momnatappa	.....	.....	"
K107	"	... Fakira, Jamaloodin	Dubhwallah	Sialkot, Punjab.	"
5269	"	... Mungursing, Doolasing	.....	.....	"
4095A	"	... Bulceram, Sudaram	.....	.....	"
6905	"	... Adina Allahdoor	.....	.....	"
6902	"	... Isof Chackar	.....	.....	"
4347	"	... Imamdin Bilandar	.....	.....	"
6900	"	... Govind Alloo	.....	.....	"
Nil	"	... Akbur Khan	.....	.....	Deserted.
6805	"	... Massudi Assadoolla	.....	.....	"
6891	"	... Dadok Gazian	.....	.....	Missing.
6736	"	... Charsumba Razeet	.....	.....	Deserted.
6712	"	... Mahomed, Dilmoorad	.....	.....	"
6733	"	... Karimdad, Jumait	.....	.....	"
7114	"	... Sooltan Khan	.....	.....	"
7113	"	... Gulam Haidar, Sultan	.....	.....	"
7108	"	... Painda, Ookram	.....	.....	"
4309	"	... Fathoo, Ismail	.....	.....	"
6727	"	... Hassan Bahadur	.....	.....	"
2196	"	... Sultanjan, Shere Mahomed	.....	.....	"
5280	"	... Hooseina, Sultan	.....	.....	"
7035	"	... Kurim Jemal, Gool	.....	.....	"
7037	"	... Dost Mahomed, Gowlee...	.....	.....	"
5943	"	... Mahomed Alam, Mahomed Aslam.	.....	.....	"
8100	"	... Abdulla, Ebrahim	.....	.....	"
6909	"	... Din Mahomed, Asof	.....	.....	"
6910	"	... Ayad, Hassan	.....	.....	"
6842	"	... Dillumjeed, Muzgool	.....	.....	"
6843	"	... Ahamait, Gul Mahomed	.....	.....	"
6903	"	... Ramzan, Mustafa	.....	.....	"
6892	"	... Shahdost, Alikood	.....	.....	"
6906	"	... Saffar, Zilla	.....	.....	"
6913	"	... Shere Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.	.....	.....	"
6874	"	... Bhowdow, Gulam Mahomed	.....	.....	"
Nil.	"	... Soobha, Alipha	.....	.....	"
7281	"	... Baz Mahomed, Atta Mahomed.	.....	.....	"
2250	"	... Maga Mahomed, Mahomed Karim.	.....	.....	"
7024	"	... Hameerdin, Abbas	.....	.....	"
1747	"	... Khamissa, Ahmed	.....	.....	Missing.
1970	"	... Kama, Dimrala	.....	.....	"
Nil.	"	... Mowla Buksh	.....	.....	"
6721	"	... Parigool, Mahomed	.....	.....	Deserted.
4895	"	... Govinda Bappoo	.....	.....	Wounded.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT,

KANDAHAR;

The 24th August 1880.

(Sd.)

STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,

Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
		3 JEMADARS.			
7088	Jemadar ...	Baz Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed.			
...	" ...	Mir Sabitalli ...			
...	" ...	Shahdad Bahadoor ...			
		9 DUFFADARS.			
8061	Duffadar ...	Dost Mahomed ...			
8893	" ...	Ghum Dad ...			
7090	" ...	Ameera, Khoodadad ...			
6743	" ...	Fakir Mahomed ...			
4	" ...	Puttar, Abdool ...			
...	" ...	Rulloo, Annajee ...			
8158	" ...	Sayed Ahmed, Faiz Mahomed.			
8159	" ...	Sayed Sooltan Mahomed			
8038	" ...	Aga Jan, Moorad Khan			
		212 SURWANS.			
8077	Surwan ...	Mahomed Jan, Mahomed Husain.			
8078	" ...	Gulam, Amir Mahomed...			
8076	" ...	Khan Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
7925	" ...	Amir Mahomed, Allyar			
8041	" ...	Seran, Gulam ...			
7112	" ...	Gulam Mahomed, Sultan			
8079	" ...	Ali Joomma, Ali Mahomed	.....	.....	Missing.
7931	" ...	Jan Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
7887	" ...	Mahomed Amir ...			
...	" ...	Gulam Hoosein ...			
8162	" ...	Mahomed Husein, Darwaza			
8175	" ...	Jumma Mahomed ...			
8165	" ...	Atta Mahomed, Abdulla			
8188	" ...	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Karim.			
8350	" ...	Bhewa, Jewa ...			
8181	" ...	Gulam Jan, Saleh Mahomed.			
8180	" ...	Fakira, Niaz Mahomed			
8163	" ...	Zaman, Ramzan ...			
8174	" ...	Gulam, Ragheer ...			
8175	" ...	Jumma Khan, Faiz Mahomed.			
8160	" ...	Paradin, Magdin ...			
7930	" ...	Sultan Mahomed, Aga Jan			
7003	" ...	Mulla, Gangaram ...			
8169	" ...	Mahomed Akbar, Russool			
8171	" ...	Hoosein, Amcen ...			
8179	" ...	Jan Mahomed, Saleh Mahomed.			
8166	" ...	Mahomed Yoosif, Kadamadad.			
8172	" ...	Husein, Mokaan ...			
7924	" ...	Nazat, Ibrahim ...			
8177	" ...	Amir Ahmed, Mahomed Russool.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
8184	Surwan	Ibrahim, Abasso			
8183	"	Rustam, Mahomed			
8045	"	Noor Mahomed, Baz Mahomed.			
8360	"	Emam, Suleiman			
8164	"	Gulam Husein, Jaman			
7850	"	Gulam Huidar, Mahomed Kurim.			
7823	"	Wali Mahomed, Neckhnam			
7842	"	Nasib, Amir			
859	"	Phisack, Pelhwan			
79	"	Sayed Afzul, Syad Tukkur			
7907	"	Adam Khan			
8064	"	Bhiwan			
8084	"	Sayed Mahomed			
1884	"	Mulloock			
867	"	Khoodadad			
880	"	Jumma Ali			
886	"	Abdul Husein			
881	"	Noor Mahomed			
872	"	Rahman			
873	"	J. ffar			
868	"	Ali Aebar			
7103	"	Aebar Mahomed			
887	"	Shahboo			
8895	"	Sobaga			
1885	"	Lawang			
...	"	Dassa			
...	"	Gajjar			
...	"	Jamalli			
...	"	Shah Ali	.....	.....	Missing.
...	"	Timoor			
...	"	Bhijjar			
7021	"	Mahomed Kassim			
6742	"	Pardee Khan			
7898	"	Mahomed Rahim			
...	"	Sumlakar			
8393	"	Muzool Khan			
8592	"	Boora, Junga			
7839	"	Indur Sing			
7838	"	Chattoor Sing			
8343	"	Cassim			
584	"	Larkoo, Dad Mahomed			
2497	"	Alli Mahomed			
7841	"	Summoo, Gujjoo			
6827	"	Essoo, Shahdad			
5942	"	Aebar, Makora			
...	"	Damodar, Indú			
7110	"	Khoodaram, Hashim			
7104	"	Mahomed Oosman, Mirza Khan.			
8039	"	Shere Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
7098	"	Faiz Mahomed, Mahomed			
7097	"	Allahdad, Allahbux			
7096	"	Hoosein Ali, Mahomed			
7095	"	Mir Mahomed, Mulla Mahomed.			
7105	"	Mian Abbas			
7106	"	Mahomed Karim, Abbas...			
7094	"	Rullockdad, Allahdad			
7099	"	Lall Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.			
7100	"	Ali Mahomed, Gurd Mahomed.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
7101	Surwan ...	Dest Mahomed, Akim ...			
7111	" ...	Afzul, Khyroo ...			
8048	" ...	Mahomed Ali, Mir Ali ...			
7020	" ...	Surwan, Gulam ...			
1718	" ...	Khyroolla, Moolla Pursoo ...			
1121	" ...	Afzoolla, Abdoolla ...			
4250	" ...	Jumma Khan, Shushkwand ...			
1521	" ...	Dami, Moorid ...			
8161	" ...	Haroon Sadick, Fateh Khan.			
7093	" ...	Khodai, Mirzai Mirali ...			
5702	" ...	Mahomed ...			
9051	" ...	Mohobut, Gazijan ...			
6720	" ...	Sumbee, Jullalleo ...			
6800	" ...	Mussudi, Magji Mirza ...			
9055	" ...	Fakirdad Mahomed ...			
1270	" ...	Mahomed, Azim ...			
1923	" ...	Mahomed, Mowladad ...			
8063	" ...	Jummali, Mahwood ...			
...	" ...	Neboolia, Roop Sing ...			
4819	" ...	Rombara, Mathadin ...			
8862	" ...	Dasti, Koomari ...			
7950	" ...	Morari, Harree ...			
6725	" ...	Dolonath, Kahar ...			
6719	" ...	Chackur, Jehanghir ...			
1769	" ...	Sheredil, Mahomed Amin ...			
1773	" ...	Lall Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.			
6747	" ...	Bahran, Miran ...			
3553	" ...	Nabibux, Packoree ...			
6715	" ...	Neckal, Dossee ...			
6916	" ...	Mahomed, Sangoor ...			
1774	" ...	Amir Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.	...	...	Missing.
1775	" ...	Sirdar, Azim ...			
1772	" ...	Fateh Khan, Purus ...			
1778	" ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...			
1771	" ...	Latif Khan, Mahomed ...			
5271	" ...	Saheb Sing, Bood Sing ...			
6714	" ...	Gamanee, Gazabee ...			
5917	" ...	Sarolla, Narai ...			
...	" ...	Mun Sing, Nem Sing ...			
...	" ...	Rulloo, Mulloo ...			
...	" ...	Roordoo, Ootana ...			
7918	" ...	Fateh, Jehanshah ...			
882	" ...	Ramzan, Mahomed Ali ...			
8362	" ...	Heera, Seethee ...			
8357	" ...	Shikal, Azimat ...			
6154	" ...	Ramdin, Iswar ...			
6897	" ...	Oosman, Dad Mahomed ...			
8055	" ...	Aga Mahomed, Dest Mahomed.			
8345	" ...	Gainoo, Jottee ...			
8359	" ...	Meeya, Mugdoombux ...			
8075	" ...	Lal Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
8046	" ...	Fakir Mahomed, Jumma ...			
8352	" ...	Aycella, Bawoo ...			
6199	" ...	Mustafa, Saidad ...			
6200	" ...	Rustoo Khan, Jannut ...			
2114	" ...	Abdoel Hak, Payco ...			
...	" ...	Mahomed Aabar, Aga Jan ...			
3614	" ...	Mahomed Bux, Yussif ...			
8841	" ...	Svadool, Niaz Gool ...			
7830	" ...	Choor Boota ...			
8365	" ...	Jaunia, Khyroo ...			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(concl'd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
8896	Surwan ...	Karimdad, Lusham ...			
8366	" ...	Mohidin, Emam ...			
6159	" ...	Bhairoo, Nanuck ...			
2188	" ...	Abdulrahim, Azuf Khan ...			
8314	" ...	Dawool, Mahomed ...			
8642	" ...	Mashooali, Makrani ...			
8316	" ...	Piragu, Gungaram ...			
2392	" ...	Afzool, Fateh ...			
8312	" ...	Asheer, Mohamed ...			
8372	" ...	Buldeo, Punchum ...			
...	" ...	Yar Mahomed, Gungaram ...			
6722	" ...	Hoosein, Haroon ...			
8335	" ...	Charsee, Vishaynd ...			
8083	" ...	Kamardin, Shukur Mahomed.			
8170	" ...	Abol, Mahomed ...			
8047	" ...	Mustafa, Meidee ...			
8057	" ...	Fakir Mahomed, Alladad ...			
8058	" ...	Mahomed, Allahdad ...			
8049	" ...	Gulam, Hussein ...			
8349	" ...	Gungoo, Bend ...			
1934	" ...	Abdulla, Sadick ...			
...	" ...	Bappoo, Tatia ...			
6141	" ...	Karimbux, Madree ...			
8850	" ...	Abdee, Hassan ...			
8641	" ...	Alloo, Dilmuraad ...			
8108	" ...	Mahomed, Nassir ...			
8262	" ...	Gullam, Hussein ...			
8367	" ...	Fateh Mahomed, Bungool ...			
7057	" ...	Bahram, Hakim ...			
3338	" ...	Goormuk Sing, Diwan Sing	.....	.....	Missing.
4374	" ...	Umza, Fathey ...			
6876	" ...	Essa, Moorad ...			
6819	" ...	Shungoor, Karmal ...			
...	" ...	Mithoo, Buxee ...			
4861	" ...	Luchum, Tickoo ...			
6718	" ...	Burkat, Dosteen ...			
7419	" ...	Kalee, Sitaram ...			
3129	" ...	Jehanghir, Shaideen ...			
5125	" ...	Yessoo, Bowree ...			
7023	" ...	Gulam, Sansho ...			
9458	" ...	Emamdeen, Karimbux ...			
1685	" ...	Khoodabux, Mahomad Puncham.			
6980	" ...	Hurdeo, Chedee ...			
6717	" ...	Sharwan, Bhadoor ...			
8074	" ...	Akbar Ali, Mardan ...			
...	" ...	Teijoo ...			
...	" ...	Jooama ...			
...	" ...	Suazar ...			
...	" ...	Mubarak ...			
...	" ...	Dilmoorad ...			
...	" ...	Karimbux ...			
...	" ...	Casim ...			
...	" ...	Mahomed Hassan ...			
8358	" ...	Yacooob Khan, Abdul Rahman.			
6912	" ...	Abbas, Julal Khan ...			
7829	" ...	Shahdur, Burdett Khan...			
7917	" ...	Noorajan, Jehanshah ...			
2118	" ...	Kalil, Ali Mahomad ...			
8012	" ...	Muskoo, Janoo ...			
8772	" ...	Shere Khan ...			
...	" ...	Amir, Dost Mahomed ...			
8338	" ...	Joojand, Jogun ...			
7826	" ...	Muksood Hoosein, Murad Ali.			

KANDAHAR; }
24th August 1880. }

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,
Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1718	Chowdry ...	Mahomed Gool, Mouza Khan.	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 103	Jemadar ...	Faiz Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.	M o h u l l a Khurota.	" ...	"
K 1509	" ...	Gul Dad, Mahomed Allum	Kandahar ...	" ...	Missing.
K 616	" ...	Wallee Khan, Dost Mahomed.	Mustoom ...	Khelat ...	"
K 1331	Duffadar ...	Atta Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Herat Bazar	Kandahar ...	"
K 527	" ...	Jooma, Buchdoor ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 370	" ...	Dewantux, Allibux ...	Nowgong ...	Sialkot ...	"
K 560	" ...	Hyder, Sabair ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 1506	" ...	Mahomed Kurrim, Guldad	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 1330	" ...	Syud Mahomed, Bakur ...	Bazarisha ...	" ...	"
K 1788	Surwan ...	Oosman, Loman ...	Kudi ...	" ...	"
K 1785	" ...	Mozagie, Aektor ...	Sulawut ...	" ...	"
K 648	" ...	Abdoola, Sumsodin ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 570	" ...	Mahomed, Fakirdad ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1745	" ...	Gunesh, Jagram Sing ...	Bodghur ...	Jeypore ...	"
K 550	" ...	Junglee, Joogeram ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 656	" ...	Jumal, Gurreebshah ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1375	" ...	Faiz Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Chardeh ...	Kabul ...	"
K 1781	" ...	Ramzanbux, Emambux ...	Gamtulla ...	Umballa ...	"
K 566	" ...	Shahdad, Sabier ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 534	" ...	Shad, Murad Amir ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 664	" ...	Chursumbi, Shakim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 536	" ...	Murad, Bhoran ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 551	" ...	Garick, Ebrahim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 538	" ...	Goram, Soomar ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 270	" ...	Abdool Nubbee, Goolam Nubbee.	Del Ghulamun.	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 626	" ...	Shahdad, Shokur ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 631	" ...	Gool Mahomed, Chukkur	" ...	" ...	"
K 621	" ...	Amor, Sabor ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 642	" ...	Mir Dost Mahomed ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1828	" ...	Ebrahim, Badoor ...	Mustoong ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 49	" ...	Khoddadad, Panidabeg ...	Kandahar ...	" ...	Deserted.
K 1355	" ...	Noor Mahomed, Rahim ...	Abbasabad ...	" ...	Missing.
K 1116	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Suffi ...	Baboul ...	Ghazni ...	"
K 1341	" ...	Bhydoola, Dost Mahomed	Killa Yar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 505	" ...	Mirza Beg, Alif Beg ...	Lohemundi	Agra ...	"
K 1047	" ...	Khoddabux, Hooseinbux ...	Sukkur ...	Sind ...	"
K 457	" ...	Toolsiram, Ramrutton ...	Bhori ...	Goregaum ...	"
K 500	" ...	Goolam Mahomed, Paid	Jopkannah ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 1383	" ...	Rhoza, Phyroo ...	Saylan ...	" ...	Missing.
K 1688	" ...	Faiz Mahomed, Gool Mahomed.	Koochekadad	" ...	"
K 1859	" ...	Sooltan, Piand ...	Helmun ...	" ...	"
K 1860	" ...	Abdool Hakim, Sookoosala	Sungishar ...	" ...	Deserted.
K 1861	" ...	Yar Mahomed, Ameerkhan	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1862	" ...	Gool Mahomed, Juffrian	" ...	" ...	"
K 1864	" ...	Baz Mahomed, Vuzeer ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1865	" ...	Rahmon, Sadik Khan ...	Jobkilla ...	" ...	"
K 1866	" ...	Ally Mahomed, Hyder ...	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1867	" ...	Suferaz, Mir Ahmed ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1868	" ...	Syed Mahomed, Ameer ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 486	" ...	Moorlee, Sub Sing ...	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	Missing.
K 125	" ...	Futteh Mahomed, Saib ...	Mundi ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 562	" ...	Kurrimdad, Rahamdad ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 1750	" ...	Ally Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Khelat ...	Khelat ...	"

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Muiwand, also those supposed to have deserted—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1928	Surwan ...	Mooroolookhan, Dawat ...	Hurba ...	Job ...	Missing.
K 1930	" ...	Sydoo, Aga ...	Balduek ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1932	" ...	Mahomed Aga, Ally Syed	Kohistan ...	Cabul ...	Missing.
K 1934	" ...	Ameer Mahomed, Sabay Mahomed.	Chardana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1910	" ...	Mahomed Ameen, Kullunder.	Umlakhan...	" ...	"
K 629	" ...	Neckbuet, Shahrasun ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 639	" ...	Rahmut, Luskarie ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 571	" ...	Hoosein, Kassim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 575	" ...	Sorab, Hyder ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1095	" ...	Ram Sing, Gungaram ...	Bijarghur ...	Allyghur ...	"
K 1937	" ...	Joolall, Bullook ...	Walli Walla	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1353	" ...	Hoosheeb lall, Bulall ...	Herat Bazar	" ...	"
K 1332	" ...	Ameer Mahomed, Tajoo ...	Abasabad ...	" ...	"
K 1344	" ...	Gulam, Saer Mahomed ...	Ashago ...	" ...	"
K 77	" ...	Mahomed Yusoof, Mahomed Kurrim.	Musa Killa	Giriskh ...	"
K 1339	" ...	Mahomed Azim, Khan Jan	Killa Nur Mahomed.	Helmund ...	Missing.
K 1333	" ...	Azzur, Hiramut ...	Jungabad ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1346	" ...	Pir Mahomed, Azim ...	Jirga Mahomed Sadick Khan-ka-Killa.	Khelat-i-Ghulzai.	Missing.
K 1409	" ...	Sher Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Sogar ...	" ...	"
K 1371	" ...	Wallee Dad, Mahomed Alum.	Baba Wallee	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1370	" ...	Aektar, Abdul ...	Nari-Karez	" ...	"
K 1983	" ...	Ayded, Ato ...	Singree ...	" ...	"
K 1192	" ...	Kurrim, Hoosein ...	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1998	" ...	Hajrah, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	Gureunsel ...	"
K 1989	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, F. Musa.	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	Deserted.
K 1991	" ...	Jumseed, Buzeer ...	Goondigan	Kandahar ...	"
K 1990	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Musa	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	"
K 1996	" ...	Mosmed, Misree ...	Killa Wara Kool.	Kandahar ...	"
K 1997	" ...	Hych, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	" ...	"
K 1993	" ...	Sumsoodeen, Azem ...	Meera Khaj	" ...	"
K 1994	" ...	Ko-muridin, Nazir ...	Kadin ...	" ...	"
K 1352	" ...	Mahomed, Afzul Hesein...	Herat Bazar	" ...	"
K 1941	" ...	Ameer, Mansar ...	Bunditwar...	" ...	"
K 1969	" ...	Ahmed, Khan Sher ...	Killa Sad...	" ...	"
K 565	" ...	Dada, Bhigbar ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 661	" ...	Murad, Khoda ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 92	" ...	Muzzaralli, Acbar ...	Killa Mokun Khan.	Herat ...	"
K 1778	" ...	Mehuban, Nuzzur ...	Rorabad ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 659	" ...	Pungur, Bhatier ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee...	"
K 665	" ...	Pianda, Mohran ...	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 543	" ...	Dhymuk, Gool Mahomed	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 1102	" ...	Murad, Jan Mahomed ...	.....	.....	"
K 2078	" ...	Rahimdad, Ebrahim ...	Bundadi ...	Kurrachee...	"
K 2080	" ...	Syed Mahomed, Mir Ahmed.	Mukur ...	Ghuzni ...	"
K 2081	" ...	Sungoodir, Bhogum ...	Walla Khoral	Kandahar ...	Killed.
K 542	" ...	Shah Dost, Goolam Mahomed.	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 622	" ...	Sungur, Hurree ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 619	" ...	Shah Murad, Dad Mahomed	" ...	" ...	"
K 56	" ...	Abdulla, Baz Mahomed...	Topkannh ...	" ...	Deserted.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—concl.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1210	Surwan ...	Futteh Khan, Yar Mahomed.	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1191	" ...	Lall Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Shadana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserter.
K 930	" ...	Fakir Mahomed, Ameer	Goondigain	" ...	"
K 1190	" ...	Khan Mahomed, Kooshal	.....	.....	Missing.
K 964	" ...	Koodaram, Koorbal ...	Jagaree ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1727	" ...	Sher Ali, Rahimdeen ...	Abdulla Khan Gadi.	Kandahar...	Deserted.
K 170	" ...	Kwaja Mahomed, Mahomed Azeem.	Walla Khan	" ...	"
K 1605	" ...	Alif, Mirkoosh ...	Salian ...	" ...	"
K 1336	" ...	Muskoo, Doobashee ...	Sher Ameer	" ...	"
K 1335	" ...	Burkoordu, Atta Mahomed	Walla Khan	" ...	"
K 1337	" ...	Actiar Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	Eidja ...	" ...	"
K 1728	" ...	Jowut Khan, Adam Khan	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1869	" ...	Allee Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	" ...	" ...	"
K 1749	" ...	Raj Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Tochi Khelat	Khelat ...	Missing.
K 1937	" ...	Mahomed Ghanee, Shoorki	Marroof ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1809	" ...	Gul, Kadur...	Kalaloo ...	" ...	"
K 1790	" ...	Kullunder, Fakir ...	Toba ...	" ...	"
K 1349	" ...	Wullee Mahomed, Alla Dad	Shikarpur Bazar.	" ...	"
K 1931	" ...	Luskar Khan, Dawut ...	Kurda ...	Job ...	Missing.
K 1933	" ...	Din Mahomed, Goolzar ...	Surighur ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1911	" ...	Gul Mahomed, Dilawur ...	Mulakhan ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1766	" ...	Soibdeen, Oomrah ...	Futtudenna	Jullundur ...	Missing.
K 557	" ...	Sallim, Kurim ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee...	"
K 567	" ...	Jeewun, Charsumbe ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 564	" ...	Rahim, Roshun ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1343	" ...	Nadur, Dost Mahomed ...	.....	" ...	"
K 1345	" ...	Sher Gul, Azeem Khan...	Shorandhana	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1368	" ...	Mullian, Allum ...	Singerakillah	" ...	"
K 1609	" ...	Ayaz, Daood ...	Shekchellah	" ...	Missing.
K 1935	" ...	Durwan, Mir Allum ...	Khala ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1984	" ...	Azuz, Jooma Khan ...	Killa Ameer	" ...	"
K 1995	" ...	Hajee Khan, Azeem ...	Killa Mehr-akhor.	Kandahar ...	"
K 1986	" ...	Elsoo Jagee, Fakir Mahomed.	Killa Ameer	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1988	" ...	Aga Jan Mahomed, Oosman	Topkhanna	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1987	" ...	Baz Mahomed, Jan Mahomed.	Khurj ...	" ...	Missing.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,
Director of Transport.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

ALLEN JOHNSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. ⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰²₀₄₄₃₅₆, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Varddarajah and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
JOHN KYN, *Manager*,
No. 100, *Armenian Street*,
Black Town, Madras.

Lost

The under-noted Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 7,800, originally standing in the names of persons specified against each, and last endorsed to Ram Taruck Mookerjee, Am-Mooktear for the proprietress, Nobin Cally Dabee, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress:—

*Names of the
Registered Proprietors.*

No. 004612, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,400.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004613, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,200.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004614, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.

*Names of the
Registered Proprietors.*

No. 028852, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Nobin Cally Dabee.
No. 019149, of 1854-55, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 000943, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 016488, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Doyal Chand Sen.
No. 035536, of 1865, for Rs. 500.	Ram Comul Banerjee.
No. 9246, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 1034, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.

NOBIN CALLY DABEE,
Widow of the late Kally Doss Mozoomdar.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of Moongamoor Nursimharow, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of these Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

No. ⁰¹⁸⁰⁷² ₁₁₃₆₈ , of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 4,600.	
No. 025798, of 4½ per cent. portion of 1879, dated 15th March 1879, for Rs. 500.	

MOONGAMoor NURSIMHAROW.

NELLORE;
MOONGAMoorIVARI STREET,
The 23rd September 1880.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 40. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1880.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.			
	WEST.							EAST.							No.	Indian Value.		
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.				NATIVE BURMA.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent . . .	1,595	8,430 9	70	273 9	58	246 12	4,112	14,939 14	7	13 2	790	2,598 7	80	289 8	198	286 12	6,814	27,036 9
Received . .	1,189	8,425 11	159	633 14	77	303 4	3,949	15,525 10	8	17 14	737	2,544 7	144	456 3	124	191 2	6,387	26,057 1
TOTAL . .	2,784	16,852 4	229	806 7	135	610 0	8,061	30,465 8	15	31 0	1,533	5,142 14	224	725 11	320	459 14	13,301	55,093 10
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. {																		
Via Madras .	27	90 12	6	18 12	13	30 0	3,244	14,186 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,290	14,337 14
Via Rangoon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Luingha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 3
From West to East—																		
Sent. {																		
Via Madras .	315	1,230 0	54	194 4	8	25 2	2,984	12,970 13	9	29 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,380	14,399 13
Via Rangoon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Lalongha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	1	174 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	174 12
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . .	342	1,328 12	61	387 12	21	61 2	6,239	27,112 6	9	29 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,672	28,917 10
GRAND TOTAL .																	19,973	84,011 4

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1880.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBERS . .		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	1,189	1,595	2,784	22.13	27.34	24.84
	„ Turkey	159	70	229	2.96	1.20	2.01
	„ Persian Gulf via Karachi	77	58	135	1.43	0.99	1.20
RED SEA	Via Suze	3,949	4,112	8,061	73.48	70.47	71.92
TOTAL		5,374	5,835	11,209	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JUNE, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1140 AND 1141, 2ND HALF OF JUNE, IN PAGES 1246 AND 1247, 2ND HALF OF JULY, IN PAGES 1372, 1373, 1380 AND 1381, 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF AUGUST 1880, IN PAGES 1414, 1415, 1468, 1469, 1471, 1475, 1476 AND 1477 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH AND 24TH JULY, 25TH AUGUST, 11TH AND 25TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Rice.						Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Yeragoo, Savare, Cheena, Coratoo, Murba, Napies, &c.), Pannam, Millicene, Eleusine, Corocana, &c.						Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Wheat.		Barley.		Common.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.		Burrab Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata.		Gram.		Firewood.		Salt.		Sycor or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1880-81.
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of May 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				KHARIF.						RABI.						SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Estimated full discharge in cubic foot per second.	Average discharge in cubic foot per second.	Estimated discharge out the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	FIVE-YEAR LEASES.			THREE-YEAR LEASES.			ANNUAL LEASES.			THREE-YEAR LEASES.			ANNUAL LEASES.			Leased in May 1880.	Leased up to end of May 1880.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in May 1880.	Leased up to end of May 1880.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during the previous years of the same period.	Average of ten years 1880-81.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Orissa	Cuttack	{ Kendrapara ... Hamamondia ... Section I ... To Imadah ... Machhagong ... High Level ... }	1,269	578.63

C. TAYLOR,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 19th August 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days:—

On Monday, the 4th October, on account of the Hindu festival "Mohalaya," and from Friday, the 8th, to, Tuesday, the 19th October (both days inclusive), on account of the "Doorga and Luckhi Poojah" holidays.

All Government acceptances falling due between the 8th and 19th October will be paid by the Bank on and after the 5th idem.

By Order of the Directors,

B. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA
P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 24th September 1880.

No. 2673 S.—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Ajmer Division of the Public Works Department, returned to duty from the twenty days' privilege leave of absence granted to him in this Administration Notification No. 2375 S., dated 26 August 1880, on the forenoon of the 11th September 1880.

The unexpired portion of the leave, viz., ten days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2688 S.—Mr. D. Joscelyne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is appointed to the Special Survey Division, and will take charge of it on relief of the charge of the Nasirabad Division.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, Major, R.E.,

Secy. to Agent, Governor General,
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September 1880.

No. 50.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 256, dated 6th August 1880, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch, on the forenoon of 10th August 1880.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 51.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), passed the Departmental Standard Examination, on the 4th September 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 28th September 1880.

No. 23.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 45, dated 10th September 1880, Lieutenant Whistler Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 16th September 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdy. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 79.—Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Superintending Engineer's Office, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 13th September 1880.

The 27th September 1880.

No. 80.—Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, transferred to Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, reported his arrival at Kasauli, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdy. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th September 1880.

No. 22.—Bahoo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 25th September 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th September 1880.

No. 130.—Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted temporarily to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 20th September 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 266, dated 10th August 1880, Mr. A. C. Cregeen handed over, and Mr. W. B. Carter received, charge as Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section of the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, on the 1st instant.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 24th September 1880.

No. 35.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 32, dated 1st September 1880, Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Peshawar Division, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 1st September 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
for Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 24th September 1880.

No. 12.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 121 of 9th Septem-

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	

209	... D 16—04396	10	Ramsaroop, Neemuch.
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NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
148	... D 16—20739	10	Mrs. E. Smith, Jullunder.
149	... D 17—05338	50	Baboo Bholanath Dass, Calcutta.
150	... D 14—25045	20	Baboo Rakhal Chunder Banerjee, Sirsa.
151	... D 12—10673	5	Lalla Ruttun Chund, Allahabad.
23	... D 17—13553	50	{ Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.
	... —13554		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th September 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880.			
W58	... M 39—04262	1,000	{ Joshub Esmal Haji Ebram Tur Mahomed, Bombay.
	... —07783	1,000	
	M 26—99529	1,000	
	... —99530	1,000	
	... —99531	1,000	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880.			
H140	... M 49—10918	10	Dinshawji Edulji, Bombay.
H141	... M 51—91614	10	W. W. Smith, Nagpur.
M58	... M 3—78792	5	{ Ramnarayan Dhumraj, Bombay.
	M 2—16938		
M59	... M 33—86511	20	Maneckji Framji, Poona.
	M 34—93479		
M60	... M 41—06103	10	Gopal Hirji, Bombay.
	... —06105		

BOMBAY,
The 28th September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
213	... O 31—25636	50	Babu Srinath Chakravarti.
214	... O 50—48423	10	Babu Nibaran Chunder Ghose.
215	... O 67—81078	100	{ Babu Jadu Nath Dey.
	O 69—15807	100	
	O 31—15431	50	
	... —06264	50	
	... —06237	20	
216	... O 61—65236	20	{ Babu Kali Das Mukerji.
	... —65237	20	
	... —65238	20	
	... —65239	20	
	... —65240	20	
	O 83—32711	10	
217	... O 68—48499	100	Babu Darika Nath Sarkar.

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
145	... A 7—07198	10	{ Babu Hem Chunder Mitter.
	... —07296		
	A 19—19955	20	
	... —19956		
	L 57—70446	10	
	... —70439		
146	... O 31—65503	50	Mr. G. M. Reily.
	... —65513		
147	... L 55—01355	5	Babu Behari Lal Dey.
	... —01353		
148	... L 34—95159	10	{ Hanuman Singh.
	L 6—52685		
	L 16—72181	5	
	... —51062		
	L 15—17124	5	
	L 17—45225		
232	... O 52—37190	10	{ Babu Rutton Chand.
	... —35962	10	
233	... O 75—15250	10	Mr. J. L. Clarke.
234	... O 86—78113	5	Babu Haris Chunder Chaudhuri.
235	... L 14—17835	23	Golan Abbas.
236	... O 60—92081	20	Mr. T. A. Brown.
237	... O 61—29354	20	{ Mr T. Chrestien.
	... —22584	20	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st October 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
77	... E 15—67824	50	Major General J. Hills, care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
135	... E 8—25716	5	T. E. Curry, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE,
The 24th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
54	... B 66—15987	100	Captain Gerald Bourke, The Club, Bangalore.
55	... B 41—17091	10	Muhammed Jaffer Hussein Sahib, Overseer, D. P. W., Nandikottai, Kurnool District.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
111	... B 40—13327	5	M. H. Manika Pillai, care of N. R. Ponnuswami Pillai, Deputy Commissioner's Establishment, Kolar.
112	... B 60—64419	10	{ R. D. Subraya Mudali, Wallajanagar.
	... —70272	10	
	B 61—33708	50	
113	... B 57—61468	20	B. Nusakuntappa, Dubash, care of Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Bellary.
114	... B 34—70310	10	{ Nagaratha Munjayaduper, Nagar.
	B 49—28330	10	
115	... B 46—86829	5	{ V. K. Raghava Chari, Superintendent, Treasury Account Department, General's Office, Madras.
	B 54—73279	20	
	B 57—11885	20	
116	... B 60—00467	10	H. R. Srinivasa Rao, Court Inspector, Shimoga.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 20th September 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2ndnd September 1880.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

On and after the 1st October 1880, the limit of Money Orders payable in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy will be raised from £10. to £20; and the rates of commission for Foreign Money Orders will be reduced as shown in the following table:—

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the Foreign Countries mentioned above, *viz.*, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy:—

				Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2	...	0 4	
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5	...	0 8	
" £ 5 "	£ 7	...	0 12	
" £ 7 "	£ 10	...	1 0	
" £ 10 "	£ 12	...	1 4	
" £ 12 "	£ 15	...	1 8	
" £ 15 "	£ 17	...	1 12	
" £ 17 "	£ 20	...	2 0	

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada—

				Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2	...	0 8	
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5	...	1 0	
" £ 5 "	£ 7	...	1 8	
" £ 7 "	£ 10	...	2 0	

FRED. R. HOGG,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	9th Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	6-30 "	4th "	Str. <i>Chinmukh</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 "	9th "	P. and O. Str. <i>Peshawar</i> .
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also <i>via</i> Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies.	6-30 "	5th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails <i>via</i> Bombay.	6-30 "	8th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets.	6-30 "	5th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits.	6-30 "	7th "	Str. <i>Mecca</i> .
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, Bassein and Rangoon.	6-30 "	8th "	Str. <i>Commilla</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 "	8th "	Stra. <i>A. Apear</i> and <i>Suez</i> .
Persian Gulf.	6-30 "	2nd "	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th September 1880.

Alexander, L.	Frances, C.	Morrison, R.
Anderson, Mrs.	Freeman, J.	Norton, Washington
Anthony, John.	Fuller, F.	(Manager, Merry
Arson, W. F.	Gabriel, C.	Makora.)
Baker, Mrs.	Galloway, D.	Page, W. E.
Bell, Mrs. B.	Gardiner, Lieut.-Col.	Packer, E. W.
Bhola Nath Dhur.	P. F.	Power, Mrs. C.
Birch, —	Gill, A. B.	Robinson, Mrs. E.
Boyd, A. G.	Gomes, A. D.	Row, Capt. (Goomts
Browne, E. M.	Gomes, N.	flat.)
Buggins, Major J. W.	Grant, F. J. G.	Roopehand Sadhar.
C. M. F.	Grave, H.	Rixon, R. J. A.
Caundoo, M. C.	Hackly, J. H.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Chearius, Giuseppe	Hackie, Master Willie.	Shelds, E.
(Royal Indian Circus).	Henry, J.	Smith, Alex.
Colthurst, J.	Hubbard, S. C.	Stevens, Mrs. E.
Combo, Mrs. A.	Hudson, T.	Stewart, T. A.
Crosse, S. G.	Hume, A. O. (c.s.)	Syed Ali Ullah Sahab
Datta, H. C.	Humphreys, Mrs.	(zemindar.)
Dehondro Chandra Bose.	Huro Lal Roy.	Tiggins, Messrs. V. & J.
Doeruzo, F.	Jones, —	Trader & Co.
Donello, A. M.	Jordon, Miss Ann.	Vaers, Mrs.
DoSouza, E. J.	Kehor, Mrs. A.	Vean, T. E.
D'Santos, Mrs. B.	Lanoster, F. G.	Waddell, Surgeon L. A.
Ellise, Charles.	Langley, R. B.	Walmesley, C. C.
Eskell, Dr. (Surgeon	Lyall, R. & Co.	Watson, W. F.
Dentist).	Macneil, Capt. L.	Western, Captain J. H.
Evans, —	Mannell, Mrs. C.	Wester, Mrs. A.
Ezra, S.	Mausell, G. Z.	Willans, Capt. T. J.
Farghar, A.	Matheson, F.	Wotham Chund.
Fleming, M.	Moulas, T.	Wren, Mrs. F. E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allen, Miss A.	Foster, E. (S. S.	"Prescilla," B.
Andrews, S. J.	<i>Booldana</i>).	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Anson, Capt.	Garrick, D.	Rao, William.
Austin, A. Godwin.	Godlu, Francis.	Reid, R.
Bailly, Harris.	Goodridge, B. E.	Rishworth, J.
Barker, T. W.	Griffin, W. H.	Sanderson, C. P.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Hancock, Mrs.	Sandeman, W. A.
Bhott, James.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Silvestri, Signore K.
Blackton, T. W.	Hopekirk, William.	Simpson, L.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Hynes, Mrs.	Smallwood, Mrs. G.
Byrne, Joseph.	Jackson, R. A.	Smallwood, Miss Ethel.
Byford, H.	Jackson, W.	Smith, Douglas.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Johnston, Capt.	Stuart, F.
"Carlos."	Jopp, Major Keith.	Strathmore, Miss W.
C. G. C.	K. S.	Sulton, Rev. G.
Christian, C.	Kellock, R.	Temple, Miss E.
Clayton, F. G.	Lukes, Surgeon C. P.	Thompson, W.
Coombs, J. W.	Man, Alex.	Thomas, Mrs. J.
Cooper, J.	Manson, E.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Crowlie, E. T.	Michael, G.	Usher, W.
C. W. S.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Vaughan, —
Desoso Conte.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Ward, Mrs.
Dionysius, Haddens.	Pearson, Lewie.	Willie.
Evans, J.	Perks, M. J.	Wilson, Alex.
Evans, Mrs. P. A.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.	

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	Wilson, J. H.
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Registered Letters.

Deprodas Pal Chowdry.	Clare, R.	Dubus, E. E.
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E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

بہہ دوا کوٹینافین کے خوب قابم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیسی پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیسی روپیہ

بہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ،

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	Rs. 40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	4 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *via* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	Rs. A. P.	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0	
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3 0 0	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1 8 0	
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1 0 0	
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates	3 0 0	

Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ... 3 8 0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
Complete set...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

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" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1 0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES ...	" 1 0
Complete set...	" 4 0

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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

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Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.

No. 11, for 1876-77—

Vol. I ... *Rs. 5, by post, Rs. 6.*

Vol. II ... *" 5, " " 6.*

No. 12, " I for 1877-78, with a Review of the Trade ... *" 5, " " 6.*

Vol. II ... *" 5, " " 6.*

No. 13, " I for 1878-79, with Review ... *" 6, " " 6.*

Vol. II Coasting Trade ... *" 5, " " 6.*

No. 14, " I Foreign Trade for 1879-80 ... *" 5, " " 6.*

Miscellaneous.

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Third and enlarged edition. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Connor. Revised Edition. *Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

THE PRODUCTION of GOLD and SILVER. the DEMAND for GOLD, and the PRICE of SILVER; compiled by R. H. Hollingbery. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas extra.*

Transport Regulations, Part II.—Transport of Troops by Railway. *Price, Rs. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Unrepealed Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from 1st July 1862 to 30th June 1876:—

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Report of a Mission to Yarkund in 1873, by Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., with photographs. *Price, Rs. 25; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Preliminary Report on the Forest and other Vegetation of Pegu, by S. Kürz, with plates. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, 12 annas extra.*

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.


A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Rs. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

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Rules for the Lease of Waste Lands in Bengal, May 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

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The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., O.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Third Edition. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*

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Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 8-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., O.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

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Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Rs. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Rs. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1878. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Rs. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

- Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
 - Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
 - Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
 - Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
 - Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimensing.
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Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALI, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. FIELD, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayā, the Hermitage of Sākya Muni. By RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 80; packing and postage, Rs. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Rs. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

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Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1880. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By CAPTAIN THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITT DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chittin Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies Rs. 45 0 0
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The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal


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Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Rs. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

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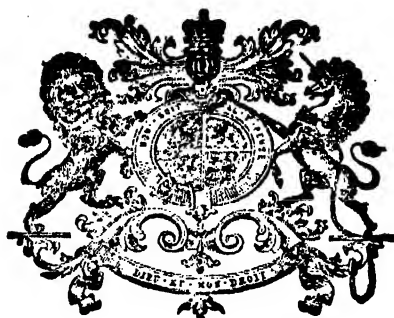
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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 40.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate comp

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for pu*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the General for making Laws and Regulations, or under Rule 22:—

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's The Indian Securities Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 40.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September 1880.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on the 28th October 1880, at 7 A.M.

His Excellency will visit Nahun, Dehra, Saharunpore, Umritsur, Lahore, Jacobabad, Sibi, Kurrachee and Bombay, and will probably arrive at Calcutta 14th December 1880.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a levée in Lahore, on Thursday, the 11th of November, at 9-30 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, who should send their names to the Commissioner of Lahore.

The Officer Commanding the Lahore Division is requested to present the Divisional Staff and Commanding Officers; the latter having been introduced by the Viceroy will present their own Officers.

All Civil and Military Officers not serving at Lahore and private gentlemen are requested to bring with them a card with their names very legibly written upon it.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress.

The levée will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of the Native Officers of the Body Guard and of the Native Regiments at Lahore by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of corps.

By Command,

GEO. S. WHITE, *Major,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st October 1880.

No. 1560.—In the Notification of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1572, dated 29th August 1879, after the words "eastern sea-board of Africa," add—

"and provided such port be not a port on the sea-board of the Persian Gulf."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th September 1880.

No. 378.—Lieutenant P. E. Henderson, B.S.C., is appointed to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, with effect from the date on which his services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th September 1880.

No. 213.—The Reverend J. B. Brunesson, B.A., Chaplain of Morar, is granted 27 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 27th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 30th September 1880.

No. 216.—The Reverend J. Taylor, M.A., B.D., an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at the Sandheads on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

Mr. Taylor's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 28th September 1880.

No. 31-I.-R.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Maharaja of Ajaigarh has abolished all transit dues throughout the Ajaigarh State.

GENERAL.

The 30th September 1880.

No. 1896-G.-G.—Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is posted as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is transferred to Indore as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The 1st October 1880.

No. 1907-G.-G.—Under section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, c.s.i., late Chief Political Officer in Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, is granted special leave of absence for four months from the 9th October 1880, with subsidiary leave from the 1st October 1880.

No. 1911-G.-G.—Major C. Bowen, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Johnson, M.S.C., on privilege leave.

No. 1913-G.-G.—Lieutenant J. G. Morris, Officiating Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Boundary Settlement Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Bhopal, with effect from the date of assuming charge.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 19 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.

WHEREAS, by the twenty-seventh clause of an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") of the other part, it was, amongst other things, provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such tolls for navigation, and such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods, as should not exceed the rates, tolls or fares which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company should not in any case charge any higher tolls, fares or rates whatsoever; and whereas it is expedient to define and sanction, for the purposes of the said clause, fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods;

And whereas it is also expedient to empower the Company to make rules for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods upon, and the use, management and working of, its canal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

2. The fares and rates specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be the fares and rates defined and sanctioned for the purposes of the said clause.

Company empowered to make working rules for its canal.

3. The Company may, from time to time, make rules for the following purposes,

s. 2.

that is to say :—

(a) for licensing vessels (other than those of the Company) to navigate the canal and for registering vessels so licensed and denoting upon each its carrying capacity;

(b) for fixing the maximum number of passengers or animals, and the maximum amount of goods, which vessels navigating the canal may carry; and

(c) generally for regulating the traffic upon, and the use and management of all vessels upon, the canal.

4. Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

5. All such rules shall, when sanctioned by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, have the force of law.

The said Governor in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

6. A copy of this Act and the rules made hereunder, and of the Timetable and Tariff of Charges which may from time to time be observed for the Company's vessels navi-

Madras
s. 3.
See
Rail
Act, 18

gating the canal, shall be exhibited, both in English and in Telugu, in some conspicuous place at each station of the canal, and in each vessel employed by the Company in conveying passengers, animals or goods over the canal.

Madras draft, s. 4: 7. Any servant of the Company in charge of any such station or vessel at or in which the provisions of section six are not complied with shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and the Company shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such provisions are not complied with at or in any such station or vessel.

Indian Rail-way Act, 1879: Madras draft, s. 23. 8. Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it shall be triable for such offence at any place at which he may be, or which the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Ibid., s. 50. 9. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Fares and Rates.

PASSENGERS.

	Pies.
First class, per passenger, per mile or fraction of a mile	14.4
Second class, per ditto, ditto	5.6
Third class, per ditto, ditto	3.2
Mail (fast)	3.2
Ordinary	2.0

ANIMALS.

	Pies.
A horse or mule taken singly, per mile or fraction of a mile	14.4
Cattle, horses and mules, per 10 or fraction of 10, per ditto	6.0
Calves needing only half the space of a cow to be reckoned as half.	
Sheep, goats and pigs, per 60 or fraction of 60, per ditto	6.0
Asses, half the rates for horses.	

N.B.—Dogs, if conveyed at all, will not be charged for, no accommodation being provided for them.

Elephants and camels will not be conveyed all.

GOODS.

Heavy Goods, i.e., Goods weighing above 180 lbs

	Pies.
First class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the special and first classes, Madras Railway) per ton, per mile or fraction of a mile	7.2
Second class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the second and third classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	12.8
Third class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the fourth and fifth classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	24.0

Fractions of a ton will be charged for proportionately, fractions of 20 lbs. being reckoned as 20 lbs.

N.B.—Carriages or vehicles will not be conveyed.

Parcels.

EXCLUSIVE OF COLLECTION AND DELIVERY.												
Distance.	10 lbs. and under.	Above 10 and not above 20 lbs.	Above 20 and not above 40 lbs.	Above 40 and not above 60 lbs.	Above 60 and not above 80 lbs.	Above 80 and not above 100 lbs.	Above 100 and not above 120 lbs.	Above 120 and not above 140 lbs.	Above 140 and not above 160 lbs.	Above 160 and not above 180 lbs.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
50 miles and under	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 7 6	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 12 6	0 13 9		
Above 50 and not above 100 miles	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 6 6	1 9 0	1 11 6		
„ 100 „ 150 „	0 7 6	0 11 3	0 15 0	1 2 0	1 6 6	1 10 3	1 14 0	2 1 0	2 5 6	2 9 3		
„ 150 „ 200 „	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	3 7 0		

The rates for bread, meat, fish, poultry (dead or alive), ice, fruit, plants, vegetables and flowers will be half parcel-rates as shown above.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By clause twenty-seven of an Indenture made on the third day of June, 1863, between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, it was provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge, in the event of its navigating any of the canals to which the Indenture referred, such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods as should not exceed the fares or rates which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company

should not in any case charge any higher fares or rates whatsoever. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company now desires to navigate its canal, and the present Bill has therefore been prepared to fix the maximum amount of the fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods.

The opportunity has also been taken of empowering the Company (as Railway-Administrations are empowered under the Indian Railway Act, 1879) to make general rules for the management and working of its canal, and to prescribe a penalty not exceeding a fine of fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, for the breach of any such rule.

J. GIBBS.

The 24th September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 20 of 1880.

1 Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Securities of the Government of India.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has determined to issue, in respect of the four and a half per cent. loan of 1880, certificates declaring the bearers hereof entitled to the principal sums specified herein, and coupons for the interest payable on such principal sums ;

and whereas the Governor General in Council may from time to time desire to issue like certificates, with or without like coupons, in respect of other loans ;

and whereas it is expedient to declare the mode in which the title to such certificates and coupons shall be transferable ;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for certain other matters relating to all securities of the Government of India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Securities Act, 1880" ; and shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. In this Act, "Government securities" includes promissory notes, debentures, loan-certificates, coupons and all other securities issued by the Government of India, whether before or after the passing of this Act.

3. Whenever the Governor General in Council has issued, in respect of any loan, a certificate declaring the bearer thereof to be entitled to the portion of the loan therein expressed, or a coupon for any amount payable as interest on any portion of such loan, the title to such certificate or coupon may be transferred, and, on payment, by or on behalf of the Government, to the bearer of such certificate or coupon, of the amount expressed therein, at or after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall be discharged as if such certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

4. No notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

5. No person shall, merely by reason of his having endorsed any Government security, be liable to pay any money due, whether on account of principal or interest, thereunder.

6. The signature of the officer of the Government of India authorized to sign any Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on such securities.

Any such signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if the same had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of such officer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India has determined to issue loan-certificates payable to bearer with coupons attached in lieu of promissory notes in the case of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1880, and it is not improbable that it will desire to issue similar certificates in the case of other loans. As the English law relating to such certificates and coupons is at present in process of development, and as it is, accordingly, by no means certain what legal incidents a Court would attach to these documents, it has been deemed advisable to provide by legislation for two points on which it is essential that the law should be definitely fixed. These are—

- (a) that they shall be transferable by delivery ;
- (b) that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them shall be a full discharge to the Government.

In enacting these provisions the Bill follows the precedent of the Acts of Parliament relating to English stock-certificates (33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32, paragraph 1, and s. 35, paragraph 2) and India stock-certificates (26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, paragraphs 4 and 7).

2. The opportunity has also been taken to provide for certain other matters in relation to all Government securities in regard to which the need for legislation has been brought before Government.

It is desirable that the Government should be empowered by law to decline to notice endorsements of Government securities involving a trust. This is in practice done at present ; but as there are doubts as to how far the Courts might uphold such practice, the Bill provides specifically (section 4) that no notice of any trust in respect of any security of the Government of India shall be receivable by the Government. In this case also we have a precedent in the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, see section 5, paragraph 4 of the former, and section 30 of the latter Act.

3. Another section (5) of the Bill, which provides that no one endorsing a Government security shall incur any liability thereby, has been introduced to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the legal effects of such endorsement.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides that the signatures to Government securities might be printed, engraved, lithographed or impressed by other mechanical process. The convenience of such an arrangement in the interest of the public service is obvious.. The 16 & 17 Vic., c. 2, allows the signature to the Bank of England notes to be impressed by machinery.

The 29th September, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras less rain fell than in the previous week and more is wanted in places; harvesting, however, proceeds with a fair outturn. In Bombay good rain has again fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; in other parts of the presidency the rainfall was slight; the autumn crops are in fair condition everywhere. In Bengal there was general rain, but more is required in parts of the Patna division; the autumn harvest is nearly completed, generally with a fair average outturn. Slight rain fell in most parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and more is still needed in the eastern districts; the floods in Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly have damaged the crops on low lands; prospects are in most districts fairly good. In the Punjab there was no rain during the week; prospects are however, on the whole, favourable. In the Central Provinces general, though moderate, rain fell during the week; prospects remain good. In British Burma, where the rainfall was heavy, the crops are doing well. In some parts of Assam more rain would be beneficial, but elsewhere the weather has been seasonable. In Native States prospects remain satisfactory on the whole, although in parts of Rajputana more rain is required, and crops are reported to be withering in places in Mysore and Coorg owing to partial failure of the rains.

General prospects throughout the empire continue fairly satisfactory on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 29th)—		
Bellary ...	·64 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·60 (average of seven stations).	Rain wanted in two taluks; tank supplies insufficient; fodder and water ample.
Ganjam ...	1·23 (average of thirteen stations).	
Kistna ...	·87 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops fair; <i>cumboo</i> and <i>cholum</i> in ear; 5·6 feet of water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Crops good; <i>ragi</i> , gingelly, &c., harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Coimbatore ...	·05 (average of two stations).	Wet crops generally fair; dry crops suffering for want of rain in parts of seven taluks; harvest of <i>ragi</i> in four taluks, sugarcane in two, outturn average; <i>cholum</i> and <i>varagu</i> in one taluk poor.
Tanjore ...	.....	Rivers 1 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; crops good in parts of district; rain wanted in some taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn average.
Madura ...	·17 in Melur	<i>Ragi</i> and <i>cholum</i> harvested in Madura, yield average; <i>ragi</i> and <i>cumboo</i> in Melur, paddy in Palni, yield below average; crops failing.
Malabar ...	·57 (average of thirteen stations).	Rain insufficient; harvesting of first crops in nine taluks.
Travancore ...	·08	
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects tolerably fair.		
Bombay—(Sept. 29th)—		
Kurrachee ...	<i>Nil</i>	River on 27th 10 feet 11 inches, against 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet on same date last year; <i>barani</i> sowings commenced in three talukas; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops fair; fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Crops in some talukas below average, but on the whole fair; rats are reported to have done damage in some parts of Budin taluka; fever in seven talukas; river one foot lower than on same date last year; wheat 11 seers per rupee, <i>bajra</i> 17, <i>jowari</i> 15, and rice 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Crops continue excellent; fever prevailing; wheat 35 and <i>bajra</i> 45 lbs.
Baroda ...	·10	Total rainfall 38·32; fine weather for harvest; prospects good; <i>bajra</i> 35, rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·06	Total rainfall 33·37; crops good in five talukas, middling in others; fever in three talukas; average price per rupee,— <i>jowari</i> 39, <i>nagli</i> 37 lbs.
Násik ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops good; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; <i>bajri</i> 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, wheat 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; health good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·06 (heavy on 22nd and 26th).	Total rainfall 66·76, being ·81 below average; abnormal temperature 4° cool on 22nd, afterwards <i>nil</i> ; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 22nd, afterwards northerly.
Poona ...	Maximum in Indapur, 1·50; minimum in Haveli, ·14; <i>nil</i> in Junnar.	Average prices,— <i>bajri</i> 24-11, <i>jowari</i> 30-36 in Poona; <i>bajri</i> 25-12, <i>jowari</i> 32-25 in district; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Nagar, 3'16; minimum at Purner, '11; nil at Akola.	<i>Kharif</i> crops in good condition; sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress in all talukas, except Jamkhed and parts of Nagar, where delayed owing to excessive moisture; <i>bajri</i> minimum 26 lbs. in Shooagaon, maximum 36 in Jamkhed; <i>jowari</i> minimum 30 lbs. in Shooagaon, maximum 39 in Nagar and Jamkhed; cholera in Puntamba,—five attacks, one death; slight cattle-disease in Shrigonda and Nagar.
Sholapur ...	46	Total rainfall 31'17; <i>kharif</i> crops much improved; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; <i>jowari</i> 39 lbs. 30 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 36 lbs; public health good.
Dharwar ...	.....	Report not received.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Karwar, 3'14; minimum at Supa, '59.	Total rainfall 87'08; common rice at Karwar 10, in district (average) 12 seers; crops fair; health of people good.
Rajkot ...	.....	Crops excellent; <i>bajra</i> 38 lbs., <i>jowari</i> 40; health generally good; fever in some districts. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced; <i>kharif</i> crops fair everywhere.
Bengal— (Sept. 29th)—		
Chittagong ...	7'66	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; cattle-disease in Moiscal and town thana.
Dacca ...	4'77	Heavy rain falling; harvesting of early rice nearly completed, yield over average; cutting of jute nearly completed, yield expected to be average; late rice and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	7'58	Cutting of jute and early rice finished, outturn above average; prospects of late rice excellent; at Baripur only crops suffered from excessive rain; fever prevails.
Moorshedabad ...	2'69	Rain general; prospects of crops good; mild fever reported from almost all thanas.
Rajshahye ...	5'46	Heavy rain during week has done much good to late rice; <i>kalai</i> being sown; land being prepared for cold weather crops; public health good.
Burdwan ...	1'06	Crops good; prospects favourable; outturn of early rice fair; a good deal of fever of a mild type.
Rungpore ...	3'47	Rain has cooled temperature; prospects of crops favourable; fever still prevalent.
Bhágalspur ...	1'79	Prospects of crops favourable.
Purneah ...	3'64	More rain needed for transplanted rice; sowing of cold weather crops begun; rivers fallen greatly; fever everywhere.
Patna ...	38	Autumn crops being harvested; transplanting of paddy over; more rain wanted.
Durbhunga ...	70	Weather hot and close; autumn harvest in progress; more rain wanted for paddy; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2'79	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops excellent; autumn crops gave good outturn everywhere; cattle-disease somewhat diminished towards Pachumba; public health good.
Cuttack ...	3'51	Prospects of crops excellent; cholera still prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —More or less rain in all districts during week; prospects generally favourable; more rain wanted in parts of Patna division; in Palamow autumn harvest will be good, but rainfall still deficient and much of rice lost; autumn harvest nearly completed, generally with a fair average outturn; ploughing for cold weather crops progressing in some districts and sowings commenced in places; fever in many places; cholera and small-pox still in Orissa; cattle-plague in Darjeeling; cattle-disease also in places in Chittagong, Manbhoom, and Hazáribágh.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 28th)	9 at Benares; 7 at	Fever reported prevalent in district; wheat 18, barley 28, gram 22½, unhusked rice fine 23 and coarse 30 seers.
Allahabad („ „)	Chandauli on 23rd. 35	Rice crops gone, <i>juar</i> , &c., much injured; district very healthy; wheat 18½, barley 30, gram 22½, coarse cleaned rice 17½, unhusked rice 30½, <i>bajra</i> 25½, peas 30½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	Slight rain	Very hot; clouds roll up and pass away again; rain wanted for <i>aghani</i> rice; health generally fair; slight fever in places; outturn of <i>bhadai</i> good; cattle-disease less; markets well stocked; coarse rice 23½, old paddy 34½, wheat 21½, gram 29½ seers, barley 1 maund 14 seers, new paddy 1 maund 6 seers, and maize 1 maund 3 seers.
Jhánsi („ 30th)	Slight showers	Clouds come up and clear away; crops fair; for <i>rabi</i> sowing more rain wanted; markets well stocked; wheat 18, gram 23½, and rice 14 seers; health good.
Agra („ 28th)	Average 6 in four tahsils on 26th.	Prospects fair; crops ripening; agricultural operations for <i>rabi</i> progressing; fever on decline; wheat 18½, barley 24, gram 18, <i>bajra</i> 22½, <i>makka</i> 26 seers.
Bareilly („ 29th)	1'6	Prospects of late <i>kharif</i> crops good, except in Ramganga valley; flood there has subsided; <i>kharif</i> crops over a large area on it damaged or destroyed; health generally fair, but cholera still reported in a few localities; common wheat 21½, common rice 15, gram 20½ seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects,
N. W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Meerut (Sept. 29th)	·08 on 25th	Wind west; floods subsiding; cheapest wheat 20, barley 28, <i>juar</i> 24, gram 22, <i>arhar</i> 23 seers; slight fever. Report not received.
Kumaun Lucknow (Sept. 29th)	·1 at Sadr; 1·9 at Mahabad; ·2 at Mohanlalganj.	Barley 26 seers; health good; people busy, preparing for <i>rabi</i> sowings; more rain wanted; rice crops being cut for fodder; prospects of other crops not yet bad.
Partabgarh (" 27th)	·55 at Sadr; ·6 at Patti.	Average prices of wheat 18 to 20½, barley 26 to 31, <i>arhar</i> 27½ to 32, rice 14 to 18, gram 15 to 20 seers; rain has fallen in patches throughout the district; there is sufficient for commencement of <i>rabi</i> sowings, but otherwise insufficient; paddy has nearly withered, and the quality of the <i>khari</i> crops has been impaired in parts; general rain greatly needed.
Sitapur (" 29th)	·1 at Sadr on 25th	Wind east, with occasional showers; agricultural prospects good; wheat 22, barley 34, <i>gojai</i> 31, <i>juar</i> 16, <i>makai</i> 30, <i>bajra</i> 20, paddy 29, rice 17½, gram 29, <i>suwan</i> 55, <i>urud</i> 25½, <i>arhar</i> 30 seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	·1	Wheat 19 to 21, barley 28 to 32, gram 23 to 27, rice 13 to 13½ seers per rupee; rain much wanted; crops have suffered; bazars well supplied.
Cawnpore (" ")	·3 in Bhognipur; ·2 in Bilhaur.	Weather hot; crops poor; state of people and health good; wheat 19, barley 27, <i>bajra</i> 20, coarse rice 13 seers.
Moradabad ( " " )	.....	Weather warm and fine; crops in low lands destroyed by floods; health good; distress in flooded villages; <i>rabi</i> sowings secured; wheat 20, barley 27, and gram 19 seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Only slight rain has fallen through the provinces, and more is still needed in the eastern half; the floods in Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly have damaged the crops on low-lying land, otherwise prospects fairly good; general health good; prices stationary.
Punjab— (Sept. 28th)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects improved by recent rain; prices have fallen slightly; health fair.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	More rain required both for the <i>khari</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops; prices tending upwards.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest in progress; health fair.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops much improved by the last fall of rain; prices falling.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on unirrigated lands still suffering from short rainfall, but prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on unirrigated lands suffering; rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> sowings; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prices falling; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest prospects improved; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops promising. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Reports continue favourable, and prices generally show a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 29th)	1·83	Weather fine, with occasional heavy showers; crops doing well; land prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	·98	Weather hot and close; cotton crops good; rain needed for rice; wheat 19½, gram 25, rice 14½ seers; fever continues.
Saugor ...	1·8	Occasional light showers; prospects of crops favourable; wheat 22½, <i>juar</i> 31, and rice 12 seers; small-pox and cattle-disease continue.
Seoni ...	2·13	Prospects good; wheat and rice 18 seers.
Hoshangabad ...	·65	Rain crops, except rice, doing well; wheat 16, gram 23½, <i>juar</i> 26, and rice 9½ seers.
Raipur (Sept. 25th)	1·51	Weather fine, with light showers; rice crops in Drug tahsil still suffering for want of rain; land prepared for spring crops; rice and wheat 24 seers; fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Sambalpur (" 23rd)	·23	Weather clear and warm; prospects flourishing; fever prevalent; rice 35 seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain almost everywhere; weather favourable for <i>rabi</i> preparations; prospects of <i>khari</i> continue on the whole good; fever prevalent in some districts; prices easy.
British Burma— (Sept. 25th)—		
Akyab ...	1·75 for week ending 18th; 8·48 for week ending 25th.	Total rainfall 178·39 for week ending 18th, 186·87 up to date; public health good; slight cattle-disease in four townships; crops in good condition.
Rangoon ...	5·15	Total rainfall 86·53; public health good.
Bassein ...	5·40	Total rainfall 94·45; public health good; cattle-disease in one township; weather squally, with heavy rain; planting out proceeding west of Ngawoon; condition of crops favourable.
Prome ...	1·94	Total rainfall 45·46; cholera in Prome town, otherwise public health good; crops proceeding.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	17.61	Total rainfall 189.68; public health good; prospects of crops good. Total rainfall 79.09; public health good; parts destroyed by floods being replanted; hill cultivation on the whole fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight small-pox in places; some cholera at Promé and Thayetmyo; a little cattle-disease in Arakan and two districts of Pegu, public health otherwise excellent; condition of crops good; replanting of flooded lands proceeding.
Toungoo ...	6.22	
Assam— (Sept. 29th)—		
Gauhati ...	1.43	More rain wanted; transplanting operations finished; public health good.
Sylhet ...	1.48	Prospects continue excellent; tea wants rain.
Cachar ...	1.29	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>dumahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crop and transplanting of <i>sail</i> crop nearly finished; common rice 24½ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1.9	Weather seasonable; ploughing for pulse in progress; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 29th)—		
Bangalore ...	.....	{ Crops withering in parts owing to failure of rains; prospects elsewhere fair; public health good; murrain prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	.....
Mercara ...	.96	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 29th)—		
Amráoti ...	.85	Weather cloudy; crops doing well; wheat 14 and <i>jowari</i> 18 seers. Prospects favourable; weather cloudy. Total rainfall to date 21.75; standing crops benefited by rain; ground being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings; prices—wheat 10, gram 1½, white <i>jowari</i> 17, and <i>tur</i> 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Akola ...	.19	
Hyderabad ...	1.49	
Central India States— (Sept. 29th)—		
Indore ...	.7	Weather clear; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.68	Weather seasonable; cholera decreasing; prospects improving; more rain wanted.
Sutna ...	.9	Rain required for <i>rabi</i> sowing.
Rutlam ...	.24	Weather clear; opium and grain prices falling.
Neemuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	General health good; prices falling.
Goona ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects favourable; prices stationary; agues and dysentery prevalent.
Bhopal ...	<i>Nil</i>	Cloudy; prospects favourable; public health good.
Agar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good.
Nowgong ...	.2	Health fair; agricultural prospects improving.
Mánpur ...	.15	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 29th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Quite clear; cooler.
Sirohi (" 26th) ...	.....	Tanks and wells full; exceptionally healthy; crops quite favourable; warmer, but seasonable.
Marwar (" 24th) ...	.....	Ten months' water in tanks; wells full; health good; crops more favourable; nights cool; no prospects of rain; late rain not being general, the harvest will most likely greatly suffer; prices rising.
Meywar ( " " ) ...	.01	Tanks and wells full; fever on increase; crops good.
Harowtee (" 25th) ...	.....	Prospects, save immediately at Deoli, fair; health excellent.
Jhallawar (" 23rd) ...	2.41	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 29th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> prospects fair; health excellent.
Jeypore (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	{ Rain much wanted; prices firm; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.17	
Ulwur ...	.....	Wheat above 16 seers, other grains cheaper.
Nepal— (Sept. 21st)—		
Katmandú ...	.24	Weather close and showery for the last two days; good accounts of the rain crops, and good prospects of the rice both in the Hill and Tarai districts.

Erratum.—On page 1484 of the Supplement to the Gazette of India of the 25th September, for the rainfall, in the rainfall column opposite Meerut, read "13.0 at Meerut, 16.0 at Mowana, 14.0 at Sirhana, and 8.0 at Bagpat."

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 24th September, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,
presiding.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I. C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY'S CANAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal. He said that this company was established under the 21 & 22 Vic., c. 8, that it entered into a contract with the Secretary of State on the 3rd of June 1863, for the carrying out of certain works some of which had been completed. Under the twenty-seventh section of that agreement it was provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods as should not exceed the fares and rates which could be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian Legislature. Doubts had arisen in Madras as to whether the term "Indian Legislature" included the Council of the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations, and in order to prevent any difficulty arising on this point it had been deemed advisable to introduce the proposed Bill in this Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain matters relating to securities of the Government of India. He said that in the case of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1880, the Government of India had determined to issue, in lieu of promissory notes, loan-certificates payable to bearer, with coupons attached, and it was not improbable that it would desire to issue similar certificates in the case of other loans. As the English law relating to such certificates and coupons was at present in process of development, and as it was, accordingly, by no means certain what legal incidents a Court would attach to these documents, it had been deemed advisable to provide by legislation for two points on which it was essential that the law should be definitely fixed. These were first, that our loan-certificates and coupons should be transferable by delivery; and, secondly, that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them, at or after due date, should be a full discharge to the Government, just as if they were promissory notes payable to bearer.

In enacting these provisions the Bill would follow the precedent of the Acts of Parliament relating to English stock-certificates (33 & 34 Vic.,

c. 71, s. 32, paragraph 1, and s. 35, paragraph 2) and India stock-certificates (26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, paragraphs 4 and 7). The former provision was also in accordance with the decision of the Exchequer Chamber in *Goodwin v. Roberts*, L. R. 10 Ex. 337, as to certain foreign scrip, which entitled the holder, on payment of the instalments due from him, to delivery of definitive bonds; and the subsequent case of *Rumball v. The Metropolitan Bank*, L. R. 2 Q. B. Div. 194, as to scrip-certificates entitling the bearer to shares in a banking company. But it would dispense with the necessity of relying on a mercantile usage, treating certificates as negotiable, on the existence of which those decisions mainly rested. The latter provision followed the ordinary rule that the maker of a promissory note was discharged by payment in due course, that is, payment by him, or on his behalf, at or after maturity, to the holder or his agent.

The opportunity would also be taken to provide for certain other matters relating to all Government securities and in regard to which the need for legislation had been brought before us.

It was, for instance, desirable that the Government should be empowered by law to decline to notice endorsements of Government securities involving a trust, such as 'Pay to A. B. in trust for C. D.' This was in practice done at present; but as there were doubts as to how far the Courts might uphold such practice, the Bill would provide specifically that no notice of any trust in respect of any security of the Government of India should be receivable by the Government. In this case also we had a precedent in the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, see section 5, paragraph 6, of the former, and section 30 of the latter, Act.

Another section of the Bill would provide that no one endorsing a Government security should incur any liability thereby. This was intended to remove a doubt which had been felt in some quarters as to the legal effects of such endorsement. In Financial despatch dated the 25th March, 1880, No. 101, the late Secretary of State for India had referred to this matter. Another difficulty, he said, had been brought to his notice as having a certain tendency to hinder investment in our Indian loans. The inquiry had been made on more than one occasion at the India Office, and more particularly in the interest of the foreign holder of rupee-paper, whether an endorsement on one of the existing notes carried with it a liability to repay the principal amount in the somewhat improbable event of the Government of India being unprovided with funds for its discharge. Lord Cranbrook was advised that such an endorsement had the effect only of recording title or proprietorship, and that it did not involve the responsibilities entailed by an endorsement on a promissory note of a commercial character. On the other hand, he said, it would be perceived from a legal opinion forwarded to the India Office that the above view was not uncontested, and, at all events, the fact that such an objection had been taken showed that it had a certain importance, especially in the eyes of operators in foreign markets, who might not be well informed as to the constitution of the Government of India or its relations to the Home Government.

The opinion above referred to ran as follows:—

"The rupee-paper issued by the Government of India is in its legal effect a promissory note payable *to order*, and it is upon the face of it expressly stated to be a promissory note. We have not the means of referring to the Acts of the Legislative Council under which these notes are issued, but in the absence of any special provision upon the subject, we apprehend that the notes have all the attributes of a promissory note. The notes being made payable *to order* are transferable only by endorsement of the payee, and so on from time to time, as long as the endorsement is a 'special' endorsement, that is, to the order of another person; but we apprehend that as soon as it bears a blank endorsement it would be transferable by delivery and become payable to bearer.

"By the law of England a person who endorses a promissory note becomes liable to all subsequent indorsers in the event of the note not being duly paid by the maker, and it appears to us that an indorser of one of the notes in question renders himself liable for the due payment of the note, unless, to protect himself from that liability, he makes his endorsement 'without recourse.'"

Lastly, the Bill would provide that the signatures to Government securities might be printed, engraved, lithographed or impressed by other mechanical process. Gentlemen who, like the learned authors of the opinion just quoted, were inclined to regard our rupee-paper as ordinary commercial promissory notes, subject to all the rules in Byles on Bills applicable to such instruments, might be expected to argue (notwithstanding the remarks of Sir W. Page Wood, L. J., in *Ex p. Birmingham Banking Co.*, L. R. 3 Ch. 653, 654), that, in the absence of legislation, the signatures to that paper must be written by hand. The convenience of the proposed arrangement in the interest of the public service was obvious. Here again we had a precedent, for the Statute 16 & 17 Vic., c. 2, allowed the signature to the Bank of England notes to be impressed by machinery.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 1st October, 1880.

SIMLA;	}	D. FITZPATRICK,
The 24th September, 1880.		Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September 1880.

No. 3009.

Read again—

Report on the operations of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878-79, in paragraph 42 of which the advantages of making remittances through the Currency Department are pointed out, and it is stated that, provided the coin reserve of the Currency Department is kept intact and solely under the orders of the Currency Officers, it may safely remain in any part of India that happens to be convenient.

RESOLUTION.—The law does not require the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency to hold his metallic reserve at any particular place. But His Excellency in Council

considers that, in future, the coin reserve stored within a currency circle should never exceed the amount of its note circulation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 2nd October 1880.

No. 3089.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the Governor General in Council has remitted the stamp duty payable on instruments executed for the repayment of loans made under the Northern India Takávi Act, X of 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th September, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 551.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following correspondence and despatches, concerning the action of Maiwand on the 27th July, 1880, shall be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8453-K., ^{Field Operations} _{Kabul}), dated Simla, the 27th September, 1880).

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5351-K.,—"Kabul,"—dated the 25th September 1880, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier-General Burrows' and Brigadier-General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. The Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the meagre and unsatisfactory character of the accounts furnished, which, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the date of the occurrence to which they refer, still leave the Government of India in ignorance as to the true facts of the case and the exact circumstances to which the reverse sustained by Her Majesty's arms is to be attributed.

3. The Governor General in Council, however, understands that a full report of the situation, drawn up by Lieutenant-General Sir Fred. Roberts, after his arrival at Kandahar, is now on its way to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and as doubtless this will throw much light on what these despatches leave in obscurity, the Government of India will await the arrival of the report before deciding on any further course of action in connection with the operations of the 27th July, 1880.

4. It is not, however, necessary to wait for further information to enable the Governor General in Council to express his hearty concurrence in the high tribute paid by the Commander-in-Chief to the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of the E-B Battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

Notwithstanding its loss of guns, and that the result of the day was disastrous, the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, may look back on the

action of Maiwand as one in which they nobly maintained the credit of their distinguished regiment.

5. The Government of India entertained no doubt of the good conduct of Her Majesty's 66th Foot, but it is still a satisfaction to have obtained the voluntary testimony of the enemy to the devoted courage with which the colours of the regiment were defended to the last against overwhelming odds.

6. The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in receiving the names of those officers whose services are specially brought to notice by His Excellency.

7. The names of those of the British troops who were killed and who have since died of their wounds have been telegraphed to the Secretary of State. The complete lists of casualties, both British and Native, will be published, together with the despatches and this correspondence, in the *Gazette of India*.

8. It is, I am to add, needless to give expression to the deep grief the Government of India feel in reading this sad roll of the losses sustained by the force employed under Brigadier-General Burrows.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5351-A.,—“*Kabul*,”—dated the 25th September 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier-General Burrows' and Brigadier-General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. Circumstances have delayed the receipt of these despatches, and even now they contain but isolated and bare statements of the sad events of the day, almost entirely failing to convey to us information as to how they were brought about.

3. Before proceeding to a general review of the operations, and in order to make the reports now submitted clear, it is necessary to annex the following copies of telegrams:—

I.—From the Quarter Master General in India, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(dated 9th July 1880).

“Yours eighth. Under the circumstances, you can order up any troops from the line of communication you and General Phayre consider can be safely spared to reinforce Kandahar.”

II.—From the Commander-in-Chief in India [Quarter Master General] to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(dated 15th July 1880).

“Wali's troops having deserted, the situation has completely changed. General Burrows must act according to his own judgment, reporting fully. He must act with caution on account of distance of support.”

These telegrams refer to paragraphs 3 and 10 of General Primrose's despatch.

4. In paragraph 2 of Brigadier-General Burrows' report, a reference is made to certain instructions received, and copies of correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, thereon, are attached.

The two telegrams there given only form a small portion of the correspondence between the Army Head Quarters and General Primrose, and it becomes, therefore, requisite to give copies of the telegrams which passed on the subject of Brigadier-General Burrows' movements, from the date of his return to Khushk-i-Nakhud from the Helmand, up to the day of the action at Maiwand. These telegrams are annexed.

5. It should be stated that up to this time the intelligence regarding Ayub's strength is contained in the following copy of a telegram from General Primrose to the Quarter Master General in India, dated Kandahar, 14th July 1880:—

“Letter received this day from Colonel St. John; no date to it, but presumed 12th July. Ayub reached Furreh on 1st July, and his advanced cavalry left on 8th. He has 2,500 effective and 1,000 disaffected infantry, 800 regular cavalry, and 1,000 tribal cavalry, with 30 guns. Wali's troops shaky. One regiment all but openly mutinous; rest tainted. They have no ammunition, and St. John told Wali to take measures to put it out of reach. One other Sirdar deserted with his immediate followers, but failed to persuade others to follow him.”

6. Brigadier-General Burrows has not informed us what military measures he took for ascertaining the strength and disposition of Ayub's army after it had crossed the Helmand, whilst it is evident that the information on which he broke up from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and marched with the intention of anticipating Ayub at Maiwand, was either incorrect or reached him too late.

It appears to Sir Fred. Haines that had he been aware that Ayub could possibly have presented himself at Maiwand in such force as that ascribed to him, General Burrows would have considered himself hardly strong enough to attack him, but would rather have contented himself with retiring towards his base at Kandahar, keeping a close touch on the enemy with his cavalry, and would certainly have taken steps to rid himself of the enormous amount of stores and baggage with which he was encumbered on the day of the action.

It appears that the only reinforcement sent to him from Kandahar consisted of 50 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, but it will be observed in paragraph 8 of his despatch that General Primrose had troops at Kandahar on the 23rd July from which to support him, and that he had arranged to do so, to the extent of 230 men of the 4th Native Infantry, but for some reason or other, not explained, this reinforcement was not sent.

7. Defective information was but a prelude to what followed. The apparently wholly unauthorised commencement of the action on the left by two guns of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant H. MacLaine, escorted by a troop of Sind Horse under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, committed General Burrows to an action on ground not deliberately chosen by him, and with an enemy entirely unrecognised. This was highly prejudicial to his chance of success, for the position thus hurriedly taken up was in perfectly open ground, with both flanks *en l'air* in the face of vastly superior numbers.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief firmly believes that had the Native Infantry stood their ground and stemmed the rush of the *ghazis*, a victory might have been achieved; but when the line gave way from the left and the 66th Regiment was thus thrown into confusion, there was but one chance, and that was a cavalry charge. But the cavalry failed to charge, and a rout was inevitable.

8. There can be no doubt that General Burrows was vastly overmatched as to numbers, and that he had to fight a desperate battle under most unfortunate circumstances.

The unsteadiness of the two companies of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) early in the day, must at once have destroyed all confidence in that corps, but it is evident that up to the moment of yielding on the left of the line, the conduct of the troops, with the above exception, had been excellent.

It is His Excellency's pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Governor General in Council the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, who fought most gallantly and suffered severely.

The guns which commenced the action were those apparently which were lost eventually. The gallant young officer who commanded them is not here to justify or explain his movement, for he met a tragic end at Mazra after a month's imprisonment in Ayub's camp, and this must be a lasting disgrace attaching to Ayub's name.

The detachment of the 66th under Lieutenant G. de la M. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, is also reported to have behaved extremely well; and an incident, not known to General Burrows when he wrote his despatch, is worthy of record here, as a lasting tribute to the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men of the 66th Regiment from the mouth of the enemy.

General Roberts, under date 16th September, telegraphs as follows:—

“Colonel St. John reports from Kandahar as follows:—From the accounts of one of Ayub's officers present at the action of Maiwand, it appears that a stand was made by remnant of the 66th Regiment round the colors, in an enclosure; informant estimated their number at 100, and states that they were surrounded by the whole army, and that when all but eleven were killed, these made a desperate charge, and perished fighting bravely to the last man.”

This stubborn defence may have delayed the pursuit as well as checked the desire to pursue.

9. The artillery maintained their military formation and *morale* during the retreat.

But though the cavalry appear to have kept together, the General had lost all confidence in them, apparently with reason, and from this cause was unable to halt at Hanz-i-Madat.

Had this been done, no doubt many valuable lives and some stores and transport animals might have been saved, while some appearance of military formation might have been restored.

The retreat was thus continued without a break to Kandahar, notwithstanding that the pursuit, never vigorous, was not pressed beyond the third or fourth mile from the field. This restless flight must have increased the tale of loss and suffering at every step.

It is to be noted that amongst the casualties in the cavalry, no native officer is mentioned as either killed or wounded.

On the morning of the 28th July, the leading fugitives reached Kandahar. Their report of the complete annihilation of General Burrows' brigade was accepted as fact, and so reported to the world.

It is satisfactory to know that, unfortunate as were the events of the day, together with their results, they fell far short of the description first given of them. His Excellency

the Governor General in Council is aware that on this report the cantonments were precipitately abandoned, and refuge taken in the citadel.

Ayub did not, however, fully invest Kandahar until the 6th August.

10. To return to the events of the 27th. It is worthy of remark that General Burrows makes no mention of efforts on the part of officers to steady their men, nor are the commanding officers or others of the corps engaged mentioned with approval. But the casualty rolls, taken in connection with the undoubted heavy losses of the enemy, are a sufficient proof of the gallantry and devotion of those who fell.

11. Of the survivors, the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of Government the officers named by Brigadier-Generals Burrows and Nuttall, viz. :—

Captain J. R. Slade, R.H.A.

Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E.

Major G. C. Hogg, Brigade Major.

Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse.

12. The casualty rolls have already been submitted to Government with my No. 5327-A. of the 24th instant.

Returns of ordnance and of arms and accoutrements lost are enclosed; also a return of ammunition expended.

Telegrams referred to in the Adjutant General's letter forwarding the Maiwand Despatches, paragraph 4.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 17th July 1880).

Kandahar, 17th July.—General Burrows reports that he has moved his force back from Helmand to Khushk-i-Nakhud, there to await events or orders. This move was necessitated by there being no supplies for the troops, nor grain for horses. The little there was on right bank was carried off or destroyed by mutineers. This point is of most strategic importance, having several roads converging on it. As the river Helmand is fordable, Ayub could cross anywhere. I am of opinion that General Burrows has acted judiciously in the matter.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4978, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Chief wishes to know what General Burrows' views and intentions now are. Please tell him to report daily everything that goes on, for the information of Viceroy. Yours of sixteenth, giving information from General Burrows about pursuit and dispersion of Wali's mutinous troops and recovery of guns, very satisfactory.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4995, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Yours 17th. Chief considers General Burrows acted judiciously in retiring on Khushk-i-Nakhud under the circumstances.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4997, dated 18th July 1880).

Simla, 18th July.—Do you consider Khushk-i-Nakhud the most favorable position for covering Kandahar, and striking a blow at Ayub, should he cross the Helmand? Favor the Commander-in-Chief with a full expression of your views, both as regards the city and Ayub's probable movements. Reply in cipher. Also give dates on which you calculate that the different units of the reinforcements can reach Kandahar.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Advanced guard of Ayub Khan appears to have reached Girishk. Nothing certain known about Ayub himself to-day.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 384-K., dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Your telegram 18th. Taking into consideration that the Helmand is now fordable everywhere, it presents no obstacle to the advance of Ayub at any point he chooses to cross it. Khushk-i-Nakhud is an important position covering roads leading from the Helmand to Kandahar. Whilst remaining on the Helmand, forage and grain could hardly be obtained, whereas they are plentiful at Khushk-i-Nakhud. Between the latter place and Girishk there is a desert 25 miles broad. General Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud is within fair supportable distance from Kandahar. The presence of a force there has the effect of keeping the people quiet. At present I am unable to obtain any definite intelligence of Ayub's movements; an impression is abroad that he will not meet our troops in the open, but that

if he crosses the river at all, he will do so to the north of Girishk, and perhaps make for Ghazni, for political reasons. As regards Kandahar great uneasiness prevails in the city; large numbers of the families are leaving daily, fearing the approach of Ayub. There are of course a number of disaffected men in and about Kandahar ready for a disturbance if they get a chance. I keep the city constantly patrolled, and have placed three 40-pounders of 5-11th in the citadel, which has had the effect of quieting the minds of those peaceably disposed.

Units of reinforcements will probably arrive here—

Detachment 4th Native Infantry on 24th.

Detachments 28th Native Infantry on 25th, 26th and 27th.

Last detachment 4th Native Infantry on 28th.

9th and 24th Native Infantry are now in Bolan, and will be in position probably 24th and 30th July; 11th Foot come up Bolan in cart carriage, beginning by companies on 20th and doing double stages to Dozan. One wing will be concentrated at Quetta on 1st August, leave Quetta 3rd, and reach Kandahar about 15th; two more companies will leave three days later, and last two form escorts to F-2nd Royal Artillery. Information about Madras Cavalry not yet received from General Phayre. Will wire this to-morrow.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 21st July 1880.

Kandahar, 21st July.—Precedence.—Information from General Burrows, dated 19th. He has shifted his camp to a very eligible spot, three miles nearer Girishk. He reports 2,100 Ayub's cavalry have arrived at Girishk, he himself being at Mahmúdabad, 17 miles in rear, with his infantry and guns. It is reported that he intends to move either to the north of Girishk or the south by the Argasan Valley, but this is merely surmise. He has utilised the guns taken from the Wali by manning them from men of E-B and 66th Regiment. I am sending out to-night by forced marches twelve of the Wali's artillery horses and harness, &c., to complete this battery, as far as practicable, under an escort of fifty sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, whom I have directed to remain, as a temporary arrangement, with General Burrows, as he wished his cavalry increased.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—General Burrows under date 20th writes:—Situation remains unchanged; travellers who have passed Ayub's camp say things are not going on smoothly there, and that in all probability there will be a split before they reach the Helmand. General Burrows ready for them. Troops healthy and in excellent spirits.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief [Quarter Master General], Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5109, dated 21st July 1880).

Simla, 21st July.—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed.

You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—News just received from Colonel St. John and General Burrows that Ayub with his regulars reached the Helmand 20th. He has sent back his carriage for baggage, left a day's march in rear. Tribal sowars and some *ghazis* have joined him. His intention stated to be to move *vid* Sungboor and Mir Karez and attack General Burrows. At Sungboor there are 200 Ghazis with two standards. Spy states Luniab with cavalry had moved down river intending to skirt desert and attack.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 22nd July 1880).

Kandahar, 22nd July.—Letter from General Burrows, dated evening of 21st; no further news.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief [Quarter Master General], Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5181, dated 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd July.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub, if you consider you are strong enough to do so.

Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—
(No. 413-K., dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Your cipher telegram. I am almost entirely dependent for intelligence on the Political Department. I have spies out, and obtained some information from sources in the town.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report received from General Burrows, dated 22nd. No further news regarding Ayub. Our force at Khushk-i-Nakhud well entrenched and defended against any night attack. Supplies plentiful, except wood, which is very scarce. A detachment 4th Native Infantry, escorting ammunition, arrives here to-morrow, and 200 rifles 28th Native Infantry the day after.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 23rd July 1880.

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report just received from Colonel St. John. Spies state Ayub has crossed Helmand at Haidarabad. Party of his cavalry came yesterday to Sungboor and returned again. Small party of Ghazis collected there; stated they expected 5,000 horsemen to arrive to-day and main body to-morrow. Few supplies at Sungboor, so Ayub cannot halt there more than one day. Report raises number of men who have joined Ayub to 4,000.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to the Adjutant General in India, dated 24th July 1880, and received on the same date.

On morning of 23rd our cavalry patrol proceeding in the direction of Sungboor came upon the enemy's advanced parties. Lieutenant Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse, who was in command, sent in word to camp, and, dismounting some of his men, checked the enemy, who retired out of range. Brigadier-General Nuttall, with 150 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry, and two guns E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, now came up, and a reconnaissance reported six hundred sowars marching parallel with a body of infantry, three miles beyond our advanced post. General Nuttall advanced with 160 sabres and two guns for about three miles, the enemy retiring. When he got within 1,800 yards of the cavalry our men opened on them, and they bolted faster than ever, making for cover. General Nuttall pursued until he was six miles from camp, when he gave up the chase. Some horses of the enemy were killed, and men carried off wounded. No infantry were seen.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—
(No. 422-K., dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—General Burrows reports that in the event of enemy moving up north, he purposes sending back superfluous baggage and sick to Kandahar, and moving up Kakrez Valley, opening up fresh line of communication.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—Information received this evening that Ayub's cavalry fell back last night to Helmand. Report received to the effect that one hundred and fifty cavalry crossed into the Argandab three days ago; believed to have been sent to take back Surteep's family hidden in village there. Efforts appear to be made by Hubbeeboolla Khan, Barakzai, to raise people in Kakrez, without much success. There is much excitement throughout the country.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—
(No. 430-K., dated 26th July 1880).

Kandahar, 26th July.—Your telegram, 21st July. General Burrows states that should the enemy advance direct on Maiwand or on Khushk-i-Nakhud, he is prepared to attack him; should he attempt to reach Maiwand *via* Melmand, he would intercept him by Garmao Valley; should Ayub's force try to avoid him by taking road to Nish, *via* Melmand and Ghorak, he proposes to move by Maiwand into Kakrez. To do this he will reduce his baggage and send back some sick reported unfit, and I will assist him in every way to lighten his column and make it more moveable.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 27th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows, under date evening 25th, reports situation unchanged. Two Sind horsemen shot when patrolling near Sungboor. At Kandahar I hear on best authority that Habeeboolla has been to Kakrez and has tried to raise the people without

success. He was at Soznee on Sunday and then proposed crossing into the Argandab. The second detachment, 11th Foot, left Sibi last night. Five men of first detachment, struck down by sunstroke at Nari, are all doing well. Head Quarters 9th and two mountain guns left Quetta for Gulistan this morning.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 28th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows' force completely defeated; we take refuge in citadel; thirty sowars have escaped.

From LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(dated Kandahar, 6th September 1880).

IN forwarding the accompanying despatches from Generals Burrows and Nuttall, relative to the action of Maiwand, I have the honor to submit the following observations for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. On the 27th June the Political Resident reported to me that Ayub Khan had left Herat with infantry, cavalry and 30 guns. He at the same time strongly urged that active support should be given to the Wali of Kandahar, then at Girishk. After considering the matter, I decided on recommending that a brigade of infantry, a cavalry regiment and a battery of horse artillery should be sent to the Helmand.

To strengthen the garrison to be left here, the 4th Native Infantry were ordered to be concentrated at Quetta, and a wing of the 2nd Beluchis to march from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar, with the concurrence of the Political Resident.

3. On the 1st July, the orders of Government were received through the Quarter Master General, sanctioning an advance on Girishk, but that the Helmand was on no account to be crossed. The Kelat-i-Ghilzai garrison and line of communications were not to be weakened, and troops from the reserve were to be pushed forward at once, as the Commander-in-Chief considered the force proposed to be left at Kandahar weak in all arms.

4. On the 2nd July, I received intelligence that Government intended Kandahar being reinforced by the 15th Foot, a battery of artillery, one Native cavalry and two Native infantry regiments.

5. I was fully aware that immense difficulties would present themselves in pushing forward these corps, and that it would take some time before they could reach me; but as Ayub's advance would, I considered, have a disturbing effect on Kandahar and the country, I thought it advisable that the force approved of by Government should move to Girishk in accordance with their orders.

6. Accordingly, it marched on the 3rd July, and I was then left at Kandahar with the following garrison:—Squadron of Poona Horse, details of 3rd Light Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, four guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery, 5-11th Royal Artillery (Heavy Battery), 7th Fusiliers, and a wing of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry,—*vide* return attached. This of course was a very weak garrison; but the 4th Native Infantry, followed by the 28th Native Infantry, were moving up along the line, and I trusted to this becoming known, as also that other troops were coming, to prevent anything disturbing the ordinary state of affairs here.

7. On the 13th July the Head Quarters of the 4th Native Infantry arrived here, and between that date and the 28th July, the remainder of the regiment and the 28th Regiment Native Infantry joined at Kandahar.

8. It will thus be seen that I had no means of strengthening General Burrows except by sending him some details of the 1st Regiment N. I. and 30th N. I., left behind or joined at Kandahar from escort or other duties, and by 50 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse under Lieutenant Monteith, who took out horses, &c., to equip the smooth-bore battery which had been rescued from the Wali's troops. On the 23rd July, however, by which time the 4th N. I. were nearly complete, and some of the 28th had arrived, I arranged to send 250 rank and file of the former regiment with a convoy of commissariat stores, and that some 130 of these should remain with General Burrows, the others returning as escort to a convoy of his sick.

9. Before this could be carried out, General Burrows had moved from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and the battle of Maiwand was fought.

10. I had, however, in the meantime, kept General Burrows fully informed of the instructions received from the Commander-in-Chief,—notably, the Quarter Master General's telegram dated 15th July, to the effect that he must act according to his own judgment, and also the one dated 21st July, saying that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked.

11. Acting on this judgment, and on information which turned out to be inaccurate, he advanced from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand, and there found himself in contact with overwhelming numbers.

12. General Burrows' report attached enters into the details of the action.

13. The further details regarding the movements of General Burrows' force and intelligence will be submitted in a separate report to the Quarter Master General.

	EFFECTIVE.			SICK.			Total.	Followers.	Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Elephants.	
	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.							
	Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.								
Head Quarters Staff	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	12	...	...	...
1st Brigade Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
2nd Brigade Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	...	...	...
R. E. Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	...	...	...
R. A. Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
Medical Staff	6	10	...	2	...	...	19	90	6	1	5	...	
Political Department	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical Department	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat Department	8	11	...	...	...	...	19	1,887	19	2	84	...	
Ordnance Department	1	6	31	...	1	...	42	22	...	...	...	...
Transport Department	5	3	38	...	...	...	46	450	21	...	105	...	
E-B, R. H. A.	...	10	1	...	9	...	21	38	12	...	3	...	
C-2nd, R. A.	5	109	10	...	25	...	151	224	90	...	20	...	
5-11th, R. A.	3	87	...	...	3	...	93	283	11	...	374	...	
Poona Horse	5	...	190	...	...	...	212	231	209	...	...	...
3rd Sind Horse	1	...	178	...	...	...	179	212	232	...	...	...
3rd Light Cavalry	1	...	83	...	...	...	110	111	113	...	...	...
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners	...	3	30	...	1	...	39	12	...	...	...	...
2-7th Foot *	18	588	...	6	73	...	65	264	10	...	16	...	
66th Foot†	...	...	...	1	90	...	91	3	...	...	...	...
1st Regiment N. I.	...	...	91	...	...	...	107	1	...	...	...	...
4th ditto N. I.	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
19th ditto N. I.†	6	...	524	...	...	...	581	138	6	...	6	...	
29th ditto N. I.	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
30th ditto N. I.	...	...	28	...	...	...	40	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	71	827	1,272	11	203	139	2,463	4,016	753	3	613	...	

• Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.
† 66th Regiment. Includes clerks and a few men employed departmentally.
‡ 19th Regiment N. I. Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.

* Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.
† 66th Regiment. Includes clerks and a few men employed departmentally.
‡ 19th Regiment N. I. Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.

(Sd.) F. J. S. ADAM, Major,
Asst. Quarter Master General,
Bombay.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. R. S. BURROWS, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force,—(dated Kandahar, 30th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that, on the 26th ultimo, whilst encamped at Khushk-i-Nakhud, I received information that 2000 of the enemy's cavalry and a large number of *ghazis* had arrived at Garmao and Maiwand, and that it was Ayub Khan's intention to follow with the main body of his army immediately.

2. A sketch is attached to this report, showing the positions of Maiwand and Khushk-i-Nakhud, from which it will be seen that to carry into effect the instructions I had received,* *viz.*, to prevent Ayub Khan from passing on to Ghazni, it was incumbent on me to intercept him either at Maiwand or Khushk-i-Nakhud.

* *Vide* correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, attached.

3. Hitherto I had found it impossible to obtain any reliable information regarding Ayub Khan's intended movements, for, although when the expedition set out, it was understood that we were to operate in a friendly country, and in concert with a loyal army, the actual circumstances were the reverse of this. The Wali's army had gone over to the enemy; the Wali himself was a refugee in my camp. Whatever little political influence there may previously have been in the country was at an end, and every man's hand was against us.

4. In the absence of intelligence beyond such as my cavalry patrols brought in, and from which I knew that the enemy's advanced post was at Sungboor, twelve miles in my front, on the Khushk-i-Nakhud road, I considered it advisable to await events in the position I had taken up at the latter place.

5. On learning, however, that the enemy was making for Maiwand, I determined to move on that place at once.

6. The force, strength as per margin, marched at 6-30 A. M. on the 27th July, encumbered by an enormous quantity of ordnance and commissariat stores and baggage. This was unavoidable, as the hostile state of the country rendered it impossible to leave anything behind in safety, and I could not divide my already too weak force.

<i>E-B Royal Horse Artillery—</i>	
Officers	5
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File	141
Horses	191
Six 9-pr. M. L. R. guns	...
<i>Smooth-bore Battery of—</i>	
6-prs. taken from the Wali's mutinous army, and manned by 1 officer and 42 men, 66th Foot.	
<i>66th Foot—</i>	
Officers	19
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File	497
<i>3rd Light Cavalry—</i>	
Officers	6
Native Officers	13
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File	297
Horses	306
<i>3rd Sind Horse—</i>	
Officers	5
Native Officers	8
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File	247
Horses	252
<i>Sappers and Miners—</i>	
Officer	1
European Non-Commissioned Officers	2
Native Officer	1
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File	41
<i>1st Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—</i>	
Officers	7
Native Officers	15
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File	626
<i>30th N. I. (Jacob's Rifles)—</i>	
Officers	8
Native Officers	14
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File	603
Of these numbers, 34 Europeans and 50 Natives were in hospital.	

battery in our centre. The remaining two 9-pounders were also brought up from the rear-guard.

11. In about half an hour the enemy began to reply from their right, gradually extending along their front, and concentrating the fire of thirty guns on our position.

12. The infantry were ordered to lie down, and the wing of Jacob's Rifles, which had been in reserve, was brought up on the flanks, which were threatened on the right by *ghazis*, and on the left by the enemy's regular cavalry.

13. In this position we remained for nearly three hours, our artillery making excellent practice, the cavalry holding the enemy's cavalry in check, and the infantry keeping up a steady fire on the *ghazis* on our right.

14. A large body of the enemy's regular infantry were on our left front, and about the middle of the day they advanced in line, but well-delivered volleys checked them, and they did not come on again.

15. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the fire of the enemy's guns slackened, and swarms of *ghazis* advanced rapidly towards our centre.

7. After proceeding about eight miles, large masses of troops were discovered, about four miles distant, moving in a diagonal direction across our right front, and it was evident that a collision with Ayub Khan's army must take place before we reached our destination.

8. Advancing on a village which lay about a mile in my front, I placed my baggage there, and on the higher ground beyond I deployed my infantry into line with guns in the centre, and the cavalry on the left, covering the movement with two horse artillery guns and a troop of cavalry.

9. It was difficult, on account of the haze and dust, to estimate the number of the enemy, but judging by the extent of country covered, I believe I am within the mark when I set down his strength at 25,000 men.

10. At 11-45 A. M. the fight commenced by the advanced guns under Lieutenant H. MacLaine coming into action on our left, followed shortly by two horse artillery guns and the smooth-bore

16. Up to this time the casualties amongst the infantry had not been heavy, and as the men were firing steadily and the guns were sweeping the ground with case-shot, I felt confident as to the result.

17. But our fire failed to check the *ghazis*; they came on in overwhelming numbers, and making good their rush, they seized the two most advanced horse artillery guns.

18. With the exception of two companies of Jacob's Rifles, which had caused me great anxiety by their unsteadiness early in the day, the conduct of the troops had been splendid up to this point; but now at the critical moment, when a firm resistance might have achieved a victory, the infantry gave way, and commencing from the left, rolled up like a wave to the right. After vainly endeavouring to rally them, I went for the cavalry. (I was obliged to go myself, having no staff officer left.)

19. The 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse were retiring slowly on our left, and I called upon them to charge across the front and so give the infantry an opportunity of reforming; but the terrible artillery fire to which they had been exposed, and from which they had suffered so severely, had so shaken them that General Nuttall was unable to give effect to my order.

20. All was now over, and I returned to the infantry to do what might be done to save them from complete annihilation.

21. After retreating across the *nullah*, and through the gardens near the village, a small walled enclosure was reached, and in this about 150 men of different corps, with several officers, made a stand and checked the enemy for a time; but seeing that we were rapidly being out-flanked, and that our line of retreat would presently be cut off, I gave the order to retire.

22. A wide open plain lay before us, and with discipline utterly gone and the men all scattered, the prospect was discouraging; but we succeeded in making our way without much loss for a distance of three miles, when we joined the guns and cavalry in rear of the baggage, which was by this time stretching for miles over the country towards Kandahar.

23. Small parties of the enemy continued to hover in our rear, but no vigorous pursuit was made.

24. After daylight we were fired on from every village we passed, until we reached Kokeran, when we met a small force under General Brooke, which cleared the way for us into Kandahar.

25. Of the four horse artillery 9-pounder guns and six smooth-bore guns with which we left the field, the whole of the former and one of the latter were brought safely into Kandahar; the five other smooth-bore guns had, one by one, to be abandoned during the retreat, the horses being unable to bring them on.

26. Of the conduct of the troops, generally, I have already spoken, but I wish to bring the artillery to special notice; their behaviour was admirable; exposed to a heavy fire they served their guns coolly and steadily as on parade, and when the guns were rushed, they fought the *ghazis* with hand-spikes, sponge-rods, &c.

27. In explanation of the unfortunate loss of the two horse artillery guns, the officer commanding the battery has reported that Lieutenant Maclaine, who was in charge of them, waited to fire another round of case after the order to limber up and retire had been given, and the delay was fatal.

28. The detachment of the 66th Regiment, under Lieutenant G. De la M. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, also behaved extremely well.

29. On Major Blackwood being wounded during the action, Captain J. R. Slade, R. H. A., took command of E.-B., R. H. A.

30. I beg to bring the conduct of this officer to very special notice. Captain Slade was not only conspicuous for his gallantry during the day, but throughout the long and trying retreat of forty miles, he worked with unflagging energy, encouraging his men and tending the wounded officers and men who crowded his guns.

31. I was indebted to Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., for valuable assistance during the retreat.

32. The casualty returns have already been forwarded to you.

Memo. from MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to Brigadier-General G. R. S. BURROWS, Commanding the Girishk Column,—(No. 473-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

The following telegram, received from the Quarter Master General in India, is forwarded to Brigadier-General Burrows, Commanding the Girishk Column, for information and guidance. It is requested that a copy may be furnished to the Political Resident, Southern Afghanistan.

From Quarter-Master General, Simla, to General PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub if you consider you are strong enough to do so. Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

From MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. S. R. BURROWS, Commanding the Giriskh Column,—(No. 470-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, to forward you a copy of a cipher telegram received last night from the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 21st July 1880).

" *Simla, 21st July.*—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed. You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours."

2. General Primrose desires you will at once report what plans you have resolved on in the event of Ayub's main body crossing the Helmand at Giriskh, and what you would propose in the event of his moving north and covering himself in your direction with cavalry. He would also much like to know if you are solely dependant for information on what is supplied you by the Political Resident, and if any steps have been taken by you to send out spies in the direction of Giriskh, Maiwand and south towards Killa-i-Biet and the desert.

3. General Primrose desires me also to thank you for the letter received last night relative to an attack which it was reported would be made on the camp by Ayub's cavalry, but as this may not have taken place, he would be obliged by your furnishing, as soon as possible, the information called for by the Commander-in-Chief.

From BRIGADIER GENERAL T. NUTTALL, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, to the Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, Kandahar Field Force,—(dated Kandahar, 3rd August 1880).

I have the honor to report the operations of the Cavalry Brigade under my command in the action fought in the vicinity of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

2. On the morning of that day, agreeably to orders, by 5-30 the camp was struck, baggage packed, and the brigade, strength as per margin, mounted at 6 o'clock and marched from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand about 6-30.

My dispositions were as follows. The advanced guard was composed of a troop under the command of Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry; in rear of the advanced guard, at about half a mile interval, followed the remainder of the 3rd Light Cavalry, with four guns of E.-B., R. H. A.; the rear guard was brought up by Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., which consisted of 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, which regiment also provided parties of a troop to the left flank under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, with another party of 50 sabres, under Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith, to the right, to protect the baggage, which marched on this flank.

3. About 10 A.M., the enemy's cavalry were seen on our left front at some distance, crossing our front, and moving in the Maiwand direction, and on the nearer approach of our columns, the greater portion of them inclined in a northerly direction towards the Gúrmao Valley, their advanced parties standing fast to watch our movements.

A village stood on our left front, and Lieutenant Geoghegan, with two guns, E.-B., under Major Blackwood, were directed to clear it if occupied.

It being found unoccupied, Lieutenant Geoghegan was directed to stand fast in front of the village, and there await the arrival of the baggage, which was ordered to be collected there. In the meantime the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., under Major Blackwood, moved on to the edge of a rather difficult broad *nullah*, that ran in front of the village. It was at this place that both Major Blackwood and myself halted to reconnoitre the enemy's position, when we noticed that Lieutenant MacLaine, who had been left with the other two guns, had crossed the *nullah* some little way to our left, and, having been joined by Lieutenant Monteith with a troop of the 3rd Sind Horse, was advancing rapidly towards the enemy.

Mounted orderlies were despatched to recall him, but before they reached he had halted and had come into action. On noting Lieutenant MacLaine's unauthorized movement, I at once, with Major Blackwood's two guns, crossed the *nullah*, and with the remainder of the 3rd Cavalry moved rapidly to the front. In the meantime, orders were sent to bring up the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., then detached with the rear guard. After advancing some little distance, the enemy's position and forces were distinctly seen drawn up towards Gúrmao, covering some miles. Their cavalry, infantry, and the *ghazis* appeared in countless numbers, and Major Blackwood at once brought his guns into action. As I considered Lieutenant MacLaine's guns were still rather isolated, I sent orders for him to move down and take up another position nearer the main body.

The guns now advanced two or three times, when they halted and awaited the advance of the Infantry Brigade and the battery of smooth-bore guns. It was observed that large bodies of foot-men and mounted men were making towards us from the Maiwand direction,

and on the guns opening on them, large numbers of foot-men streamed away along our right flank. The position now of the Cavalry Brigade was as follows:—two guns, R. H. A., on the right, supported by 130 sabres of the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Major A. P. Currie, who, with Captain M. Mayne, also watched the right flank, and two guns E.-B., R. H. A., under Lieutenant Maclaine, on the extreme left, supported by a troop, 3rd Sind Horse; and in rear, echelloned outside the guns, but with left thrown back, was a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant J. H. E. Reid, formed thus to watch a large body of the enemy's cavalry, who had formed with the evident intention of turning our left flank.

A number of cavalry, regular and irregular, were now seen moving along on our left flank towards the baggage and the rear, with which were Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., and Lieutenant Geoghegan, the former with 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, and the latter with 50 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry. Their cavalry had now completely enveloped our flank, and were threatening the rear. Fifty sabres of the Sind Horse, under Lieutenant Smith, who had originally been detached as right flanking party, joined and were now placed to watch the left flank.

Our guns opened fire about 10-50, and for half an hour no reply was made by the artillery of the enemy. However, about 11-15, the enemy replied and opened from their batteries with a well-directed fire. It will be observed that the necessities of the situation precluded my forming any reserve cavalry which could be kept out of range of the artillery, the whole available force amounting to 460 sabres, and these were fully occupied as above detailed. The configuration of the ground about was a level plain, which rendered it quite impossible to get any cover either for the guns and cavalry, which were exposed thus for three hours to a raking, well-directed and concentrated fire from five batteries.

4. Firing in the direction of the rear now told that our rear was engaged. The action had proceeded some little time, when more masses of cavalry appeared on our left flank, and to meet this movement, I placed all the cavalry that could be spared on the left flank. As the enemy, however, did not appear anxious to close with us, at my request General Burrows sent two smooth-bore guns, under Captain Slade, to this flank, who opened a well-directed fire on the masses assembled. After this the two guns under Captain Slade were moved to their former position in the front. Several demonstrations were now made from this flank by my cavalry against the enemy's cavalry, who kept firing at long ranges at us, but they only retired firing. Our men were, however, ordered every now and then to fire dismounted.

It was about this time (12-30) that the enemy succeeded in establishing a battery towards our right flank. During all this time, and till about 2 o'clock, our cavalry were losing heavily in horses and men, although I did all I could, by changing position and moving them, opening out, &c., to lessen the effect of the artillery fire.

5. Nothing could have been steadier or finer than the conduct of all ranks of the cavalry during the very severe and trying artillery cannonade to which they were exposed for about three hours, playing a passive part as escorts to the guns, and protecting the flanks from the enemy's cavalry, which literally swarmed round our left flank.

The guns of the E.-B., R. H. A., under their officers, and those of the smooth-bore battery under Captain Slade, were most admirably and steadily served, and nothing could equal, and certainly never excel, the gallant, cool and collected bearing of officers and men during the action.

6. At about 2-20 o'clock, it was evident that the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers had begun to tell with effect, for not only had the enemy swarmed round us on the left flank, and the artillery were plying us with a well-directed and destructive fire, not only from the front but from a flank, but the *ghazis*, who had led the van of the enemy's attack from the first, were advancing in overwhelming numbers in spite of our artillery and infantry fire, and were supported by a long line of infantry a short distance behind, and threatened to outflank the infantry. Captain Slade had withdrawn some of the guns and had moved to the rear.*

* To bring up more ammunition.

G. B. About 2-30, I now perceived the infantry were in a confused state, falling back, and as their fire was slackening, I ordered the cavalry to form line, and by a charge stem the rush of *ghazis* on the infantry; but I bitterly regret to have to record that, although I was most ably seconded by the officers, only portions of the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse formed up, and we charged, but the men bearing away to the right and rear, the charge was not delivered home, and was of but little effect.

All subsequent attempts made at this time by myself and the officers to induce the men to rally and face the enemy failed.

The men seemed totally demoralized by the combined effects of the very heavy artillery fire which had, during the action, killed and wounded 149 of the horses, and about 14 per cent. of the men engaged in the front, the retreating infantry and the swarms of *ghazis* that*

There was now nothing left but to fall back on the rear-guard, which had advanced a short way towards us, but it was not till we reached the four guns, Royal Horse Artillery, brought out of action by Captain Slade, that the men, through the exertions of the officers, staff and myself, were formed up facing the enemy. Here I halted, but could see no sign of any formed body of infantry retiring; but a long stream of scattered infantry could be seen stretching

* Sic in original.

away for about two miles on our right as we stood facing the enemy. I, however, sent my orderly officer, Lieutenant Monteith, to see if he could rally any stragglers, or see any officers, but after some little time, he returned with the report that the men he had met were quite dis-

organized and out of hand, and were making to the rear.

In the meantime, it was reported that General Burrows was amongst the slain.

I was determined, if possible, to save the guns, &c.

7. The enemy's guns had now got the range again, and commenced playing on us.

I saw no cavalry between myself and the column of baggage. There may have been a few irregular horsemen.

number of cavalry were to be seen on our left flank, about a mile off, making evidently for our rear.

8. After proceeding some distance the enemy's guns ceased playing on us, and I then threw out a troop of the Sind Horse to cover the retreat, which was well and ably conducted by Lieutenant Monteith.

9. After proceeding some little way, information was brought that the rear-guard was hard pressed; and leaving a troop with the guns, I returned with the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse to reinforce Lieutenant Monteith, but found all was going on well. After we had placed some tired-out and wounded men on camels and horses, we retired, agreeably to instructions, on Ata Karez, which was the nearest place where water was obtainable on the road.

10. I joined General Burrows with the rear-guard about 2 o'clock in the morning at Hauz-i-Madat upwards of an hour when Brigadier-General Nuttall joined me.

Light Cavalry as a rear-guard, which was well commanded by Lieutenant Geoghegan. After daylight we had to fight our way to Kokeran, where a small brigade under General Brooke, which had been sent to our aid, met us.

11. It is now my painful duty to record the death of the officers of the Cavalry Brigade who lost their lives during the action. Major Blackwood, Commanding E-B, R. H. A., was wounded early in the action, returned to his duty after his wound had been dressed, and resumed command of the battery till he was again wounded and subsequently killed. Lieutenant Osborne remained with his guns to the last moment, and was then cut down.

Lieutenant MacLaine was slightly wounded during the action and lost his life subsequently during the retreat. In the 3rd Cavalry, I regret to record the death of Lieutenant W. C. Owen, who was killed when charging the enemy.

12. I have now the great satisfaction of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers who did special good service on this day:—

Captain J. R. Slade, who commanded the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, whilst Major Blackwood was having his wounds dressed.

Major G. C. Hogg, my Brigade Major, and Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, my Orderly Officer, rendered me most effective and efficient service.

The list of killed and wounded in my brigade has been submitted direct to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force.

P. S.—I had one orderly, 3rd Cavalry, shot dead, and another orderly, Sind Horse, had his horse shot down during the action.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

3rd Light Cavalry —

		Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
European Officers ...	...	1	2	= 3
Rank and File ...	...	26	18	= 44
Horses ...	...	58	42	= 100

3rd Sind Horse —

European Officers ...	...	0		
Rank and File ...	...	14	5	= 19
Horses ...	...	40	9	= 49

(Sd.) T. NUTTALL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Return of Ammunition expended at the battle of Maiwand, and subsequent retreat on Kandahar on 27th and 28th July 1880.

CORPS.	Number of men engaged.	Number of shell 9-pounder.	No. case.	Rounds, small arms.	REMARKS.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery*	148	1,409	64	312	* Smooth-bore Battery expended 243 shot and 244 shell.
3rd Light Cavalry ...	300	...	...	25,945
3rd Sind Horse ...	255	...	...	9,949
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners.	71	...	...	3,760
66th Foot ...	468	...	...	97,075
1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry.	642	...	...	124,900
30th Regiment, Native Infantry.	592	...	...	120,900
Ordnance Field Park	448	...	278,200	

KANDAHAR; }
The 28th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Return of Ordnance lost at the battle of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, and the subsequent retreat on Kandahar on the 28th July 1880,—(No. 852K.)

Description of ordnance.	R. M. L. 9-pr. guns with carriages.	6-pr. guns with carriages.	12-pr. S. B. howitzers with carriages.	9-pr. ammunition wagons.	Store wagons.	REMARKS.
Number ...	2	3	2	6	1	The two 9-pr. R. M. L. guns were recovered on the 1st September 1880, on the defeat of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan's army by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B.

KANDAHAR; }
The 8th September 1880.

(Sd.) G. R. S. BURROWS, *Brigdr.-General,*
Commanding Girishk Column.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Return of Arms and Accoutrements lost by the undermentioned corps at the Battle of, and retreat from, Maiwand, on the 27th and 28th July 1880 (including the action of Del Kwajah).

Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.
E-B, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.		3RD QUEEN'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY.		1ST GRENADIERS NATIVE INFANTRY		4TH RIFLES NATIVE INFANTRY.	
Carbines	11	Carbines, B. L. S.	33	Pouches and belts	...	Rifles, B. L., short	4
Swords	34	" broken	1	Waist belts and frogs	...	Sword bayonets	5
Scabbards	30	Swords lost and broken	10	Swords and scabbards	...	Swords, buglers'	1
Sword belts	40	Swords and belts	32			Swords and scabbards	13
		Pouches and belts...	33			Slings, rifle	4
						Accoutrements, sets, leather	13
2-7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.		POONA HORSE.					
Martini-Henry rifles	1	Carbines	3	Rifles, long and short	...		
Accoutrements, sets	1	Swords and belts	1	Bayonets	...	30TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.	
		Pouch and belt	1	Sword bayonets	...	Rifles, B. L., short	262
				Scabbards	...	Snap caps	282
HER MAJESTY'S 66TH REGIMENT.		3RD SIND HORSE.		Waist belts and frogs	...	Ramrods	31
Martini-Henry rifles	255	Carbines	33	" drummers'	...	Swords, havildars', S. R.	13
Swords, band and drums	48	Swords	26	Swords	...	Bags, leather, ammunition	243
Swords, Pioneers	28	Belts	12	Pouches, ammunition	...	Belts, brown	263
Bayonets	274	Pouches and belts	31	Ball bags	...	Braces, leather, brown	309
Scabbards	270	Scabbards	47	Braces, leather, sets	...	Pouches, ammunition	545
Waist belts	316			Waist belts and frogs, buglers'	...	Slings, leather	275
Frogs	325	No. 2 Co. SAPPERS & MINERS.		Swords and scabbards, "	...	Drummers' waist belts	10
		Rifles, carbines	19	Waist belts, musicians'	...		
		Slings	27	Cleaning rods, L and S.	...		

KANDAHAR;

The 11th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding 1st Division, South Afghanistan Field Force.

Return shewing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand, on the 27th July 1880.

CORPS.	EUROPEANS.									NATIVES.									FOLLOWERS.		HORSES.							
	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.			KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.												
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.										
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.										
Staff	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Field Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E-D Royal Horse Artillery	2	12	14	1	12	13	1*	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	100	9	* Prisoner in Ayub's camp.			
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	14	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	30	17	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Light Cavalry ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	58	42	...	...	...	...	...
66th Foot ...	10	276†	286	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Grenadiers Native Infantry ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	356	364	4	55	59	...	...	...	48	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
50th Regiment ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	232	235	4	25	29	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	290	310	42	501	543	6	7	11	643	651	9	109	118	...	...	...	...	331	7	201	68	...	...	...	...	...

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR; } (Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
The 3rd August 1880. } Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Staff Officers killed and wounded in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Rank.	Names.	Staff appointment.	REMARKS.
Captain ...	Percy Charles Heath, Bombay Staff Corps.	Brigade-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.	Killed.
Captain ...	Thomas Harris, 66th Foot.	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.	Wounded.

KANDAHAR; } (Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
The 3rd August 1880. } Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.
(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Nominal Roll of Followers belonging to the above Department, killed, -wounded or missing in the action at Mziwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
639	Tent Lascar	Shaik Baddaymia	} Killed.
1082	"	Atmaram Bappoo	
1121	"	Ganput Mahadeo	
1179	"	Soona Rama	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Commissariat Establishment who were killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
1	Clothier	Dadoomiya, Shaik Ahmed	} Killed.
2	Carpenter	Abdul Rayman	
3	Dooley-bearer	Abdul, Mahcebool	
4	"	Tippoo	
5	"	Nuthoo	
6	"	Oree Bhikarce	
7	"	Khurja Resal	
8	"	Charran Ganpat	
9	Biggarce	Chowkia Kondu	
10	"	Narayan Janoo	
11	"	Essee	
12	"	Mullia Mowlor	
13	"	Bhawanideen, Gungadeen	
14	"	Rama Govinda	
15	"	Guffor Mahomed, Lal Mahomed	
16	Store coolie	Suknoo Dama	
17	Hand bhisty	Shaik Ahmed Shaik Kassim	
18	Bhisty	Ellahibux Mliakji	
19	Assistant baker	Javao Soaves	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 FIELD HOSPITAL.

Nominal Roll of Public Followers killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Purveyor ...	J. D'Souza ...	} Killed.
2	Shop coolie ...	Gopal Gunajee ...	
3	Bhistie ...	Inkoo Luchman ...	
4	Tent Lascar ...	Mahdoo Bagnac ...	
5	Do. ...	Goma Yesso ...	
6	Do. ...	Trimbuck Mahdoo ...	
7	Do. ...	Gunput Gunajee ...	
8	Do. ...	Kerroo Nawajee ...	
9	Do. ...	Ramlal Ramchunder ...	
10	Do. ...	Mullaree ...	
11	Do. ...	Mahdoo ...	
12	Do. ...	Soobhana ...	
13	Bildar ...	Hurri Vittoo ...	
14	Do. ...	Mulloo Venkati ...	

KANDAHAR:
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

E-B, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Brigade No.	Rank.	Names.
KILLED.		
...	Major ...	George Frederick Blackwood.
...	Lieutenant ...	Edmund George Osborne.
4217	Sergeant ...	Michael Joseph Wood.
4186	Shoeing Smith ...	George Walker.
2183	Gunner ...	Alexander Macdonald.
4260	" ...	Patrick McAllister.
415	" ...	Alfred Swinnerton.
1895	" ...	Wilfred Mashewman.
4239	" ...	John Dewley.
4253	" ...	Richard Jones.
4257	" ...	James Loughlin.
3542	Driver ...	David Grey.
4309	" ...	Picknell Joted.
4656	" ...	Samuel Webster.
WOUNDED.		
...	Lieutenant ...	N. P. Fowell.
4194	Sergeant ...	Thomas BurrIDGE.
4209	Acting Bombardier ...	William Clarke.
4315	Gunner ...	John Carver.
4018	" ...	Andrew Reilly.
3493	" ...	Francis J. Naylor.
4240	" ...	John Edwards.
4276	" ...	Joseph Tredgett.
4259	" ...	David Mangan.
4437	" ...	John Brown.
722	Driver ...	J. Gove.
4297	" ...	Charles Gant.
4313	" ...	George Lang.
MISSING.		
4430	Lieutenant ...	Hector MacLaine.—(A prisoner in Ayub's camp.)*
4349	Acting Bombardier ...	John Lowe.
3431	Collar-maker ...	Harry Cummings.
4286	Wheeler ...	William James Dix.
4270	Gunner ...	Arthur Roberts.
3422	" ...	George Smith.
	" ...	William Nicholl.

* Killed by his guards at Mazra on the 1st September 1880, on the defeat at that place of Ayub Khan by Sir Frederick Roberts.

E-B, R. H. ARTILLERY.

*Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps, who were killed in action at
Mainwand, 27th July 1880.*

No.	How employed.	Names.	No.	How employed.	Names.
1	Maistry Smith	Berrie Ulass.	57	Grass-cutter ...	Babajee Surapa.
2	Fileman ...	Gunness Juram.	58	" ...	Toolsa Sakharan.
3	Store Lascar ...	Ittoo Beekoo.	59	" ...	Babajee Naga.
4	Sweeper	Goolbria Chima.	60	" ...	Shaik Mahomed.
5	Syee ...	Ilanmutta Nagoo.	61	" ...	Saba Sheiva.
6	" ...	Emam Bux.	62	" ...	Shaik Mohadeen.
7	" ...	Gajee Koorie.	63	" ...	Sibrani Girdhur.
8	" ...	Mulloo Syena.	64	" ...	Soogoodass Bugwan- dass.
9	" ...	Aba Oomajee.	65	" ...	Poomajee Kalloojee.
10	" ...	Rama Baloo.	66	" ...	Gendall Sebajee.
11	" ...	Boodram Lulloo.	67	" ...	Krishnajee Dewal Rao.
12	" ...	Boody Kissun.	68	" ...	Argoom Bhinajee.
13	" ...	Gannoo Pondoo.	69	" ...	Govind Rajoo.
14	" ...	Yesba Pooli.	70	" ...	Gopal Gannoo.
15	" ...	Syboo Peddoo.	71	" ...	Seddoo Keeroo.
16	" ...	Taidhill.	72	" ...	Dewjee Lakia.
17	" ...	Shaik Juman.	73	" ...	Saidoo Bagoo.
18	" ...	Pursun.	74	" ...	Bhanapa Luximon.
19	" ...	Chima Rama.	75	" ...	Sooma Goma.
20	" ...	Gannoo Fackena.	76	" ...	Luximondass Bhug- wandas.
21	" ...	Luximon Seindia.			
22	" ...	Allee Bux.	77	Muccadum of	Nungia Permalloo.
23	Grass-cutter ...	Ramdeen.		Bullock drivers	
24	" ...	Jungallee.	78	Bullock driver	Gunput Napal.
25	" ...	Nooloo Pondoo.	79	"	Sahaiboo Sewapur.
26	" ...	Boolia Kooshna.	80	"	Khandoo Mulhurry.
27	" ...	Cooshna Narjoo.	81	"	Rahimbux Peerbux.
28	" ...	Tookeram Oowajee.	82	Bildar ...	Hoosain Chootoo.
29	" ...	Dheendial.	83	Muccadum of	Rajah Lingoo.
30	" ...	Cooshna Govindar.		Dooley Bearers	
31	" ...	Gunness Sewraj.	84	Dooley Beurer	Nama Sutwa.
32	" ...	Essea Eman.	85	" ...	Villoo Soobhrajee.
33	" ...	Yellapa Nagoo.	86	" ...	Gungram Mahadoo.
34	" ...	Balloo Yellapa.	87	" ...	Nara Ittoo.
35	" ...	Bundigar Nagoo.	88	" ...	Bairoo Dhondy.
36	" ...	Pondoo Shattee.	89	" ...	Murry Luximon.
37	" ...	Rama Mullipa.	90	" ...	Bhowa Suddoo.
38	" ...	Sawjee Mulloo.	91	" ...	Kondi Mamack.
39	" ...	Pandoo Vittoo.	92	" ...	Janoo Ragho.
40	" ...	Nama Dohndee.	93	" ...	Dhondy Babajee.
41	" ...	Kooshna Sheiva.	94	" ...	Tooka Jankoo.
42	" ...	Ardinash Premnash.	95	" ...	Sintoo Dhondy.
43	" ...	Dewarka Dewideen.	96	" ...	Ittoo Shety.
44	" ...	Muspatta Dhurma.	97	" ...	Pira Gannoo.
45	" ...	Manoobajee Eesabajee.	98	" ...	Bala Sakharan.
46	" ...	Adam Khan.	99	" ...	Paribal Beerbal.
47	" ...	Nursoo Motibar.	100	" ...	Sukkaran.
48	" ...	Ahmed Esmed.	101	Hospital Cook	Sauttani Maskram.
49	" ...	Sewram Munepa.		PRIVATE FOLLOW- ERS.	
50	" ...	Rama Kooshaba.	102	Syee ...	Lettoo.
51	" ...	Shaik Ahmed.	103	" ...	Ramdhial.
52	" ...	Gunnoo Josty Powar.	104	" ...	Mattadeen.
53	" ...	Goolabsing Lahman.	105	" ...	Toolsee.
54	" ...	Ismal Rajush.	106	" ...	Ramjee.
55	" ...	Shaik Hoosain Mamed.	107	Butler ...	Shaik Bodeen.
56	" ...	Luximon Goma.			

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed in action	...	62	Wounded still in Lines	...	7
Dead through exhaustion	...	5			
Shot, exhausted	...	11			
Shot at Kandahar on account of wounds	...	8			
Horses C-2nd R. A. killed in action	...	8	<i>Officers' Chargers.</i>		
Horses of E-B, attached to C-2nd Royal Artillery, lost.	...	1	Killed in action	...	5
			Wounded	...	2
		95			7

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant-General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 COMPANY, BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, on the 27th July 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Lieutenant	Thomas Rice Henn, R.E.	Killed.
12023	Sergeant	E. D. Heaphy, R. E.	
8692	1st Corporal	J. Ashman, R.E.	
223	Havildar	Mohomed Khan	
119	Naigue	Sewram Wanjaree	
620	Bugler	Shaik Abudoola	
375	Private	Bhyroo Neekum	
161	"	Shaik Peer Bux	
107	"	Govindrao Moray	
495	"	Ramjee Telakur	
29	"	Chocknac	
627	"	Sewratan Sing	
669	"	Jungoo Nursoo	
670	"	Rama Powar	
675	"	Amboojee	
679	"	Balnac Yesnac	
686	"	Posuttee Peerajee	
435	"	Ittoo Dumoo	
...	Subadar	Shaik Mohomed Hoossain	Wounded.
317	Private	Koostnac Luximonac	
666	"	Papudoo Maysoo	
690	"	Sewoo Mullappa	
683	"	Lalla Dúbé	
681	"	Buyajee Mallee	
397	"	Sayed Mohomed	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Name.	
1	Dooley Bearer	Balloo Gopal	Killed.
2	"	Suckaram Harce	
3	"	Shaik Ameer Mukojee	
4	Officer's servant	Juan Manuel D'Souza	
...	Mason	Bappoo Lallajee	
...	B. Boy	Sadooram Moray	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the action at Muiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Lieutenant	William Charles Owen	Killed.
466	Kot-Duffadar	Wazeer Khan	
589	"	Dowlut Rao Mohitay	
582	Duffadar	Dowlut Rao Ghatkay	
800	Naique	Buldeo Sing	
839	"	Buldeo Sing	
1030	Sowar	Ram Sing	
1207	"	Shri Krishna	
1059	"	Krishna Powar	
1201	"	Marotee Mallee	
1068	"	Mahomed Khan	
1002	"	Ramparsad	
756	"	Shaik Kadir Bux	
927	"	Ramdut Tewari	
933	"	Dwarka Sing	
1058	"	Shaik Cassim, (1st)	
803	"	Mutroo Sing	
867	"	Goolab Sing	
1140	"	Hummunt Rao Chowan	
894	"	Sooruj Bullee (1st)	
1138	"	Mahadoo Baber	
1151	"	Suckaram Powar	
909	"	Thakoor Dayal	
840	"	Mahomed Bux	
1026	"	Bhugwan Sing	
1115	"	Sewdursion Sing (2nd)	
1160	"	Antajee Kenjray	
330	Kot-Dffr. Major	Gungadeen	Wounded.
394	Duffadar	Shaik Mykoo	
507	"	Rajpal Sing	
714	Naique	Eshwant Rao	
805	"	Seobay Khan	
1084	"	Din Dāial	
833	Sowar	Burmadeen	
1213	"	Sumber Sing	
872	"	Ashrufl Khan	
1075	"	Humma Ootayker	
1093	"	Suckeram Nurray	
1122	"	Shaik Hoosain	
952	"	Dookher Sing	
1175	"	Shaik Yasseen	
1086	"	Hummunt Rao	
983	"	Noor Ali	
1022	"	Kampta Pursad	
1144	"	Bhikoo Sackpal	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
1	Bhistic	Chagan	Killed.
2	"	Nunhoo	
3	"	Badoola	
4	Bunia	Jankee	
5	Syee	Panna	
6	"	Modar	
7	"	Soolayman	
8	"	Hayat Alli	
9	"	Sewa	
10	"	Dasrut	
11	"	Meeran	
12	"	Boodoo	

Public and Private Followers.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
13	Syce	Chabeeba	Killed.
14	"	Mugdoom	
15	"	Bustie	
16	"	Oaree	
17	"	Sectul	
18	"	Dhakoo	
19	"	Sewa	
20	Moochee	Toola	
21	Dhobie	Binda	
22	Muccadum	Ranjee Gopal	
23	"	Govindnac Yesnac	
24	Dooley Bearer	Gannoo Rama	
25	"	Mooksuda Habba	
26	"	Sakia Soma	
27	"	Venkotu Muloo	
28	"	Govind Babajee	
29	"	Raghojee Govindnac	
30	"	Mulnac Bhagnac	
31	"	Gungnac Yesnac	
32	"	Ramnadin Yesnac	
33	"	Sakoo Changoo	
34	"	Shiva Sonoo	
35	"	Changia Haree	
36	"	Dewjee Ganoo	
37	"	Saynac Dhaknac	
38	"	Gangnac Bhagnac	
39	"	Dhaknac Sonnac	
40	"	Balnac Rowjeenac	
41	"	Yessoo Babajee	
42	"	Lacknac Saynac	
1	Bhistic	Mangal	Wounded.
PRIVATE FOLLOWERS.			
1	Butler	Jaques	Killed.
2	Syce	Poorun	
3	Sweeper	Madhia	
4	Butler	Jewa	

Horses killed and wounded in action.

Killed	...	...	58
Wounded	...	...	42

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,

Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,

Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD SIND HORSE.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand belonging to the above corps, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Duffadar ...	Mahomed Nubbee Khan ...	Killed.
	Lance-Naiquo ...	Rahim Khan ...	
	" ...	Goojur Sing ...	
	Sowar ...	Ruffeodeen Khan* ...	
	" ...	Shah Mahomed Khan ...	
	" ...	Rehim Bux* ...	
	" ...	Mahomed Ali Khan ...	
	" ...	Basant Sing ...	
	" ...	Bahadur Sing ...	
	" ...	Sahib Sing ...	
	" ...	Bikram Sing ...	
	" ...	Jowala Parsad ...	Slightly wounded.
	" ...	Ewaz Khan (2nd) ...	
	" ...	Buddan Sing ...	
	Lieutenant ...	Arthur Mackworth Monteith ...	
	Duffadar ...	Seedee Saley Mahomed ...	Wounded.
	" ...	Abdul Rahim Khan ...	
	Naique ...	Meer Hasan Ali ...	
	Sowar ...	Aladad Khan ...	
	" ...	Dilda Khan ...	

The Officer Commanding 3rd Sind Horse reports he is unable to give the regimental numbers of the men, as the Rolls in possession of the Pay Sowar were lost on the day of action.

Public and Private Followers.

	How employed.	Name.	Number.	How employed.	Name.
1	Sycc ...	Kulloo	14	Sycc ...	Shahbaz Khan
2	" ...	Malik	15	" ...	Mahommed
3	" ...	Ahmed	16	" ...	Jubbar
4	" ...	Abdulla	17	" ...	Guzee Khan
5	" ...	Nadir	18	Bheesti ...	Rehim Bux
6	" ...	Deen Mahomed	19	Doolie bearer...	Ragoo
7	" ...	Dullajee	20	" ...	Khuda Bux
8	" ...	Edoo	21	" ...	Baba
9	" ...	Dheria	22	" ...	Mandoo
10	" ...	Gulam Rassul	23	" ...	Ettoo
11	" ...	Hussaini	24	" ...	Saloo
12	" ...	Goolab	25	Sycc	Shahdad
13	" ...	Humza	26	"	Adam
			27	"	Ameerajee

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed	...	...	...	...	39
Wounded	...	...	...	...	17

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR ;
3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

* These men escaped, and have since rejoined the regiment.

H. M.'s 66TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	James Galbraith ...	Killed.
...	Captain ...	Ernest Stephen Garratt ...	
...	" ...	William Hamilton M'Math ...	
...	" ...	Francis James Cullen ...	
...	" ...	Walter Roberts ...	
...	Lieutenant ...	Maurice Edward Rayner ...	
...	" ...	Richard Trevor Chute ...	
...	2nd-Lieutenant...	Arthur Honeywood ...	
...	" ...	Walter Rice Olivey ...	
...	" ...	Harry James Outram Barr ...	
1171	Sergeant-Major	Alexander Cuppage ...	
245	Arm'r. Sergeant...	Robert Colley ...	
1340	Color-Sergeant...	Samuel Scadding ...	
1410	" ...	John Apthorpe ...	
642	" ...	James Bayne ...	
1011	" ...	Frederick Gover ...	
1615	Sergeant ...	Richard Fitzgerald ...	
1416	" ...	Jesse Rollings ...	
1466	" ...	George Rice ...	
1635	" ...	William Symonds ...	
770	" ...	John W. Cruise ...	
1485	" ...	William Guntrip ...	
1072	" ...	James Walker ...	
1469	" ...	John Cosgrave ...	
762	Pion. Sergeant ...	Isaac J. Spencer ...	
726	Master Tailor ...	Thomas H. Davis ...	
...	Lance Sergeant...	Enoch Morecroft ...	
1185	" ...	Robert Ireland ...	
1476	Corporal ...	William Smith ...	
1621	" ...	Eugene Mahoney ...	
4146	" ...	Patrick Connolly ...	
1643	" ...	William Millsome ...	
1010	" ...	James Ayling ...	
200	" ...	Michael Brennan ...	
1725	" ...	Eli Davis ...	
1493	" ...	Charles Hanks ...	
1495	" ...	George Bolton ...	
1428	" ...	Hugh Travers ...	
1614	Drummer ...	Henry Cohen ...	
941	" ...	George Goddard ...	
1659	" ...	John Groves ...	
1497	" ...	Michael Darby ...	
175	" ...	James Johnson ...	
...	Private ...	Henry Acott ...	
678	" ...	John Adams ...	
529	" ...	Thomas Ambrose ...	
688	" ...	Samuel Ashton ...	
1310	" ...	Alfred Basden ...	
147	" ...	James Barton ...	
1177	" ...	John Beard ...	
312	" ...	James Bennett ...	
1616	" ...	James Brown ...	
1474	" ...	Thomas Brown ...	
488	" ...	William Brown ...	
577	" ...	Charles Bolton ...	
77	" ...	John Burgess ...	
419	" ...	Edmund Burke ...	
473	" ...	George Carter ...	
187	" ...	John Cannings ...	
1421	" ...	George Davis ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1229	Private	John Dawson	Killed.
700	"	Frederick Dawson	
1279	"	Edward Doran	
886	"	Mark Elvidge	
429	"	Michael Fraher	
687	"	Thomas Green	
163	"	Levi Grist	
1381	"	Charles Hill	
1479	"	Thomas Holloway	
1273	"	Benjamin Hume	
686	"	George Inghfield	
1550	"	Alfred Jeffries	
407	"	Edward Jacobs	
1066	"	John King	
468	"	Daniel Knight	
1381	"	Reuben Lambert	
1031	"	Robert D. Leach	
1298	"	John Morgan	
1336	"	Michael O'Reilly	
1546	"	Philip Pooley	
1426	"	Shadrack Shelly	
451	"	George Sibson	
436	"	James Smith	
1322	"	Emanuel Tippen	
439	"	William Veenev	
531	"	Arthur Venum	
568	"	Benjamin Watts	
1523	"	Lester Weston	
410	"	Harry Waight	
179	"	Frederick Werrell	
1593	"	Henry Wilson	
291	"	Robert Hines	
1447	"	Patrick Adams	
114	"	Crispin Barrett	
1096	"	David Beck	
966	"	Edward Beggs	
1408	"	Michael Bracken	
644	"	Daniel Bullock	
315	"	John Charman	
1213	"	William Cheeseman	
1672	"	George Churcher	
1486	"	Joshua Cooper	
1075	"	James Corke	
675	"	George Davis	
301	"	Albert Drewe	
1645	"	James Dudman	
1273	"	Owen Downey	
1203	"	Andrew Dunn	
216	"	John Eaton	
566	"	John Evans	
1401	"	James Edwards	
1494	"	Joseph Faulknor	
288	"	Frederick Fisher	
925	"	William Hoskins	
1449	"	Joseph Jackson	
1268	"	John Jenkins	
1506	"	Thomas King	
1583	"	William Lennon	
588	"	John A. Masterson	
1257	"	John McDermott	
1637	"	James McManus	
689	"	Joseph Proctor	
943	"	Alfred Northcott	
1673	"	Oscar Pettell	
1451	"	William Woods	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
850	Private	John Beard	Killed.
828	"	William Collins	
1630	"	William Fleming	
714	"	Daniel Durrant	
1391	"	James Lock	
1409	"	John Townsend	
411	"	Henry Stroud	
1493	"	Jacob Gray	
1618	"	John Hoar	
1512	"	Henry W. Ford	
1437	"	Edwin Allen	
1519	"	George Anderson	
833	"	George Bently	
1129	"	Francis Blake	
29	"	Henry Boucher	
...	"	— Burling	
639	"	Patrick Casey	
81	"	Charles Chamberlain	
1361	"	James Clarke	
...	"	Charles Cook	
1347	"	Martin Diamond	
1433	"	Job Didcock	
1499	"	Peter Donigan	
845	"	Robert Donnnon	
1262	"	Philip Drewitt	
1487	"	Edward Duffy	
1495	"	David Evers	
3452	"	Edward Fahey	
1491	"	Patrick Foley	
318	"	Joseph Grimshaw	
375	"	Isaac James	
1667	"	George Jones	
905	"	John Kent	
1407	"	James Kelly	
1510	"	Thomas Kelly	
654	"	John Mannon	
433	"	John McGinley	
306	"	James Merritt	
1464	"	Thomas O'Neil	
341	"	William Perkins	
326	"	Frederick Perris	
1787	"	Alfred Ryan	
444	"	Edwin Smith	
1254	"	John Smith	
1248	"	James Sutton	
555	"	James Wakefield	
323	"	Isaac Winter	
...	"	James Lang	
...	"	James Stallard	
219	"	Frederick Meadhurst	
974	"	Joseph Ravenscroft	
448	"	Thomas Sims	
206	"	James Richardson	
816	"	George Hinton	
1262	"	James Wayne	
392	"	Abraham Belcher	
1395	"	Joseph Butler	
1304	"	William Cook	
405	"	John Cope	
605	"	Albert Dewe	
420	"	Andrew Dunn	
1159	"	John Fields ...	
1320	"	James Fitzpatrick	
1482	"	Thomas Graham	
478	"	Edward Jackson	
498	"	William James	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
831	Private	Joseph Jones	Killed.
166	"	William Jones	
1380	"	Cornelius Maloney	
1294	"	David Matthews	
1596	"	Owen McCaffrey	
261	"	William Meade	
373	"	Walter Munday	
1555	"	Henry Murrell	
492	"	Thomas Newton	
1638	"	John Reichall	
1231	"	John Ritchie	
417	"	John Roach	
1488	"	Richard Sharpe	
1604	"	John Slevin	
443	"	Daniel Smith	
1690	"	Thomas Stacey	
205	"	William J. Trewinard	
1496	"	James Walsh	
1509	"	Patrick Ward	
1315	"	William Webb	
821	"	George West	
1536	"	Henry White	
1350	"	Charles Whiting	
1641	"	John Wilson	
25	"	Richard Wolstenholme	
1370	"	George Yendell	
1660	"	Harry Vigors	
3381	"	Robert Almond	
1632	"	George Biffin	
1155	"	Richard Connolly	
1241	"	William Daniels	
1471	"	Charles Donoghue	
1364	"	John Evans	
260	"	Henry Froude	
1243	"	Frederick Gilbert	
1508	"	George Gunney	
1330	"	Thomas Harmsworth	
1223	"	Edward Houghlighan	
...	"	William Hazzell	
1206	"	Thomas Hughes	
1319	"	Henry Leonard	
141	"	John Martin	
123	"	Matthew Partington	
642	"	Henry Shiner	
437	"	James Smith	
1513	"	Joseph Stevens	
1642	"	George Tuttle	
1655	"	Enos Thorne	
1224	"	Charles Thompson	
210	"	William Wilson	
375	"	William Davis	
367	"	William Slaymaker	
1567	"	James Doyle	
707	"	Henry Martin	
1461	"	Joseph Hanson	
1411	"	James H. Olley	
1440	"	J. Ackins	
591	"	Edward Allen	
1387	"	Samuel Boon	
1380	"	Henry Brown	
1071	"	Benjamin Bryant	
1332	"	John Campbell	
651	"	Charles Capel	
616.	"	William Cobern	
1460	"	James Cooney	
274	"	Charles Croft	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Private	Patrick Downes	Killed.
109	"	John Feeney	
1600	"	Joseph Fetzgerald	
1561	"	William Gibson	
...	"	James Green	
432	"	Joseph Greenstock	
853	"	Henry Harding	
1097	"	John Healy	
691	"	Andrew Huzzey	
1480	"	George Lawrence	
1404	"	James McLaren	
1616	"	Martin Neal	
970	"	John Palmer	
416	"	Patrick Seerey	
590	"	Henry Sherville	
963	"	Edwin Shint	
400	"	James Smith	
1123	"	Harry Webb	
391	"	Samuel Welch	
123	"	James Willett	
1362	"	Edward Williams	
...	"	Alfred Castle	
1744	"	William Coleman	
...	"	Richard Lee	
...	"	Henry Lewis	
...	"	Edward Stevens	
...	"	William Wiggins	
...	"	John Rolf	
...	Corporal	F. McGherry	59th Regiment, killed.
<i>Wounded.</i>			
...	Lieutenant	Hyacinth Lynch.	
...	Surgeon-Major	Alex. Francis Preston, M. B.	
1397	Color-Sergeant	James Connor	Slight.
1296	Sergeant	Charles Lockwood	Severe.
1336	"	William Kelly	"
1598	"	Thomas Tyrell	Slight.
890	Band Sergeant	Michael Connelly	"
227	Lance-Sergeant	William Stewart	"
1276	"	Patrick Byrne	"
1386	"	Peter Kelly	"
849	Lance-Corporal	James Willis	"
897	"	Trissilian Gosslinn	Very severe.
1397	"	Frederick Williams	Slight.
1786	"	Henry Ireland	"
975	Drummer	James Cain	"
192	Private	O. Harwood	Severe.
710	"	C. Davis	Slight.
...	"	William Pike	Severe.
231	"	James McGlashan	Slight.
1374	"	John King	Very severe.
1640	"	Michael McQuade	Slight.
1420	"	David Robinson	Severe.
998	"	Edward Atkins	"
1341	"	Joseph Shead	Slight.
...	"	Martin Noon	"
532	"	Henry Warren	"
1527	"	George Harvey	"
519	"	Edward Allum	Severe.
1339	"	Thomas Green	"
1422	"	Frank Hill	"
1576	"	Peter McQuade	"
207	"	Henry Wardle	Slight.

HER MAJESTY'S 66TH REGIMENT.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers who accompanied the above Corps to Girishk and are now killed or missing.

No.	Names.	How employed.	REMARKS.
1	Kaloo Dhondie	Tent Lascar.	
2	Baloo Gunnoo	" "	
3	Mahadeo Govind	" "	
4	Sewa	Puckaulie Bheestie.	
5	Kuremdad	" "	
6	Kurdarbux	" "	
7	Thakur Nehala	" "	
8	Pultoo	Hand Bheestie.	
9	Peerbux	" "	
10	Yar Mahomed	" "	
11	Sungambia	" "	
12	Dhuni	Sweeper.	
13	Futtab	"	
14	Bapoo	Bildar.	
<i>Private Followers.</i>			
15	Shira	Butler.	
16	Dondee	"	
17	Bhawani	Sycc.	
18	Kika	Butler.	
19	Hyder	Sycc.	
20	Ragba	"	
21	Naujab	Butler.	
22	Nursoo	"	
23	Nanjee	Sycc.	
24	Baba	Butler.	
25	Lal Khan	"	
26	Rabu	"	
27	Seta	Sycc.	
28	Chiner	Cook.	
29	Enos	"	
30	Enos D'Souza	"	
31	Pedro D'Souza	"	
32	B. Fernandez	"	
33	Salo Pinto	"	
34	Francis Pereira	"	
35	Salo Soat	"	
36	Sewa	"	
37	Paschal	"	
38	Jewan	"	
39	Andree	"	
40	Luximon	"	
41	Brady	"	
42	Emanuel	"	
43	Kudarbux	"	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

1ST GRENADIERS NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Lieutenant ...	Chas. William Hinde,—Adjutant ...	
	" ...	Clement George Whitby,—Wing Officer	
		" A " Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Budun Sing ...	
16	Havildar ...	Daisoo Sing ...	
26	Naique ...	Kondajee Baider ...	
981	Drummer ...	Antoon Rozario ...	
295	Private ...	Doorga Nawo ...	
305	" ...	Ram Chunder Tewari ...	
492	" ...	Tanoo Suckpall ...	
529	" ...	Rama Huttay ...	
670	" ...	Kanuppa ...	
1210	" ...	Peera Dutta ...	
1429	" ...	Bhagirat Sukal ...	
8	" ...	Laina Sing ...	
1222	" ...	Sewdin Pattack ...	
300	" ...	Davidcen Aheer ...	
1351	" ...	Ramchunder Tawria ...	
855	" ...	Bhowannac Iltnac ...	
862	" ...	Essoo Satuno ...	
1291	" ...	Bhowanee Jadow ...	
1216	" ...	Hanooman Misser ...	
993	" ...	Sewnac Essnac ...	
1293	" ...	Bhewa Salookay ...	
916	" ...	Shaik Sooltan ...	
1558	" ...	Sakaram Chowan ...	
944	" ...	Goonnac Dhacknac ...	
960	" ...	Sutwajee Baider ...	Killed.
969	" ...	Bhagojee Sinday ...	
972	" ...	Sakaram Lotunkur ...	
1559	" ...	Deen Sawunt ...	
1219	" ...	Shaik Jamal ...	
999	" ...	Oomer Khan ...	
1226	" ...	Sooknac Lucknac ...	
1014	" ...	Bhugwunt Jadow ...	
1349	" ...	Ram Maiter ...	
1020	" ...	Assoo Gomas ...	
1015	" ...	Krishna Gowra ...	
1016	" ...	Dewnac Sewnac ...	
1059	" ...	Ruttun Sawunt ...	
1104	" ...	Bhairoo Chicknay ...	
1113	" ...	Shaik Masoom ...	
1565	" ...	Mhadnac Sumnac ...	
1566	" ...	Balia Luximon ...	
		" B " Company.	
	Subadar ...	Hurree Purrub ...	
	Jemadar ...	Lalla Doelichund ...	
90	Color-Havildar ...	Francis Thomas ...	
774	Havildar ...	Ganpattee Sinday ...	
1001	Naique ...	Shaik Eman ...	
936	" ...	Balajceroo Chowan ...	
253	Drummer ...	Balnac Bhicknac ...	
546	Fifer ...	Ramnac Pandnac ...	
439	Private ...	Babajee Bowkur ...	
648	" ...	Gungadeen Nawo ...	
1240	" ...	Sundar ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	REMARKS.
"B" Company—contd.			
736	Private	Buchnac Ramnac	Killed.
1232	"	Shaik Ellahibux	
738	"	Narayan Salnee	
1233	"	Oorree Moriai	
762	"	Gungadeen Dúbé	
804	"	Baboo Raylay	
1358	"	Bahadar Sing	
76	"	Boodh Sing	
102	"	Soojai Sing	
1359	"	Basoo Passee	
1360	"	Burma Tewari	
201	"	Buldeo Sing	
621	"	Maia Sing	
1362	"	Kasidin Tewari	
878	"	Nagoo Wanjada	
1301	"	Lucknac Balnac	
906	"	Ram Sawuntoorawdaykur	
930	"	Shaikh Abdool	
1302	"	Tookaram Salar	
1299	"	Koondliek Jadow	
1367	"	Kairoo Gaicowar	
1245	"	Zahagcer Khan	
991	"	Jiga Salvee*	
1000	"	Iltnac Gunnac	
1557	"	Ramsarup	
1057	"	Ragoo Chowan	
1068	"	Sumboo Ranay	
1094	"	Hurree Pedneykur	
1096	"	Bhikajee Jadow	
1126	"	Mahomed Beg	
1151	"	Ramjee Masookur	
1171	"	Nadar Baksh	
1182	"	Natha Sing	
735	"	Luximon Sawunt	
"C" Company.			
	Jemadar	Narayan Lode	Killed.
279	Havildar	Bhikajee Bhoolay	
567	"	Bala Sarung	
568	"	Kaitan Rozario	
618	Naique	Ootum Sing	
934	"	Balkrishna Salgowkur	
928	"	Shaikh Hassan	
89	Fifer	John Rozario	
829	Private	Hurree Cuddum	
480	"	Essoo Chowan	
563	"	Vishnoo Kindray	
887	"	Tawjeenaik Tawray	
596	"	Tilooka Sing	
643	"	Shumsoodeen	
680	"	Annappa Chiptakur	
1251	"	Shaik Abdoola	
708	"	Soma Gharee	
1255	"	Zunda Khan	
741	"	Dhondhee Rawooth	
742	"	Tookaram Pilundkur	
744	"	Gungnac Bhicknac	
747	"	Goona Ranim	
748	"	Rutnoo Jadow	
765	"	Essernac Girujnac	
780	"	Suckaram Gawo	
806	"	Dharumnac Rainac	

* Escaped, and has since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.	
"C" Company—contd.				
817	Private	Babnac Bhagnac	Killed.	
167	"	Sumbar Aheer		
196	"	Ramdeen Sing		
512	"	Dhanoo Guduria		
578	"	Sakoo Maiter		
601	"	Chandi Pattack		
848	"	Sewnac Ruttunnac		
850	"	Sewram Sing*		
863	"	Ramjee Baider		
876	"	Kaider Sūkāl		
883	"	Lackhaie Guduria		
899	"	Annae Narnac		
1029	"	Shaik Daiem		
890	"	Lalla Rameharn		
1308	"	Bhamnac Dhamnac		
1306	"	Bapoo Rawool		
939	"	Lucknac Iltnac		
955	"	Fazul Khan		
1369	"	Gopal Satum		
1263	"	Shaik Haidar		
1370	"	Gunputrao Moray		
1371	"	Tookaram Powar		
1373	"	Pandoo Lokhunday		
1344	"	Ittoo Eswatilrao		
1069	"	Ram Sawunt		
1305	"	Sedoo Phurtaray		
1185	"	Anok Sing		
1189	"	Ootum Sing		
"D" Company.				
304	Havildar	Sewparsad		Killed.
239	"	Govind Golutkur		
714	Naique	Suckaram Purrub		
629	"	Pancham Aheer		
908	"	Bakoo Sawunt		
87	Drummer	Shaik Oosman		
285	Private	Iltnac Balnac*		
531	"	Dewjee Maiter		
1380	"	Bhagoojee Jadow		
752	"	Sakoojee Chowan		
757	"	Bhow Sawunt		
1315	"	Gopal Salnee		
825	"	Mahadoo Advelkur		
118	"	Motee Khan		
501	"	Man Sukal		
603	"	Sunkoor Coomar		
1383	"	Bhojoo Gowra		
879	"	Sadoo Achraykur		
1312	"	Buehram Jadow		
1207	"	Pursram Gagun		
1263	"	Kowra Misser		
1314	"	Gonnac Tannac		
1378	"	Suckaram Sawunt		
1274	"	Narayen Cuddum		
964	"	Mhadnac Changnac		
985	"	Sonnac Sucknac		
1385	"	Gunnoo Jadow		
1384	"	Mahado Sinday		
1002	"	Sakaram Baider		
1062	"	Sonnac Sumnac		
1278	"	Suckaram Ghatkay		
1062	"	Rag Sawunt		
1049	"	Rowjee Gaicowar		
1075	"	Vittul Arrotta		
1121	"	Mahilall Sailer		

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
"E" Company.			
488	Subadar	Shaik Hoosain	Killed.
65	Color-Havildar	Ragoo Thakoor	
312	Havildar	Shaik Rahiman	
528	"	Jagarnath Pandy	
346	Naique	Appa Wadaykur	
83	"	Bhagnac Kootunnac	
400	Drummer	Sucknac Doolumnac	
768	Private	Baboo Ringnaykur	
769	"	Babajee Ghongay	
772	"	Anunt Parsad	
810	"	Ladoo Kailuskur	
23	"	Luximon Pattack	
211	"	Durjan Pattack	
480	"	Gaiadin Awasti	
588	"	Bhikari Lall Sukal	
902	"	Bahari Misser	
945	"	Hurnac Lumnac	
947	"	Bhicknac Gonnac	
976	"	Rama Dhooree	
988	"	Naroojee Lotunkur	
998	"	Balnac Gonac	
1032	"	Shaik Hassan	
1064	"	Sewnac Bhornac	
1065	"	Sooban Chunder Kur	
1101	"	Jannoo Purwal	
1084	"	Sonoo Tornay	
1090	"	Bhicknac Prusnac	
1114	"	Ladoo Gowra	
1116	"	Vishnoo Sootar	
1131	"	Goolab Khan	
1131	"	Gonnac Kalunnac	
1142	"	Shaik Allabux	
1159	"	Nickloo Marano Manizes	
1146	"	Maheloo Khatal	
1170	"	Buchoo Sing	
1428	"	Bhooda Sing	
...	"	Luximon Parsad	
1260	"	Goolzar Sing*	
1390	"	Dhondoo Sawunt	
1391	"	Narayan Chowan	
1392	"	Pandoo Mahaduk	
1253	"	Mookund Sawunt	
1393	"	Sumbajee Rao Moray	
1257	"	Ladeo Purub	
1243	"	Soornjbuli Sing	
1248	"	Kalideen Gadario	
1321	"	Bala Nikun	
1322	"	Ramjee Jadov	
"F" Company.			
365	Subadar	Ragnac Mhadnac	
547	Cr. Havildar	Gunnac Mhadnac	
819	Naique	Ragnac Dhondnac	
965	"	Sewbadan Aheer	
430	Private	Gungaram Chowan	
686	"	Ramjee Ootaykur	
767	"	Rama	
786	"	Bhow Rao	
790	"	Jowahir Dubé	
	"	Shaik Bhaggo	

* Has since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
" P " Company—contd.			
834	Private	Dhaknac Salnac	Killed.
325	"	Jagarnath Tali	
333	"	Sewdha Sing	
367	"	Mahadeo Tewari	
369	"	Gauri Sankar Lalla	
420	"	Sewnarain Sukal	
531	"	Santa Sing	
894	"	Took Sawunt	
911	"	Govind Maiter	
962	"	Ranoojee Baider	
968	"	Ramnac Iltnac	
971	"	Ramjee Raynay	
977	"	Subajee Rao Nalawray	
1018	"	Baboo Patkur	
1022	"	Suckaram Dhoree	
1033	"	Sonnac Heernac	
1044	"	Limbajee Baider	
1076	"	Huray Khan	
1086	"	Kondajee Talaykur	
1072	"	Sumbajee Baider	
1117	"	Shaik Emambux	
1132	"	Nawal Khan*	
1133	"	Balajee Rao Chowan	
1136	"	Nasul Khan	
1161	"	Gainoo Tawray	
1146	"	Fateh Sing	
1177	"	Nika Sing	
1567	"	Ragoo Nowla	
1407	"	Gungajee Khopkur	
1272	"	Khooshal Kacheo	
1331	"	Gunnoo Kunsay	
1332	"	Pandoorung Babajee	
1275	"	Rowjee Suckpall	
1405	"	Gunnoojee Raiwalay	
1223	"	Ramjee Powar	
1404	"	Hurree Jadow	
1277	"	Luximon Warreo	
1225	"	Bhikoo Malee	
1284	"	Dajee Sinday	
869	"	Gondnac Bicknac	
" G " Company.			
	Subadar-Major	Bhewa Pallow	
	Jemadar	Gungadeen Tumboleo	
187	Havildar*	Budree Sing	
552	Naique	Shaik Osman	
496	"	Govindrao Jadow	
461	"	Koondlick Joosce	
495	Private	Bhikajee Jadow	
516	"	Soonoo Kaslay	
662	"	Shaik Mohideen	
694	"	Mahadoo Khawrulkur	
703	"	Gopal Sitt	
56	"	Mool Sing	
162	"	Ramjee Baidr	
292	"	Jowahir Sing	
617	"	Rama Jadow	
994	"	Pandoo Salnee	
997	"	Babajee Sinday	
1009	"	Tanoo Maiter	
1005	"	Nursaya Coonbee	

* Has since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.	
" G " Company—contd.				
1047	Private	Kishna OotaiKur	Killed.	
1061	"	Bhicksett Settaway		
1115	"	Soojat Ali		
1123	"	Sownath Coonbee		
1179	"	Ruttun Sing		
1173	"	Shaik Kooda Bux		
1174	"	Shaik Datta*		
1183	"	Mira Bux		
1187	"	Buektawar Sing		
1200	"	Sundar Sing		
1564	"	Chundi Aheer		
1411	"	Ramjee Palaykur		
1523	"	Pragas Sing		
1408	"	Sama Sivilkur		
1334	"	Narayen Powar		
1227	"	Essoo Khundalgay		
1228	"	Rowjee Thawer		
1412	"	Mahadeo Korpay		
1244	"	Junnac Gondnac		
1229	"	Bhugwunt Lall		
1414	"	Rowjee Jadow		
1415	"	Luximon Malee*		
1416	"	Mahadoo Bhoslay		
1339	"	Kessoo Garway		
1552	"	Babajee Dewkur		
" H " Company.				
252	Havildar	Ramjee Maiter		Killed.
868	"	Remijio Sevilkur		
491	Naique	Ram Sawunt		
892	"	Shaik Abdool (1st)		
777	"	Shaik Abdool (2nd)*		
812	"	Rama Salnee		
895	"	Govind Sawunt		
980	Fifer	Shaik Oosman		
268	Private	Niloo Dulnee		
321	"	Krishnajee Chiknay		
406	"	Domingo de Sequera		
522	"	Mainnac Balnac		
659	"	Soobaya		
675	"	Marroo		
713	"	Bhisajee Awlaygowkur		
754	"	Gunnac Lucknac		
793	"	Ramdhun Pandy		
794	"	Sadoo Chicknay		
13	"	Moon Sing		
43	"	Dani Sing		
44	"	Man Sing		
46	"	Lalta Parsad Dúbé		
117	"	Sewnandan Pandy		
125	"	Sooknandan Pandy		
216	"	Zam Aheer		
379	"	Jarbundun Sing		
455	"	Ramdeen Coonbee		
519	"	Sewehurn Sing		
649	"	Balookhatowkur		
913	"	Chand Khan		
932	"	Bhoor Sawunt		
1026	"	Narayen Sinday		
1053	"	Jao Jozé Pinto		
1054	"	Dani Pursad		

* Have since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—contd.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.	
" H " Company—contd.				
1143	Private	Fuzl Sindee	Killed.	
1399	"	Sewa Cooma		
1346	"	Ramphul		
1344	"	Bajee Rao Ghaj		
1548	"	Bhagojee Sinday		
1271	"	Praj Sing		
1220	"	Narayen Pendnekur		
1419	"	Ganpat Rao Chowan		
1420	"	Katoo Chowan		
1421	"	Narayen Lokhunday*		
1423	"	Kisum Babur		
1424	"	Chooni Lall		
...	"	Rajba Moray		
...	"	Pandoo Bawajee		
...	"	Loximun Hurree		
	Lieut-Colonel	Horace Searle Anderson,...	Commandant	
	Captain	James Grant,...		Offg. Wing Commander
" A " Company.				
1357	Private	Mugray Pasce	Wounded.	
1221	"	Bhowaniparsad Misser		
1205	"	Goordut Sing		
1194	"	Dan Sing		
396	"	Mahis Sing		
961	"	Gondnac Doolnac		
1231	"	Rajaram Misser		
182	"	Davie Sing		
593	"	Luximan Sukal		
1354	"	Namajee Parkalay		
1093	"	Babajee Moray		
" B " Company.				
2	Havildar	Gunda Sing		Wounded.
940	Private	John Mark		
1199	"	Gunda Sing		
" C " Company.				
	Jemadar	Soobanah Manay		
700	Private	Nagoo Kaince		
1261	"	Patilbawajee Bhaye		
1372	"	Nilloo Cuddum		
1592	"	Luximon Hoosiana		
1247	"	Dilawar Khan		
607	"	Niyal Sing		
177	"	Bhugwandeen Dichit		
" D " Company.				
	Jemadar	Ebrahim		
1270	Private	Kalka Dúbé		
244	"	Gunnac Bhagnac		
1316	"	Rama Chipkur		
551	"	Dhurmanac Balnac		
1152	"	Dhurmajee Gowra		

* Has since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—concluded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.	
" E " Company.				
826	Jemadar	Ittoo Missal	Wounded.	
950	Private	Appa Nagray		
1397	"	Kasceram Luckray		
1213	"	Shaik Mahomed Ali		
1389	"	Thakúrdin Dúbé		
1264	"	Sadoo Kamtaykur		
1264	"	Mahadoo Sawunt		
1320	"	Govind Kimsay		
" F " Company.				
858	Jemadar	Niyal Sing		
1355	Naik	Daveljee Baide		
459	"	Gopal Maitr		
663	Private	Satsell Warree		
949	"	Krishnaje Baider		
1031	"	Gopala Chowan		
1556	"	Gunnac Gondnac		
	"	Kalkaparsad Opadia		
" G " Company.				
671	Havildar	Kasum Khan		
582	Naik	Prag Awasti		
500	Private	Bhagnac Gondnac		
51	"	Ranoojee Baider		
1091	"	Rama Kesurkur		
1431	"	Bisram		
...	"	Mahomed Beg		
...	"	Luximon Soopaikur		
" H " Company.				
900	Private	Suddoo Salar		
901	"	Mahadoo Khot		
1085	"	Eswant Rao Sinday		
1201	"	Ootum Sing		
1425	"	Punjnac Mularnac		
1560	"	Goolzar Khan		
721	"	Sagoonnac Boburnac		

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*

Commanding Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) C. T. BURNETT, *Major,*

Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR : 2

1ST GRENADIER N. I.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps killed and wounded in action at Maiwand on the 21th July 1880.

Number.	How employed.	Names.
KILLED.		
1	2nd Muccadum ...	Chotoo.
2	Ditto ...	Shaik Mahomed, Saifunmolk.
3	Dooley Bearer ...	Naryen Atowda.
4	Ditto ...	Junkoo Rowjee.
5	Ditto ...	Rama Babajee.
6	Ditto ...	Hurree Moroo.
7	Ditto ...	Ittoo Hurree.
8	Ditto ...	Balloo Hanomunta.
9	Ditto ...	Ramswami Muniapa.
10	Ditto ...	Viraswami Nagaya.
11	Ditto ...	Deen Mahomed, Golani Hosain.
12	Ditto ...	China Bhyroo.
13	Ditto ...	Luximon Tooka.
14	Ditto ...	Luximon Appa.
15	Ditto ...	Hurree Rowjee.
16	Ditto ...	Luximon Arjoon.
17	Ditto ...	Vishnoo Kanoo.
18	Ditto ...	Dipaje Dhackoo.
19	Ditto ...	Peera Kooshna.
20	Ditto ...	Amrotia Kedarce.
21	Ditto ...	Iswara Luximon.
22	Ditto ...	Suckaram Luximon.
23	Ditto ...	Sawlia Bheewa.
24	Ditto ...	Deen Mahomed, Ranji Khan.
25	Ditto ...	Narayan Hurree.
26	Ditto ...	Gunoo Nanoo.
27	Ditto ...	Sewa Balloo.
28	Ditto ...	Babajee Luximon.
29	Ditto ...	Kalloo Gopal.
30	Ditto ...	Rama Raghi.
31	Ditto ...	Rama Tokaram.
32	Ditto ...	Kassiram Krushna.
33	Ditto ...	Krushna Ramnac.
34	Ditto ...	Sujnia Taoji.
35	Ditto ...	Dhondi Jaya.
36	Ditto ...	Govindo Soobra.
37	Sweeper ...	Pannia Hookla.
38	Ditto ...	Kuchera Bhowan.
39	Bildar ...	Bomdoo Zellapa.
40	Ditto ...	Jandoo Jawar.
Private Followers.		
41	Private Follower ...	Karrim.
42	Ditto ...	Jigesar.
43	Ditto ...	Luximon.
44	Ditto ...	Gungadin Bhojwa.
45	Ditto ...	Balloo Nao.
46	Ditto ...	Rajnal Demondza.
47	Ditto ...	Succaram Kadum.
48	Ditto ...	Karridad, Mate,
WOUNDED.		
1	Dooley Bearer ...	Kassi Sayajee.
2	Pony Driver ...	Govind Bappoo.
3	Private Follower ...	Hayat Khan.

30TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Captain	Hugh Frederick Smith	Killed.
...	Lieutenant	William Napier Justice	
...	"	Duncan Cole	
...	Subadar	Dewjee Kopekur	
...	"	Krishnajee Bhagway	
...	Jemadar	Moossa Khan	
...	Havildar-Major	Bindrabun	
173	Quarter Master		
...	Havildar	Futteh Chund	
...	Pay-Havildar	Dhunnee Sing	
...	"	Sew Govind Patack	
...	"	Daveedeen	
...	"	Imaun Bux	
705	Havildar	Gunga Ram	
853	"	Faiz Mahomed*	
1243	"	Zurreck Khan	
...	"	Sohel Sing	
...	"	Fateh Deen	
571	"	Allum Deen*	
...	"	Sooruj Buccus	
1157	Naick	Chandi Ahir	
1116	"	Shere Khan	
...	"	Buchoo Lall	
1200	"	Kallay Khan	
978	"	Maljee Kurjowkur	
917	"	Doorga Parsad	
819	"	Urjoon Sing	
1438	"	Panjab Sing	
1027	"	Imaun Ali Khan	
...	"	Gáia Pursaud	
1097	"	Krishnajee Row Chowan...	
1136	"	Maher Khan	
971	Bugler	Bcelooch Khan	
...	"	Noor Khan	
1446	"	Peroo Khan*	
1865	"	Kurreemoolla Khan*	
970	"	Lall Khan*	
...	"	Sudda Sing	
1733	"	Faiz Mahomed	
1222	"	Imaun Bax	
973	Private	Ramjee Cuddum	
1310	"	Mohabut Khan	
1576	"	Mahomed Saffi	
1510	"	Kunda Khan	
1595	"	Kanoojee Bhaie	
1645	"	Sankar Parsad	
1654	"	Bhowani Parsad	
1687	"	Ittoojee Rao Chowan	
1717	"	Ram Kisson	
1750	"	Bood Surrin	
1825	"	Peer Bux	
1912	"	Mussooda Sing	
1961	"	Wahab Deen	
1963	"	Ahmed Ali	
1964	"	Sawun Khan	
1980	"	Neeka Sing	
1983	"	Kair Sing	
1993	"	Hurnam Sing	
2051	"	Noor Deen	
...	"	Ramjee Bhoie	
...	"	Geano Meanday	

* Have since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1550	Private	Meyah Khan*	Killed.
...	...	Mahomed Khan	
1421	"	Sakeedad Khan*	
...	...	Mahomed Ali	
...	...	Gaia Deen	
...	...	Ram Deen	
...	...	Sooruj Bullee	
...	...	Gunga Ram	
...	...	Nunda Ram	
...	...	Gokool Chund	
...	...	Bhala Sing	
...	...	Narrain Dass	
...	...	Goolam Russool	
...	...	Imaun Deen	
...	...	Soobai	
753	"	Davee Deen	
1037	"	Heera Sing	
1171	"	Bhyrú Misser	
1219	"	Gool Mahomed	
1270	"	Mahomed Bux (1st)	
1572	"	Hassan Khan	
1597	"	Noojee Rao Mooray	
1690	"	Gopal Rao Jadoo	
1764	"	Mahomed Bux (2nd)	
1871	"	Badri Misser	
1881	"	Toolsee Dass	
1902	"	Rooda Khan	
1921	"	Pakeor Sing	
2013	"	Alla Ditta	
2029	"	Méhtab Khan	
2043	"	Surfraz Khan	
...	"	Nekbur Khan	
...	"	Doorga Sing	
...	"	Dongur Sing	
...	"	Toolsee Ram	
...	"	Gopal Sing	
...	"	Buldeo	
...	"	Kalka Sing	
...	"	Choolla Khan	
...	"	Sowlea Khan	
...	"	Sooltan Mahomed	
...	"	Juffur Khan	
...	"	Soomur Khan	
...	"	Narrien Khan	
...	"	Anoop Sing	
...	"	Mustan Sing	
...	"	Esrar Rao Chowan	
...	"	Ramjee Bhaie	
1278	"	Ram Parsad	
1478	"	Babajee Mooray	
1479	"	Luximon Powar	
...	"	Mahomed Khan (1st)	
...	"	Rowjee Ghag	
...	"	Bhoajee Indoolkur	
...	"	Babajee Rao Mooray	
...	"	Jan Mahomed	
...	"	Deen Mahomed	
...	"	Nizamúdin	
1735	"	Ilyat Ali Shah*	
1582	"	Shaik Ewaz*	
...	"	Kowra Khan	
...	"	Hajee Khan	

* These men escaped and have rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Mairwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Private	Shaik Mehtab	Killed.
1971	"	Syed Gool*	
...	"	Imaun Bux (2nd)	
...	"	Surfoodeen	
...	"	Mudday Khan	
...	"	Rookun Deen	
...	"	Ameer Bux	
...	"	Sham Sing	
893	"	Hunmunta Chowan	
1053	"	Meer Khan	
1067	"	Lall Bux	
1193	"	Kallay Khan	
1198	"	Bhola Khan	
1274	"	Kummissa Khan†	
1475	"	Dowlut Rao Sinday	
1498	"	Ramzan Khan*	
1537	"	Goolam Mahomed	
1564	"	Abdool Akum	
1565	"	Abdool Russool	
1569	"	Syed Mahomed*	
1593	"	Khooda Bux	
1612	"	Suckoojee Suckpall	
1640	"	Nawab Khan	
1662	"	Pahelwan Khan	
1665	"	Choota Khan‡	
1670	"	Futteh Mahomed§	
1788	"	Badri Dúbé	
1830	"	Jogool Kissoor	
1840	"	Arub Khan	
1884	"	Bhyroo Sing	
1910	"	Hoolam Sing	
1917	"	Partab Sing	
2037	"	Urjoon Sing	
...	"	Saeftah Shah ...	
...	"	Khooda Bux (1st)	
1571	"	Waheed Bux...	
1587	"	Butchal Khan*	
...	"	Alla Bux ...	
1823	"	Nadur Ali ...	
1444	"	Imaun Bux ...	
...	"	Khooda Bux (2nd)	
1945	"	Khooda Bux (3rd)*	
2007	"	Nizamooden	
1957	"	Bucka Mahomed	
1955	"	Imaun Deen ...	
1916	"	Kirpal Sing ...	
1999	"	Futteh Deen...	
1876	"	Nehal Bux ...	
1636	"	Wulayet Hoosein	
...	"	Shere Jung ...	
1635	"	Harpal Tewarri	
1824	"	Buchoo Lall ...	
1799	"	Sewraj ...	
1668	"	Chundoo Passee	
1794	"	Surjoo ...	
...	"	Bissasar Misser	
1863	"	Jowaher Sing	
1703	"	Madoo Rao Chowan	
1704	"	Balloojee Kudum	
953	"	Kan Sing ...	
1130	"	Koodiar Khan	
1199	"	Allum Khan...	

* Have since rejoined the regiment.

† No. 1575, Private Karumna Khan

‡ No. 1188, Private Choota Khan

§ No. 1506, Private Futtey Mahomed

} are reported as having escaped and rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regi- mental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1299	Private	Doongur Sukal	Killed.
1342	"	Dial Sing	
1430	"	Sulliam Khan*	
1480	"	Goovind Mohitay	
1506	"	Nizamooddeen	
1526	"	Jooman Khan	
1535	"	Alla Bux	
1609	"	Mahomed Bux	
1692	"	Govind Row Mooray	
1694	"	Gumwajee Mohitay	
1696	"	Ramjee Kudum	
1728	"	Gunput Meekum	
1738	"	Isree Parsad	
1749	"	Jowahir Sing	
1761	"	Mahomed Shah*	
1790	"	Isree Rair	
1781	"	Rooda Khan	
1787	"	Mohun Sing	
1831	"	Baharat Sing	
1856	"	Kurrumdad Khan*	
1919	"	Deen Mahomad	
1895	"	Hoosein Ali Shah*	
1973	"	Beer Sing	
1978	"	Birroo Khan	
1940	"	Mahomed Ali	
1925	"	Meer Khan	
2019	"	Goora Sing	
2039	"	Moola Khan	
2045	"	Nadar Khan	
...	"	Imaun Bux	
...	"	Kalleedeen	
...	"	Priam Dúbé	
...	"	Boola Khan	
...	"	Meer Khan	
...	"	Wuzzcer Khan	
...	"	Habiboola Khan	
...	"	Faiz Mahomed	
...	"	Mahomed Shah	
...	"	Nagoo Bhaye	
...	"	Govind Suckpall	
...	"	Gumoo Suckall	
1608	"	Bulla Sing	
...	"	Baijnath	
...	"	Mussooda Sing	
...	"	Jowaher Khan	
...	"	Meera Bux	
...	"	Lall Chund	
...	"	Dulleep Sing	
...	"	Sahibdad Khan	
...	"	Mela Ram	
...	"	Ulloo Khan	
Wounded.			
246	Major	James Shrubb Iredell	Severe.
845	Subadar	Ramjee Kutoo	"
800	Jemadar	Ragojee Bhoslay	Slight.
328	"	Mehtab Sing	Severe (since dead).
1374	"	Ramzan Khan	Slight.
1374	Lance-Naik	Sew Mangal Sukal	"
1760	Bugler	Feroze Ali	"
1396	"	Jooma Khan	Severe.
1547	Private	Miza	"

* Have since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1626	Private ...	Nubbee Sher Khan ...	Dangerously.
1835	" ...	Ram Bux ...	"
2014	" ...	Alladeen ...	Slight.
1655	" ...	Harnam Singh ...	"
1725	" ...	Ali Bux ...	"
1489	" ...	Abdoola ...	"
1204	" ...	Chondi Khan ...	Slight.
1724	" ...	Goormuk Singh ...	Severe.
1825	" ...	Doolia Singh ...	"
1815	" ...	Doosa Singh ...	"
2010	" ...	Syud Ali ...	Slight.
1722	" ...	Jyran ...	Severe.
1279	" ...	Sooruj Bullie, 1st ...	Dangerous.
1746	" ...	Gojee Deen ...	Severe.
1671	" ...	Kowra Khan ...	Slight.
1736	" ...	Jagonath ...	Severe.
1933	" ...	Bhoota ...	"
1811	" ...	Mehm Bun ...	Slight.
1901	" ...	Bomba Sing ...	"
1617	" ...	Prem Sing ...	Severe.
851	" ...	Goolam Nio ...	"

Public and Private Followers killed and missing.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Remarks.
1	2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Asaram Kayet	Killed.
2	Medical Pupil	Kursoo Parusram	
3	Dooley bearer	Ram Ditha	
4	"	Dadee	
5	"	Bhowance	
6	"	Dagdoo Chakoo	
7	"	Bhagoo Boodhoo	
8	"	Ramjee Khandass	
9	"	Pandoo Balla	
10	"	Hurree Ittoo	
11	"	Ramjee Ballajee	
12	"	Mahomed Jummon	
13	"	Gainoo Pandoo	
14	Bheestie	Ali Bux	
15	Lascar	Gunga Deen	
<i>Private Followers.</i>			
1	Barber	Thakoor	Killed.
2	"	Soorjoo	
3	Mess-cook	L. Francis	
4	"	Hyder Khan	
5	Sweeper	Goola	

KANDAHAR;

The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Assistant Adjutant, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Numerical Return of Transport Followers and Animals killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand ; also of unfit Animals shot or abandoned, and Followers who have deserted at Kandahar.

	1st class Inspector.	Salootries.	CAMEL ESTABLISHMENT.				MULE AND PONY ESTABLISHMENT.			CAMELS.				PONIES.			MULES.			BULLOCKS.			Donkeys, hired.
			Chowdries.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Surwans.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Drivers.	Government.	Regimental.	Hired.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.	
Killed or missing at Maiwand	...	1	...	5	15	283	3	6	52	1,133	45	81	1,259	138	217	355	24	...	24	54	25	79	291
Deserted at Kandahar	1	1	...	57	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfit, shot and abandoned at Kandahar	417	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounded at Maiwand	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	6	15	340	3	6	83	1,550	45	81	1,676	138	217	355	24	...	24	54	25	79	291

DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT OFFICE;

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,
Director of Transport.

Kandahar, the 24th August 1880.

Nominal Roll of 1st Class Inspector killed or missing at Maiwand, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
2465	1st Class Inspector.	Ardeshir Nowrojee Moteewallah.	Bombay ...	Bombay.	

KANDAHAR;
24th August 1880. }

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,
Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
3 JEMADARS.					
6881	Jemadar ...	Khudi Nuzur, Mouza Khan	.....	.....	Missing.
7005	" ...	Futhoodin, Omra	.....	.....	"
8761	" ...	Zurien, Davey	.....	.....	"
6 DUFFADARS.					
4354	Duffadar ...	Pirshah, Hakeeshah	.....	.....	Missing.
4914	" ...	Raghoo, Mahadoo	.....	.....	"
8400	" ...	Witto, Sudoo	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Lall Khan, Surferaz Khan	.....	.....	"
6994	" ...	Lallbuksh, Haji	.....	.....	"
6135	" ...	Hurree, Suddoo	.....	.....	"
83 DRIVERS.					
4893	Driver ...	Chandee	.....	.....	Killed.
4530	" ...	Sewa	.....	.....	"
4835	" ...	Vyar	.....	.....	"
4888	" ...	Rowjee	.....	.....	"
4973	" ...	Mahadoo, Siddoo	.....	.....	Missing.
4970	" ...	Vittoba, Kondoe	.....	.....	"
4510	" ...	Luximon Koondoojee	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Emam Bappoo	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Gunnoo Randoo	.....	.....	Killed.
Nil	" ...	Gunnoo Mahadoo	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Krishna Hurree, 1st	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Krishna 2nd	.....	.....	"
4929	" ...	Manjee Yessoo	.....	.....	Missing.
4923	" ...	Murree Nathoo	.....	.....	Killed.
4911	" ...	Kalloo Kessaram	.....	.....	"
4903	" ...	Mahadeo Peesa	.....	.....	"
4852	" ...	Govind Luximon	.....	.....	Missing.
Nil	" ...	Gunesh	.....	.....	Killed.
4886	" ...	Govinda Jairam	.....	.....	"
4915	" ...	Ramjee Yessoo	.....	.....	Missing.
7380	" ...	Kooshna Wittoo	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Syed Sharif	.....	.....	Killed.
4928	" ...	Abba Oomajee	.....	.....	"
4864	" ...	Sonoo Maya	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Govind Mahadoo	.....	.....	"
7389	" ...	Witto Babajee	.....	.....	"
7392	" ...	Yessoo Wittoo	.....	.....	Missing.
4360	" ...	Bhagoo Bhagh	.....	.....	"
7379	" ...	Govind Succaram	.....	.....	"

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register,—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
7381	Driver	Gunnoo Rannoo	.....	.....	Missing.
8472	"	Rowjie Rammajee	.....	.....	"
6802	"	Bakkar Haji Husson	.....	.....	"
6872	"	Rosmu Yelloo	.....	.....	"
4268	"	Bhanna Soma	.....	.....	"
7382	"	Ramjee Gunnoo	.....	.....	"
7384	"	Pottajee Raghuo	.....	.....	"
8443	"	Bhaghia Mannajee	.....	.....	"
8470	"	Aba Nundoo	.....	.....	"
6737	"	Jaisimut Ibrahim	.....	.....	"
5964	"	Doosunder Bawa	.....	.....	"
3668	"	Ookajee Momnatappa	.....	.....	"
K107	"	Fakira, Jamaloodin	Dubhwallah	Sialkot, Punjab.	"
5269	"	Mungursing, Doolasing	.....	.....	"
4095A	"	Buleeram, Sudaram	.....	.....	"
6905	"	Adina Allahdoor	.....	.....	"
6902	"	Isof Chackar	.....	.....	"
4347	"	Imamdin Bilandar	.....	.....	"
6900	"	Govind Alloo	.....	.....	"
Nil	"	Akbur Khan	.....	.....	Deserted.
6805	"	Massudi Assadoolla	.....	.....	"
6891	"	Dadok Gazian	.....	.....	Missing.
6736	"	Charsumba Razeet	.....	.....	Deserted.
6712	"	Mahomed, Dilnoorad	.....	.....	"
6733	"	Karimdad, Jumait	.....	.....	"
7114	"	Sooltan Khan	.....	.....	"
7113	"	.....	.....	.....	"
7108	"	Gulam Haidar, Sultan	.....	.....	"
4309	"	Painda, Ookram	.....	.....	"
6727	"	Fathoo, Ismail	.....	.....	"
2196	"	Hassan Bahadur	.....	.....	"
5280	"	Sultanjan, Shere Mahomed	.....	.....	"
7035	"	Hooseina, Sultan	.....	.....	"
7037	"	Kurim Jemal, Gool	.....	.....	"
5943	"	Dost Mahomed, Gowlee...	.....	.....	"
8100	"	Mahomed Alam, Mahomed Aslam.	.....	.....	"
6909	"	Abdulla, Ebrahim	.....	.....	"
6910	"	Din Mahomed, Asof	.....	.....	"
6842	"	Ayad, Hassan	.....	.....	"
6843	"	Dillumjeed, Muzgool	.....	.....	"
6903	"	Ahamait, Gul Mahomed	.....	.....	"
6892	"	Ramzan, Mustafa	.....	.....	"
6906	"	Shahdost, Alikood	.....	.....	"
6913	"	Saffar, Zilla	.....	.....	"
6874	"	Shere Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.	.....	.....	"
Nil	"	Bhowdow, Gulam Mahomed	.....	.....	"
7281	"	Soobha, Alipha	.....	.....	"
2250	"	Baz Mahomed, Atta Mahomed.	.....	.....	"
7024	"	Maga Mahomed, Mahomed Karim.	.....	.....	"
1747	"	Hameerdin, Abbas	.....	.....	Missing.
1970	"	Khamissa, Ahmed	.....	.....	"
Nil	"	Kama, Dimrala	.....	.....	"
6721	"	Mowla Buksh	.....	.....	Deserted.
4895	"	Parigool, Mahomed	.....	.....	"
	"	Govinda Bappoo	.....	.....	Wounded.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT,
KANDAHAR;

The 24th August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel;
Director of Transport.

*Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded
Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar.*

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.			
3 JEMADARS.								
7088	Jemadar ...	Baz Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed.	Missing.			
...	" ...	Mir Sabitalli						
...	" ...	Shahdad Bahadoor						
9 DUFFADARS.								
8061	Duffadar ...	Dost Mahomed						
8893	" ...	Ghum Dad						
7090	" ...	Ameera, Khoodadad						
6743	" ...	Fakir Mahomed						
4	" ...	Puttar, Abdool						
...	" ...	Rulloo, Annajee						
8158	" ...	Sayed Ahmed, Faiz Mahomed.						
8159	" ...	Sayed Sooltan Mahomed						
8038	" ...	Aga Jan, Moorad Khan						
212 SURWANS.								
8077	Surwan ...	Mahomed Jan, Mahomed Husain.						
8078	" ...	Gulam, Amir Mahomed...						
8076	" ...	Khan Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.						
7925	" ...	Amir Mahomed, Allyar						
8041	" ...	Seran, Gulam						
7112	" ...	Gulam Mahomed, Sultan						
8079	" ...	Ali Joomma, Ali Mahomed						
7931	" ...	Jan Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.						
7887	" ...	Mahomed Amir						
...	" ...	Gulam Hoosein						
8162	" ...	Mahomed Husein, Darwaza						
8175	" ...	Jumma Mahomed						
8165	" ...	Atta Mahomed, Abdulla						
8188	" ...	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Karim.						
8350	" ...	Bhewa, Jewa						
8181	" ...	Gulam Jan, Saleh Mahomed.						
8180	" ...	Fakira, Niaz Mahomed						
8163	" ...	Zaman, Ramzan						
8174	" ...	Gulam, Ragheer						
8175	" ...	Jumma Khan, Faiz Mahomed.						
8160	" ...	Paradin, Magdin						
7930	" ...	Sultan Mahomed, Aga Jan						
7003	" ...	Mulla, Gangaram						
8169	" ...	Mahomed Akbar, Russool						
8171	" ...	Hoosein, Ameen						
8179	" ...	Jan Mahomed, Saleh Mahomed.						
8166	" ...	Mahomed Yoosif, Kadamadad.						
8172	" ...	Husein, Moka						
7924	" ...	Nazat, Ibrahim						
8177	" ...	Amir Ahmed, Mahomed Russool.						

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
8184	Surwan	Ibrahim, Abasso			
8188	"	Rustam, Mahomed			
8045	"	Noor Mahomed, Baz Mahomed.			
8360	"	Emam, Suleiman			
8164	"	Gulam Husein, Jaman			
7850	"	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Kurim.			
7823	"	Wali Mahomed, Neckhnam			
7842	"	Nassib, Amir			
859	"	Phisack, Pelhwan			
79	"	Sayed Afzul, Syad Tukkur			
7907	"	Adam Khan			
8064	"	Bhiwan			
8084	"	Sayed Mahomed			
1884	"	Mulloock			
867	"	Khoodadad			
880	"	Jumma Ali			
886	"	Abdul Husein			
881	"	Noor Mahomed			
872	"	Rahman			
873	"	Jaffar			
868	"	Ali Acbar			
7103	"	Acbar Mahomed			
887	"	Shahboo			
8895	"	Sobaga			
1885	"	Lawang			
...	"	Dassa			
...	"	Gajjar			
...	"	Jamalli			
...	"	Shah Ali	.....	.....	Missing.
...	"	Timoor			
...	"	Bhijjar			
7021	"	Mahomed Kassim			
6742	"	Pardee Khan			
7898	"	Mahomed Rahim			
...	"	Sumlakar			
8393	"	Muzool Khan			
3592	"	Boora, Junga			
7839	"	Indur Sing			
7838	"	Chattoor Sing			
8343	"	Cassim			
584	"	Larkoo, Dad Mahomed			
2497	"	Alli Mahomed			
7841	"	Summoo, Gujjoo			
6827	"	Essoo, Shahdad			
5942	"	Acbar, Makora			
...	"	Damodar, Indú			
7110	"	Khoodaram, Hashim			
7104	"	Mahomed Oosman, Mirza Khan.			
8039	"	Shere Mahomed, Dust Mahomed.			
7098	"	Faiz Mahomed, Mahomed			
7097	"	Allahdad, Allahbux			
7096	"	Hoosein Ali, Mahomed			
7095	"	Mir Mahomed, Mulla Mahomed.			
7105	"	Mian Abbas			
7106	"	Mahomed Karim, Abbas			
7094	"	Rullockdad, Allahdad			
7099	"	Lall Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.			
7100	"	Ali Mahomed, Gurd Mahomed.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
7101	Surwan ...	Dost Mahomed, Akim ...			
7111	" ...	Afzul, Khyroo ...			
8048	" ...	Mahomed Ali, Mir Ali ...			
7020	" ...	Surwan, Gulam ...			
1718	" ...	Khyroolla, Moolla Pursoo ...			
1121	" ...	Afzoolla, Abdoolla ...			
4250	" ...	Jumma Khan, Shushkwand ...			
1521	" ...	Dami, Moorid ...			
8161	" ...	Haroon Sadick, Fateh Khan.			
7093	" ...	Khodai, Mirzai Mirali ...			
5702	" ...	Mahomed ...			
9051	" ...	Mohobut, Gazijan ...			
6720	" ...	Sumbee, Jullallee ...			
6800	" ...	Mussudi, Murgji Mirza ...			
9055	" ...	Fakirdad Mahomed ...			
1270	" ...	Mahomed, Azim ...			
1923	" ...	Mahomed, Mowladad ...			
8063	" ...	Jummalli, Mahwood ...			
...	" ...	Neboolla, Roop Sing ...			
4849	" ...	Rombara, Mathadin ...			
8862	" ...	Dasti, Koomari ...			
7950	" ...	Morari, Harree ...			
6725	" ...	Dolonath, Kahar ...			
6719	" ...	Chackur, Jehanghir ...			
1769	" ...	Sheredil, Mahomed Amin ...			
1773	" ...	Lall Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.			
6747	" ...	Bahrar, Miran ...			
3553	" ...	Nalibux, Packoree ...			
6715	" ...	Necksal, Dossee ...			
6916	" ...	Mahomed, Sangoor ...			
1774	" ...	Amir Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.	...	...	Missing.
1775	" ...	Sirdar, Azim ...			
1772	" ...	Fateh Khan, Purus ...			
1778	" ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...			
1771	" ...	Latif Khan, Mahomed ...			
5271	" ...	Saheb Sing, Bood Sing ...			
6714	" ...	Gamanee, Gazabee ...			
5917	" ...	Sarolla, Narua ...			
...	" ...	Mun Sing, Nem Sing ...			
...	" ...	Rulloo, Mulloo ...			
...	" ...	Roordoo, Ootama ...			
7918	" ...	Fateh, Jehanshah ...			
882	" ...	Ramzan, Mahomed Ali ...			
8362	" ...	Heera, Seehee ...			
8357	" ...	Shikal, Azimat ...			
6154	" ...	Ramdin, Iswar ...			
6897	" ...	Oosman, Dad Mahomed...			
8055	" ...	Aga Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
8345	" ...	Gainoo, Jottee ...			
8359	" ...	Meeya, Mugdoombux ...			
8075	" ...	Lal Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
8046	" ...	Fakir Mahomed, Jumma ...			
8352	" ...	Ayeella, Bawoo ...			
6199	" ...	Mustafa, Saidad ...			
6200	" ...	Rustoo Khan, Jannut ...			
2114	" ...	Abdool Hak, Payoo ...			
...	" ...	Mahomed Acbar, Aga Jan ...			
3644	" ...	Mahomed Bux, Yussif ...			
3841	" ...	Syadool, Niaz Gool ...			
7830	" ...	Choor Boota ...			
8365	" ...	Jaunia, Khyroo ...			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(concl.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
8896	Surwan ...	Karimdad, Lusham ...			
8366	" ...	Mohidin, Enam ...			
6159	" ...	Bhairoo, Nanuck ...			
2188	" ...	Abdulrahim, Azuf Khan ...			
8314	" ...	Dawool, Mahomed ...			
8642	" ...	Mashooali, Makrani ...			
8346	" ...	Piragu, Gungaram ...			
2392	" ...	Afzool, Fateh ...			
8312	" ...	Ashoor, Mohamed ...			
8372	" ...	Buldeo, Punchum ...			
...	" ...	Yar Mahomed, Gungaram ...			
6722	" ...	Hoosein, Haroon ...			
8335	" ...	Charsee, Vishayud ...			
8083	" ...	Kamardin, Shukur Mahomed.			
8170	" ...	Abol, Mahomed ...			
8047	" ...	Mustafa, Meidee ...			
8057	" ...	Fakir Mahomed, Alladad ...			
8058	" ...	Mahomed, Allahdad ...			
8049	" ...	Gulam, Hussein ...			
8349	" ...	Gungoo, Bend ...			
1934	" ...	Abdulla, Sadick ...			
...	" ...	Bappoo, Tatia ...			
6141	" ...	Karimbux, Madree ...			
8850	" ...	Abdee, Hassan ...			
3641	" ...	Alloo, Dilmurad ...			
8168	" ...	Mahomed, Nussir ...			
8262	" ...	Gullam, Hussein ...			
8367	" ...	Fateh Mahomed, Bungool ...			
7057	" ...	Bahram, Hakim ...			
3338	" ...	Goormuk Sing, Diwan Sing	.....	.....	Missing.
4374	" ...	Umza, Fathey ...			
6876	" ...	Essa, Moorad ...			
6819	" ...	Shungoor, Karmal ...			
...	" ...	Mithoo, Buxee ...			
4861	" ...	Luchum, Tickoo ...			
6718	" ...	Burkat, Dosteen ...			
7419	" ...	Kalee, Sitaram ...			
3129	" ...	Jehanghir, Shaideen ...			
5125	" ...	Yessoo, Bowree ...			
7023	" ...	Gulam, Sansho ...			
9458	" ...	Emamdeen, Karimbux ...			
1685	" ...	Khoodabux, Mahomad Puncham.			
6980	" ...	Hurdeo, Chedee ...			
6717	" ...	Sharwan, Bhadoor ...			
8074	" ...	Akbar Ali, Mardan ...			
...	" ...	Teijoo ...			
...	" ...	Joomma ...			
...	" ...	Suezar ...			
...	" ...	Mubarak ...			
...	" ...	Dilmoorad ...			
...	" ...	Karimbux ...			
...	" ...	Cassim ...			
...	" ...	Mahomed Hassan ...			
8358	" ...	Yacoub Khan, Abdul Rahman.			
6912	" ...	Abbas, Julal Khan ...			
7829	" ...	Shahdur, Burdett Khan...			
7917	" ...	Noorajan, Jehanshah ...			
2118	" ...	Kalil, Ali Mahomad ...			
8042	" ...	Muskoo, Janoo ...			
8772	" ...	Shere Khan ...			
...	" ...	Amir, Dost Mahomed ...			
8338	" ...	Joojiand, Jogan ...			
7826	" ...	Muksood Hoosein, Murad Ali.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1718	Chowdry ...	Mahomed Gool, Mouza Khan.	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 103	Jemadar ...	Faiz Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.	M o h n l l a Khurota.	" ...	"
K 1509	" ...	Gul Dad, Mahomed Allum	Kandahar ...	" ...	Missing.
K 616	" ...	Wallee Khan, Dost Mahomed.	Mustoom ...	Khelat ...	"
K 1331	Duffadar ...	Atta Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Herat Bazar	Kandahar ...	"
K. 527	" ...	Jooma, Buchdoor ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	"
K 370	" ...	Dewanbux, Allibux ...	Nowgong ...	Sialkot ...	"
K 560	" ...	Hyder, Sabair ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	"
K 1506	" ...	Mahomed Kurrim, Guldad	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 1330	" ...	Syud Mahomed, Bakur ...	Bazarisha ...	" ...	"
K 1788	Surwan ...	Oosman, Loman ...	Kudi ...	" ...	"
K 1785	" ...	Mozagie, Aektor ...	Sulawut ...	" ...	"
K 648	" ...	Abdoola, Sumsoodin ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee...	"
K 570	" ...	Mahomed, Fakirdad ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1745	" ...	Gunesh, Jagram Sing ...	Bodghur ...	Jeypore ...	"
K 550	" ...	Junglee, Joogeram ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	"
K 656	" ...	Jumal, Gurreebshah ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1375	" ...	Faiz Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Chardeh ...	Kabul ...	"
K 1781	" ...	Ramzanbux, Emambux ...	Gumtulla ...	Umballa ...	"
K 566	" ...	Shahdad, Sabier ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	"
K 534	" ...	Shad, Murad Amir ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 664	" ...	Chursumbi, Shakim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 536	" ...	Murad, Bhoran ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 551	" ...	Garick, Ebrahim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 538	" ...	Goram, Soomar ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 270	" ...	Abdool Nubbee, Goolam Nubbee.	Deh Ghulamun.	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 626	" ...	Shahdad, Shokur ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 631	" ...	Gool Mahomed, Chukkur	" ...	" ...	"
K 621	" ...	Amor, Sabor ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 642	" ...	Mir Dost Mahomed ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1828	" ...	Ebrahim, Badoor ...	Mustoong ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 49	" ...	Khoodadad, Panidabeg ...	Kandahar ...	" ...	Deserted.
K 1355	" ...	Noor Mahomed, Rahim...	Abbasabad...	" ...	Missing.
K 1116	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Suffi...	Baboul ...	Ghazni ...	"
K 1341	" ...	Bhydoola, Dost Mahomed	Killa Yar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 505	" ...	Mirza Beg, Alif Beg ...	Lohemundi	Agra ...	"
K 1047	" ...	Khoodabux, Hooseinbux...	Sukkur ...	Sind ...	"
K 457	" ...	Toolsiram, Ramrutton ...	Bhori ...	Goregaum...	"
K 500	" ...	Goolam Mahomed, Paind	Jopkannah...	Kandahar ...	"
K 1383	" ...	Rhoza, Phyroo ...	Saylan ...	" ...	Missing.
K 1688	" ...	Faiz Mahomed, Gool Mahomed.	Koochekadad	" ...	"
K 1859	" ...	Sooltan, Piand ...	Helmun ...	" ...	"
K 1860	" ...	Abdool Hakim, Sookoosala	Sungishar ...	" ...	Deserted.
K 1861	" ...	Yar Mahomed, Ameerkhan	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1862	" ...	Gool Mahomed, Juffrian	" ...	" ...	"
K 1864	" ...	Baz Mahomed, Vuzeer ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1865	" ...	Rahmon, Sadik Khan ...	Jobkilla ...	" ...	"
K 1866	" ...	Ally Mahomed, Hyder ...	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1867	" ...	Suferaz, Mir Ahmed ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1868	" ...	Syed Mahomed, Ameer ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 496	" ...	Moorlee, Sub Sing ...	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	Missing.
K 125	" ...	Futteh Mahomed, Saib ...	Mundi ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 562	" ...	Kurrimdad, Rahamdad ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	"
K 1750	" ...	Ally Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Khelat ...	Khelat ...	"

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1928	Surwan ...	Mooroolookhan, Dawat ...	Hurba ..	Job ...	Missing.
K 1930	" ...	Sydoo, Aga ...	Balduck ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1932	" ...	Mahomed Aga, Ally Syed	Kohistan ...	Cabul ...	Missing.
K 1934	" ...	Ameer Mahomed, Sabay Mahomed.	Chardana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1910	" ...	Mahomed Ameen, Kullunder.	Umlakhan...	" ...	"
K 623	" ...	Neckbuct, Shalrasun ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 639	" ...	Rahmut, Luskarie ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 571	" ...	Hoosein, Kassim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 575	" ...	Sorab, Hyder ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1095	" ...	Ram Sing, Gungaram ...	Bijarghur ...	Allyghur ...	"
K 1937	" ..	Joolall, Bullook ...	Walli Walla	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1353	" ...	Hoosheebolall, Bulall ...	Herat Bazar	" ...	"
K 1332	" ...	Ameer Mahomed, Tajoo ...	Abasabad ...	" ...	"
K 1344	" ...	Gulam, Sher Mahomed ...	Ashago ...	" ...	"
K 77	" ...	Mahomed Yussoof, Mahomed Kurrim.	Musa Killa	Giriskh ...	"
K 1339	" ...	Mahomed Azim, Khan Jan	Killa Nur Mahomed.	Helmund ...	Missing.
K 1333	" ...	Azgur, Hiradut ...	Jungabal ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1346	" ...	Pir Mahomed, Azim ...	Jirgai Mahomed Sadick Khan-ka-Killa.	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	Missing.
K 1409	" ...	Sher Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Sogar ...	" ...	"
K 1371	" ...	Wallee Dad, Mahomed Alun.	Baba Wallee	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1370	" ...	Aektiar, Abdul ...	Nari-Karez	" ...	"
K 1983	" ...	Ayded, Ato ...	Singree ...	" ...	"
K 1192	" ...	Kurrim, Hoosein ...	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1998	" ...	Hajrah, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	Gureunsel ...	"
K 1989	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, F. Musa.	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	Deserted.
K 1991	" ...	Jumseed, Buzeer ...	Goondigan	Kandahar ...	"
K 1990	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Musa	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	"
K 1996	" ...	Mosmed, Misree ...	Killa Wara Kool.	Kandahar ...	"
K 1997	" ...	Hyeh, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	" ..	"
K 1993	" ...	Sumsoodeen, Azem ...	Meera Kharj	" ...	"
K 1994	" ...	Koomurdin, Nazir ...	Kadin ...	" ...	"
K 1352	" ...	Mahomed, Afzul Hosein...	Herat Bazar	" ...	"
K 1941	" ...	Ameer, Munsar ...	Bunditwar...	" ...	"
K 1969	" ...	Ahmed, Khan Sher ...	Killa Sado...	" ...	"
K 565	" ...	Dada, Bhighar ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 661	" ...	Murad, Knoda ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 92	" ...	Muzzaralli, Acbar ...	Killa Mokun Khan.	Herat ...	"
K 1778	" ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...	Rorabad ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 659	" ...	Pungur, Bhatier ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee...	"
K 665	" ...	Pianda, Mohran ...	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 543	" ...	Dhymuk, Gool Mahomed	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 1102	" ...	Murad, Jan Mahomed ...	.....	.....	"
K 2078	" ...	Rahimdad, Ebrahim ...	Bundadi ...	Kurrachee...	"
K 2080	" ...	Syed Mahomed, Mir Ahmed.	Mukur ...	Ghuzni ...	"
K 2081	" ...	Sumsoodir, Bhogum ...	Walla Khorali	Kandahar ...	Killed.
K 542	" ...	Shah Dost, Goolam Mahomed.	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 622	" ...	Sungur, Hurreo ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 619	" ...	Shah Murad, Dad Mahomed	" ...	" ...	"
K 56	" ...	Abdulla, Baz Mahomed...	Topkannh ...	" ...	Deserted.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—concl'd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1210	Surwan ...	Futteh Khan, Yar Mahomed.	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1191	" ...	Lall Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Shadana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserter.
K 930	" ...	Fakir Mahomed, Ameer	Goondigain	" ...	"
K 1190	" ...	Khan Mahomed, Kooshal	.....	.....	Missing.
K 964	" ...	Koodaram, Koorbal ...	Jagaree ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1727	" ...	Sher Ali, Rahimdeen ...	Abdulla Khan Gadi.	Kandahar...	Deserted.
K 170	" ...	Kwaja Mahomed, Mahomed Azeem.	Walla Khan	" ...	"
K 1605	" ...	Alif, Mirkoosh ...	Salian ...	" ...	"
K 1336	" ...	Muskoo, Doobashee ...	Sher Amaed	" ...	"
K 1335	" ...	Burkoordu, Atta Mahomed	Walla Khan	" ...	"
K 1337	" ...	Actiar Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	Eidja ...	" ...	"
K 1728	" ...	Jowut Khan, Adam Khan	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1869	" ...	Allee Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	" ...	" ...	"
K 1749	" ...	Raj Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Tochi Khelat	Khelat ...	Missing.
K 1927	" ...	Mahomed Ghanee, Shoorki	Maroof ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1809	" ...	Gul, Kadur...	Kalaloo ...	" ...	"
K 1799	" ...	Kullunder, Fakir ...	Toba ...	" ...	"
K 1349	" ...	Wulleo Mahomed, Alla Dad	Shikarpur Bazar.	" ...	"
K 1931	" ...	Luskar Khan, Dawut ...	Kurda ...	Job ...	Missing.
K 1933	" ...	Din Mahomed, Goolzar ...	Surighur ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1911	" ...	Gul Mahomed, Dilawur...	Mulakhan ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1766	" ...	Soibdeen, Oomrah ...	Futtudenna	Jullundur ...	Missing.
K 557	" ...	Sallim, Kurim ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee...	"
K 567	" ...	Jeewun, Charsumbe ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 564	" ...	Rahim, Roshun ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1348	" ...	Nadur, Dost Mahomed ...	.....	" ...	"
K 1345	" ...	Sher Gul, Azeem Khan...	Shorandhana	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1368	" ...	Mullian, Allum ...	Singerakillah	" ...	"
K 1609	" ...	Ayaz, Daood ...	Shekehellah	" ...	Missing.
K 1985	" ...	Durwan, Mir Allum ...	Khala ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1984	" ...	Azuz, Jooma Khan ...	Killa Ameer	" ...	"
K 1995	" ...	Hajee Khan, Azeem ...	Killa Mehr-akhor.	Kandahar ...	"
K 1986	" ...	Elsoo Jagee, Fakir Mahomed.	Killa Ameer	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1988	" ...	Aga Jan Mahomed, Oosman	Topkhanna	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1987	" ...	Baz Mahomed, Jan Mahomed.	Khurj ...	" ...	Missing.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880. }

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, Colonel,
Director of Transport.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 552.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 548 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Francis Forster, s.c.,—26th September, 1880.

The 1st October, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 553.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant A. B. Murray, 1st West India Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 554.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information:—

MILITARY.

INDIA OFFICE;

No. 281.

London, 26th August, 1880.

PARA. 1. The undermentioned candidates, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 31st March, 1880, the day of their joining the Army Medical School:—

James Simpson, M.D.
Charles Pardey Lukis.
Robert Richard Harvey Whitwell.
Lawrence Augustine Waddell.
George Shewan.
Dhanjibhai Barjoeji Spencer.
James Clarke, M.D.
Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid.
Philip Durrell Park.
Thomas Richard Mulrooney.
Thomas Rankin Macdonald.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 31st March, to the 2nd August, 1880, inclusive.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 555.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. B. Harrison, s.c., Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smith, s.c., Commandant, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) M. H. Heathcote, s.c., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 17th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 12 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major P. Lambert, R.E., Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Temporary 1st Class, 3rd Grade, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major M. P. Moriarty, s.c., (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mysore, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. G. Hammond, s.c., Wing Commander, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 41 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. O. Woodhouse, s.c., Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Officiating 2nd Grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 15th November, 1880.

Lieutenant C. Hogge, s.c., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. Pulley, s.c., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Goorkha (The Kumaon) Regiment, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 556.—Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B., Army Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1037 of 1871.

No. 557.—Major S. Cargill, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, with effect from the 10th September, 1880.

No. 558.—Temporary Sub-Conductor D. Sapsford, Ordnance Department, was on leave in India, (m. c.) for 117 days, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875, from the 26th June, 1879. The first 60 days were on full staff pay, under subsidiary Rule III of G. G. O. No. 1316 of 1875.

PENSIONS.

No. 559.—Sub-Conductor John Coupland Johnson, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 560.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 25th January, 1878, the names

of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Major-General C. Harris, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General T. Stock, Bombay S. C., on the 21st July, 1880.

Colonel A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.

No. 561.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Benjamin Williams,—27th September, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Archibald Mungo Muir,—30th September, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Arthur Haldimand Prinssep, Bengal Cavalry. From the 21st July, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-General T. Stock, Bombay S. C., retired.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Herbert Maynard Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.

No. 562.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Thomas Gray, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 18th April, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. Austin, pensioned.

To be Deputy Commissioners.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary George Blake, Supernumerary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Benjamin Revell, Supernumerary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary William Wilson.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Michael Moloney.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Conductor George McArthur.

To be Conductors.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Davies Bona, Supernumerary.

Sub-Conductor Hugh Chalmers Radcliffe.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant James Edwards.

To be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor James Keenan. With effect from the 1st September, 1880, *vice* Conductor W. Higher, pensioned.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant Samuel Fraser.

Sergeant Daniel Gunning, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st September, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. C. Johnson, pensioned.

REWARDS.

No. 563.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermen-

tioned Native officer, non-commissioned officers and men of the 19th Bengal Lancers:—

No. 603, JEMADAR MAHOMED KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in defending his commanding officer, Colonel P. S. Yorke, from the attacks of the *gházis* by whom he was assailed; also for conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná on the 1st July, 1880.

No. 238, KOT-DUFFADAR HUBBOOB SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging with a few men a superior number of the enemy who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged; also in rescuing Jemadar Gulab Sing, who was wounded, dismounted and surrounded by the enemy.

No. 738, KOT-DUFFADAR HOOKUM SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná on the 1st July, 1880, in charging singly five of the enemy, and killing two of them.

No. 197, DUFFADAR HURDIT SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion he, although already severely wounded, engaged and cut down two of the enemy who were attacking Sowar Boota Sing.

No. 830, DUFFADAR NOWRUNG SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he was very forward and killed several of the enemy.

No. 931, DUFFADAR ALUM ALI SHAH.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in rescuing Duffadar Hookum Sing, who was badly wounded and surrounded by *gházis*.

No. 1130, DUFFADAR MAHOMED ISHAK.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging three of the enemy who were attacking Sowar Saidal, 19th Bengal Lancers, killing two of them, and saving the sowar's life; also in action at Patkáo Sháná on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he dismounted and singly attacked seven or eight of the enemy, who had taken post behind some rocks, and killed four or five of them.

No. 1091, LANCE-DUFFADAR KAIR SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in saving the life of Ressaidar Genda Sing, 19th Bengal Lancers, when the latter was attacked by two of the enemy; also, on the same occasion, in singly charging a group of eight or ten *gházis* and killing two of them.

No. 1185, LANCE-DUFFADAR SIRDAR SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging, with Kot-Duffadar Hubboob Sing, a superior number of the enemy who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged, and killing two of them.

No. 915, SOWAR KUSHAL SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in rescuing Kot-Duffadar Kurran Sing, 19th Bengal Lancers, who was severely wounded and nearly overcome in a conflict with two *gházis*.

No. 1047, SOWAR RAM SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging three of the enemy's horsemen who were rushing on Surgeon W. R. Murphy, killing one of them and saving that officer's life.

No. 1071, SOWAR GULAB SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in dismounting and leading an attack, under a heavy fire, on a number of the enemy who had posted themselves in a ditch, killing more than one of them and setting an excellent example to the other men with him.

No. 1126, SOWAR UTTER SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion, although wounded in two places, he charged two *ghāzis*, killed one of them, and saved the life of Duffadar Narain Sing, whom they had beset.

No. 1223, SOWAR KAIT RAM.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging, with Kot-Duffadar Hubboob Sing, a superior number of the enemy who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged, and killing two of them in personal conflict.

No. 1396, SOWAR KHAN JAN KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in dismounting and attacking a number of the enemy posted in a deep ditch, jumping into the ditch among them, cutting down two of them and saving the life of Sowar Gulab Sing, himself receiving a wound in the conflict.

SPECIAL.

No. 564.—In G. G. O. No. 457 of 1880, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Peshāwar District, for "with effect from the 11th July, 1880," read *with effect from the 18th July, 1880.*

No. 565.—DONATION BATTAS—

With reference to the G. G. O. marginally Nos. 459, 489 and 523 noted, the Governor General of 1880. in Council has been pleased to decide that the dates from which the grant of batta to troops and details crossing the frontier is to cease, are as follows:—

For the Khyber and Kuram lines,—from the 15th August, 1880.

For Southern Afghanistan,—from the 20th September, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th September, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 21st to 27th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers	Colonel F. S. Taylor	18th September, 1880.	Naini Tal.		
40th Foot	Major M. Morphy	Ditto	Ditto.		
Bengal Staff Corps	Captain F. T. Goodridge	Ditto	Ditto.		
Royal Engineers	Captain H. S. F. Haynes	Ditto	Ditto.		
33rd Foot	Lieutenant R. S. P. Robinson	Ditto	Ditto.		
Subordinate Medical Dept.	Apothecary R. Pereira	16th September, 1880.	Chakráta.		

Erratum.—In notification dated the 13th September, 1880, in the column, "Date of decease," opposite the name of Colonel Jenkins, for "10th September, 1880," read *9th September, 1880.*

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 21st to 27th September, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
F. C. C. Angelo	Lieutenant	40th Foot	26th March, 1880.	Intestate	222 0 1		
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>							
T. J. O'D. Renny	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th December, 1879.	No will found	459 0 9	...	27th November, 1880.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 1st October, 1880.***APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 58.—Mr. W. M. Edwards, 1st Grade Officer, and Acting Commander, I.G.S. *Czarewitch*, to be Commander, I.G.S. *May Frere*.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 59.—Mr. J. Laing, Engineer in charge of the Hydraulic Lift Graving Dock at Hog Island, Bombay, is granted twelve months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 60.—Mr. G. L. Mathias, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

Mr. H. B. Hooper, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 14th April, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 29th September 1880.*

No. 317.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, Class II, Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley Railway, is granted forty-two days' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Captain J. A. Little, s.c., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, during Mr. Mallet's absence, or until further orders.

No. 318.—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, r.e., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Railway Branch, is temporarily transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

The 1st October 1880.

No. 319.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from 1st July 1880.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, held temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, from 1st July 1880 to 14th September 1880, both days inclusive.

No. 320.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. H. H. Tubb, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.

No. 321.—Mr. J. G. A. Macdonald, Pit Foreman, Wardha Coal State Railway, is promoted to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department.

No. 322.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 314 of 24th September 1880, omit the words "Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade," in the column headed "From" against the name of Captain A. E. Ward, s.c.

No. 323.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, r.e., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transferred in the same capacity and rank to Calcutta, *vice* Colonel F. S. Taylor, r.e., deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, r.e., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Director of State Railway Stores, is appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley Railway, is appointed Director of State Railway Stores.

Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley Railway.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.

WHEREAS, by the twenty-seventh clause of an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") of the other part, it was, amongst other things, provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such tolls for navigation, and such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods, as should not exceed the rates, tolls or fares which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company should not in any case charge any higher tolls, fares or rates whatsoever; and whereas it is expedient to define and sanction, for the purposes of the said clause, fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods;

And whereas it is also expedient to empower the Company to make rules for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods upon, and the use, management and working of, its canal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called
"The Madras Irrigation and
Canal Company's Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into
force at once.

2. The fares and rates specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be the fares and rates defined and sanctioned for the purposes of the said clause.

Company empowered
to make working rules
for its canal.

3. The Company may, Madras
from time to time, make rules
for the following purposes,
s. 2.

that is to say:—

(a) for licensing vessels (other than those of the Company) to navigate the canal and for registering vessels so licensed and denoting upon each its carrying capacity;

(b) for fixing the maximum number of passengers or animals, and the maximum amount of goods, which vessels navigating the canal may carry; and

(c) generally for regulating the traffic upon, and the use and management of all vessels upon, the canal.

4. Any such rule may contain a provision that Penalty for breach of any person committing a les. breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

5. All such rules shall, when sanctioned by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, have the force of law.

The said Governor in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

6. A copy of this Act and the rules made hereunder, and of the Timetable and Tariff of Charges which may from time to time be observed for the Company's vessels navi-

Madras
s. 3
See
R a
Act,

gating the canal, shall be exhibited, both in English and in Telugu, in some conspicuous place at each station of the canal, and in each vessel employed by the Company in conveying passengers, animals or goods over the canal.

7. Any servant of the Company in charge of any such station or vessel at or in which the provisions of section six are not complied with shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and the Company shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such provisions are not complied with at or in any such station or vessel.

8. Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it shall be triable for such offence at any place at which he may be, or which the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

9. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Fares and Rates.

PASSENGERS.

	Pies.
First class, per passenger, per mile or fraction of a mile	14.4
Second class, per ditto, ditto	5.6
Third class, per ditto, ditto	3.2
Mail (fast)	3.2
Ordinary	2.0

ANIMALS.

	Pies.
A horse or mule taken singly, per mile or fraction of a mile	14.4
Cattle, horses and mules, per 10 or fraction of 10, per ditto	6.0
Calves needing only half the space of a cow to be reckoned as half.	
Sheep, goats and pigs, per 60 or fraction of 60, per ditto	6.0
Asses, half the rates for horses.	

N.B.—Dogs, if conveyed at all, will not be charged for, no accommodation being provided for them.

Elephants and camels will not be conveyed at all.

GOONS.

Heavy Goods, i.e., Goods weighing above 180 lbs.

	Pies.
First class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the special and first classes, Madras Railway) per ton, per mile or fraction of a mile	7.2
Second class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the second and third classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	12.8
Third class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the fourth and fifth classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	24.0

Fractions of a ton will be charged for proportionately, fractions of 20 lbs. being reckoned as 20 lbs.

N.B.—Carriages or vehicles will not be conveyed.

Parcels.

Distance.	EXCLUSIVE OF COLLECTION AND DELIVERY.											
	10 lbs. and under.	Above 10 and not above 20 lbs.	Above 20 and not above 40 lbs.	Above 40 and not above 60 lbs.	Above 60 and not above 80 lbs.	Above 80 and not above 100 lbs.	Above 100 and not above 120 lbs.	Above 120 and not above 140 lbs.	Above 140 and not above 160 lbs.	Above 160 and not above 180 lbs.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
50 miles and under	0 2 6	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 7 6	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 12 6	0 13 9		
Above 50 and not above 100 miles	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 6 6	1 9 0	1 11 6		
„ 100 „ 150 „	0 7 6	0 11 3	0 15 0	1 2 9	1 6 6	1 10 3	1 14 0	2 1 9	2 5 6	2 9 3		
„ 150 „ 200 „	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	3 7 0		

The rates for bread, meat, fish, poultry (dead or alive), ice, fruit, plants, vegetables and flowers will be half parcel-rates as shown above.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By clause twenty-seven of an Indenture made on the third day of June, 1863, between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, it was provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge, in the event of its navigating any of the canals to which the Indenture referred, such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods as should not exceed the fares or rates which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company

should not in any case charge any higher fares or rates whatsoever. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company now desires to navigate its canal, and the present Bill has therefore been prepared to fix the maximum amount of the fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods.

The opportunity has also been taken of empowering the Company (as Railway-Administrations are empowered under the Indian Railway Act, 1879) to make general rules for the management and working of its canal, and to prescribe a penalty not exceeding a fine of fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, for the breach of any such rule.

The 24th September, 1880.

J. GIBBS.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 20 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Securities of the Government of India.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has determined to issue, in respect

Preamble. of the four and a half per cent. loan of 1880, certificates declaring the bearers thereof entitled to the principal sums specified therein, and coupons for the interest payable on such principal sums;

and whereas the Governor General in Council may from time to time desire to issue like certificates, with or without like coupons, in respect of other loans;

and whereas it is expedient to declare the mode in which the title to such certificates and coupons shall be transferable;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for certain other matters relating to all securities of the Government of India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called
"The Indian Securities Act,
1880"; and shall come into
Commencement. force at once.

2. In this Act, "Government securities" includes
"Government secur- promissory notes, debentures,
ities." loan-certificates, coupons and
all other securities issued by
the Government of India, whether before or after
the passing of this Act.

3. Whenever the Governor General in Council has issued, in respect of any loan, a certificate declaring the bearer thereof to be entitled to the portion of the loan therein expressed, or a coupon for any amount payable as interest on any portion of such loan, the title to such certificate or coupon may be transferred, and, on payment, by or on behalf of the Government, to the bearer of such certificate or coupon, of the amount expressed therein, at or after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall be discharged as if such certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

4. No notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

5. No person shall, merely by reason of his having endorsed any Government security, be liable to pay any money due, whether on account of principal or interest, thereunder.

6. The signature of the officer of the Government of India authorized to sign any Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on such securities.

Any such signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if the same had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of such officer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India has determined to issue loan-certificates payable to bearer with coupons attached in lieu of promissory notes in the case of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1880, and it is not improbable that it will desire to issue similar certificates in the case of other loans. As the English law relating to such certificates and coupons is at present in process of development, and as it is, accordingly, by no means certain what legal incidents a Court would attach to these documents, it has been deemed advisable to provide by legislation for two points on which it is essential that the law should be definitely fixed. These are—

- (a) that they shall be transferable by delivery;
- (b) that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them shall be a full discharge to the Government.

In enacting these provisions the Bill follows the precedent of the Acts of Parliament relating to English stock-certificates (33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32, paragraph 1, and s. 35, paragraph 2) and India stock-certificates (26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, paragraphs 4 and 7).

2. The opportunity has also been taken to provide for certain other matters in relation to all Government securities in regard to which the need for legislation has been brought before Government.

It is desirable that the Government should be empowered by law to decline to notice endorsements of Government securities involving a trust. This is in practice done at present; but as there are doubts as to how far the Courts might uphold such practice, the Bill provides specifically (section 4) that no notice of any trust in respect of any security of the Government of India shall be receivable by the Government. In this case also we have a precedent in the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, see section 5, paragraph 6, of the former, and section 30 of the latter Act.

3. Another section (5) of the Bill, which provides that no one endorsing a Government security shall incur any liability thereby, has been introduced to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the legal effects of such endorsement.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides that the signatures to Government securities might be printed, engraved, lithographed or impressed by other mechanical process. The convenience of such an arrangement in the interest of the public service is obvious. The 16 & 17 Vic., c. 2, allows the signature to the Bank of England notes to be impressed by machinery.

The 29th September, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THE 5TH OCTOBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there was slight rain, and more is required in several districts. In Bombay rain has again fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; crops in most districts are in good condition; and the harvest has commenced in places. In Bengal the rain that has fallen has been beneficial, but more is still wanted in parts of the Patna division; the autumn harvest is generally almost over, with a good average outturn. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was slight rain in the eastern districts during the early part of the week, but the weather has been clear since; more rain would do much good; ploughing for the spring harvest has begun. The Punjab again had no rain; agricultural prospects remain, however, fairly favourable. In the Central Provinces the rainfall was slight; prospects are fairly good. In Burma there has been moderate rain, and crops are thriving. Good rain fell in Assam; the weather is seasonable and prospects are satisfactory. In Native States agricultural prospects remain generally favourable, but in some parts of Mysore and Coorg and Rajputana the want of rain is much felt.

Prospects throughout the empire remain fairly good on the whole, though the *khariif* harvest has suffered from short rainfall in places; and more rain is required in a few districts for the *rabi*.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Oct. 6th)—		
Bellary ...	·58 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good; <i>ragi</i> harvest in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·27 (average of five stations).	Crops suffering from want of rain in four taluks; tank supplies insufficient; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	·41 (average of six stations).	
Kistna ...	1·33 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops generally fair, but require more rain; <i>cumboo</i> ripening; 3·5 feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·10 (average of ten stations).	Crops good; <i>ragi</i> , &c., harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Coimbatore ...	·56 (average of six stations).	Dry crops suffering from want of rain in parts of eight taluks, wet crops in parts of four taluks; harvest of <i>ragi</i> in four taluks, outturn average in three, poor in one; sugarcane in two taluks and paddy in one, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	·59 (average of six stations).	Rivers 1 to 4½ feet; crops need rain throughout district; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn average in parts, below average in others.
Madura ...	·87 (average of two stations).	<i>Cumboo</i> harvested in Melur, paddy in Palni, yield below average; crops fading.
Malabar ...	·24 (average of eleven stations).	Rain insufficient; harvesting of first crops in nine taluks.
Travancore ...	<i>Nil</i>	
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects tolerably fair.
Bombay— (Oct. 6th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 4th 8 feet 11 inches, against 9 feet 10 inches on same date last year; harvesting operations commenced in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions; average expected outturn of <i>khariif</i> crop over 13 annas; rats doing some damage to rice crops in two talukas; fever in five talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever in seven talukas; wheat 11 seers per rupee, <i>bajri</i> 15, <i>jowari</i> 16, red rice 13, white rice 7½.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Crops continue excellent; fever about; wheat 35, <i>bajri</i> 45 lbs.
Baroda ...	.....	All crops in good condition; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 41, rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Little more rain wanted; crops good in five talukas, middling in others; fever in three talukas; average prices— <i>jowari</i> 40, <i>nagli</i> 37½ lbs.
Nasik ...	.....	<i>Khariif</i> healthy; rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> in some talukas; health good; <i>bajri</i> 29, wheat 28½, <i>jowari</i> 35.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·10	Total rainfall 66·86, being 1·86 below average; abnormal temperature <i>nil</i> ; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal till 30th, afterwards in excess; abnormal wind northerly till 2nd, east on 3rd, and afterwards southerly; lightning and thunder on 3rd and 4th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Poona	Maximum in Khed, 2·83; minimum in Junnar, '03.	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 25-35, <i>jowari</i> 32-7, in Poona; <i>bajri</i> 32-6 <i>jowari</i> 39-6 in district; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Karjat, 1·90; minimum at Sanganner, '07; nil at Nagar.	<i>Kharif</i> crops in good condition; harvesting commenced in Jamkhed but character of yield not reported; sowing of <i>rabi</i> progressing rain wanted in hilly villages of Akola for rice and other crops and in Kopergaon for sowing of wheat and gram; <i>bajri</i> minimum 27 lbs. in Parner, maximum 39 in Jamkhed; <i>jowari</i> minimum 33 lbs. in Parner, maximum 42 in Jamkhed; one more death from cholera in Puntamba, no fresh cases; ague in Karjat; cattle-disease in Shrigonda.
Sholapur ...	2·80	Total rainfall 33·97; <i>kharif</i> crops good; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing <i>jowari</i> 41 lbs. 10 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 40 lbs. 10 tolas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	1·20 (average rainfall)	Rain favourable; wheat 20 lbs., <i>jowari</i> 59; crops good, except rice which is much damaged by want of rain; public health good; no distress.
Kanara ...	1·55 at Karwar; maximum at Honore, 3·20; minimum at Yellapur, '26.	Total rainfall 88·63; common rice at Karwar 11, district average 12½ seers per rupee; harvest operations continue near Karwar condition of people good.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; harvesting of <i>bajri</i> commenced; sowing of winter crop in progress; price of <i>bajri</i> 32, <i>jowari</i> 36 lbs.; health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Early crops good; harvest begun in Kurrachee Kathiawar, Ahmednagar and Kanara; late sowings continue.
Bengal— (Oct. 6th)—		
Chittagong ...	·54	Weather fine, with prospects of rain; transplanting of winter rice nearly all over; prospects good; prices stationary.
Dacca ...	3·64	Cutting of jute continues, yield expected to be average; prospects of late paddy and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·46	Outturn of jute and early rice above average; prospects of late rice excellent; land being ploughed in some places for pulses; fever prevails; price of common rice stationary.
Moorsheadabad ...	2·84	Prospects of crops continue favourable; Bhagirathce rose again, but going down now; fever prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	1·16	Weather seasonable; condition of standing crops good; <i>kalai</i> still being sown, and land prepared for cold weather crops; fever prevalent
Burdwan ...	1·96	Crops flourishing, but rain wanted; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	3·74	Weather rainy; prospects of crops favourable; fever prevalent; small pox in Kurigram.
Bhágulpur ...	1·50	Prospects favourable.
Purneah ...	1·86	Prospects of winter rice improved by recent rain; cold weather crops being sown; public health bad; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	1·58	Rice prospects good at head-quarters, but doubtful in other parts of district.
Durbhunga ...	2·10	Weather cloudy; rain fell all over district and much benefited rice crop; autumn harvest in progress; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	4·20	Weather seasonable; autumn crops nearly harvested, with more than average outturn; prospects of winter crops excellent; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·58	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain of week has done much good, but more still wanted in several places, particularly in parts of Patna division; in Palamow heavy rain fallen, but too late to save winter rice, which has been lost; prospects however on the whole favourable; autumn harvest generally almost over, with good average outturn; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops progressing in some places; fever prevalent in many districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 5th)	1·0 on 30th September at Benares and ·3 on 1st October; 1·2 on 30th September at Gungapur, and 1·5 on 1st October.	Weather fine; in Benares and Gungapur there has been enough rain to go on with the <i>rabi</i> sowings, but in Chandauli more is still wanted; some little ordinary fever reported in Benares; no sickness elsewhere; prices—wheat 18, barley 28½, gram 22, unhusked rice (fine) 23½, coarse 30 seers.
Allahabad (" ")	Average ·5, chiefly north of Ganges.	<i>Rabi</i> will, it is hoped, be pretty generally sown north of Ganges; district very healthy; wheat 18½, barley 29½, gram 20½, coarse cleaned rice 10½, unhusked rice 29½, <i>bajra</i> 27½, peas 30½ seers.
Cawnpore (" 6th)	·7 at Derapur; ·2 at Akbarpur; ·2 at Rasulabad; ·1 at Sarhi.	Weather—day-time hot, nights cold; dry crops poor; condition of people good; wheat 19, barley 20, <i>bajra</i> 29, and common rice 13 seers.
Gorakhpur (" 4th)	Slight rain	More rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> sowings and <i>aghani</i> rice; hot and close; crops fair; markets well supplied; prices of food-grains rising; cattle-disease less; condition of people good; some fever; coarse rice 23½, old paddy 34½, wheat 21½, gram 20, barley 1 maund 14 seers, and new paddy 1 maund 5 seers.

Agency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Ansai (Oct. 7th)	1·1 in Pargana Garotha; fair rain in north part of pargana Moth.	Prospects bad in part of pargana Moth; in rest of district crops in <i>mar</i> soil are fair; more rain required for crops in light soil and for <i>rabi</i> sowings; market well supplied; wheat 19, gram 22½, and <i>jowar</i> 33 seers.
Rukhabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot with no clouds; wind westerly; <i>rabi</i> sowings in dry land have little chance; <i>kharif</i> prospects fair; health good; prices—wheat 18½, barley 23½, <i>bajra</i> 23½, <i>jowar</i> 23½, and maize 24½ seers.
igarh (" 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine; crops below average; condition of people normal; wheat 19, barley 25, <i>bajra</i> 24, and gram 19 seers per rupee.
gra (" 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Days hot and nights cold; prospects fair; crops ripening; agricultural operations for <i>rabi</i> progressing; fever disappearing; wheat 17½, gram 18½, barley 24, <i>bajra</i> 23, <i>mukka</i> 25 seers.
reilly (" 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Sky clear; wind westerly; rainy season seems over; preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings going on; prospects for these good; common wheat 19½, common barley 26½, common rice 15, common gram 20½ seers; fever reported in several localities, also cholera; deaths from latter in district during the week 80.
Meerut (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Wind west; prospects fair; fever in places; cattle foot-disease appeared in Ghaziabad and Meerut; cheapest wheat and gram 21½, barley 29, <i>juar</i> 25 seers.
Almora (" 5th)	Little rain	<i>Madna</i> crops being cut; cattle-disease in Almora; health good; wheat 13, rice 10, barley 14, gram 11½, and <i>madna</i> 16 seers; markets well supplied.
Dehra Dun (" 6th)	1 at Sadr	Barley 27 seers; owing to heat last few days crops not improved; rice done for; other <i>kharif</i> crops would give fair outturn if rain comes soon; general health of people good; markets well supplied.
Etahgarh (" 4th)	·35 at Sadr; 1·2 at Kunda; ·8 at Patti.	Average prices of food-grain—wheat 17 to 20½, barley 18 to 28, <i>arhar</i> 27 to 30, rice 16 to 18, gram 17 to 20 seers; prospects somewhat improved since last week, but general rain is wanted, as there has been in most parts not sufficient rain for <i>rabi</i> sowings.
Jaunpur (" 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced; markets well supplied; wheat 22, barley 34, <i>gojai</i> 31, <i>juar</i> 19, <i>makai</i> 32, <i>bajra</i> 20, paddy 34, rice 16, gram 28½, <i>saran</i> 55, <i>urud</i> 25, <i>arhar</i> 28 seers.
Benares (" ")	·2 to ·8	Prices almost stationary; rain insufficient, but much of <i>rabi</i> sowing can go on; bazars abundantly supplied.
Bareilly (" 5th)	.....	All signs of rain gone; sky clear; mornings cool; hot west wind in day; general condition, except on east side, is fair; early <i>kharif</i> lost; late <i>kharif</i> withering, except irrigated <i>jowar</i> and <i>moth</i> and <i>bajra</i> in Bhur villages; tanks empty; ground too dry to sow; wells beginning to fail; if no rain by 20th, probably three-fifths <i>rabi</i> will be unsown; prices rising, but still fair; gram imported freely from outside; wheat 16½, barley 22, and <i>dhan</i> 23 seers; labourers will require help very soon.
General Remarks. —Slight rain in eastern districts during the early part of the week, but fine weather with hot days and cool nights has now set in; more rain would be beneficial, but ploughings for <i>rabi</i> crops are now in progress everywhere; condition of people fair; health good, except in Bareilly, where fever and cholera have appeared; disease less in Gorakhpur, but still exists in Almora and has appeared in Meerut.		
Jab— (Oct. 6th)—		
Almora ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects improved; prices still showing a downward tendency.
Benares ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy; rain wanted; prices steady.
Bareilly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting in progress; prospects favourable.
Dehra Dun ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops average; prices falling; health fair.
Etahgarh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on unirrigated land poor.
Jaunpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prices steady, though prospects unfavourable on <i>barani</i> lands.
Meerut ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rain wanted for spring crops; prices steady.
Benares ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crop average yield; prices steady.
Bareilly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on unirrigated land promise well; prices have risen slightly this week.
Meerut ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops fair; prices steady; preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Almora ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops promising; health fair.
General Remarks. —The reports are on the whole fairly favourable, and prices generally are steady; the slight rise in Peshawar means a partial recovery from a rather rapid fall during the previous two weeks.		
Central Provinces— (Oct. 6th)—		
Agpur ...	2·0	Weather clear and fine; prospects of crops favourable; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Bhopal ...	3	Weather clear and settled; rain needed; crops suffering; produce below average; prices stationary; small-pox and fever continue.
Gwalior ...	.....	Weather clear; cotton crop and <i>kharif</i> prospects good; <i>rabi</i> ploughings commenced; wheat 23, <i>jowari</i> 35, and rice 12 seers; small-pox, cattle-disease, and fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>continued.</i>		
Seoni ...	1.46	Rain ceased; prospects of crops good; wheat 17½ and rice 18 seers. Crops doing well; wheat 16, rice 9½, and <i>jowari</i> 25 seers. Weather cloudy and showery; prospects of rice fair, of cotton poor; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; prices falling; rice 27 and wheat 25 seers.
Hoshangabad ...	.02	
Raipur (Oct. 2nd)	.58	
Sambalpur (Sept. 30th)	2.32	Healthy; rain on 24th, since then clear; prospects of crops favourable; fever prevalent; rice 35 seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in all districts but Chanda; prospects continue favourable; land under preparation for <i>rabi</i> sowings; prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
British Burma— (Oct. 2nd)—		
Akyab ...	2.72	Total rainfall 189.59; public health good; slight cattle-disease in the townships; crop prospects continue favourable.
Rangoon ...	1.17	Total rainfall 87.70; public health good.
Bassein ...	3.94	Total rainfall 98.39; a little small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease slight; weather has changed; wind more northerly; severe shock of earthquake on 30th ultimo; slight injury to several private and public buildings in Bassein; crops doing well; report of some injury by worms in one township; planting proceeding on land lately flooded by breach in embankments.
Prome ...	1.14	Total rainfall 46.60; public health good; cholera decreasing; crops in good condition.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1.58	Total rainfall 191.26; public health good; prospects of crops good; transplanting over.
Toungoo ...	.....	Report not received,—telegraphic communication interrupted. <i>General Remarks.</i> —A little small-pox and cholera; fever prevalent in two districts; slight cattle-disease, otherwise public health good; crops generally flourishing; weather favourable to late planting.
Assam— (Oct. 6th)—		
Gauhati ...	4.85	Weather cool; rice crop doing well; public health fair. Weather showery, but warm; state and prospects of crops excellent. Weather seasonable; harvesting of early crops finished, outturn good; transplanting <i>sail</i> crops completed; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet ...	2.64	
Cachar ...	.76	
Dibrugarh ...	1.64	Weather seasonable; pulse being sown; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 6th)—		
Bangalore ...	.07	Standing crops much in need of rain and withering in parts; prospects elsewhere fair; coffee and <i>rugi</i> crops in Coorg poor; fever prevalent, as also murrain among cattle in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	2.91	
Mercara ...	1.73	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 6th)—		
Amraoti ...	.7	<i>Kharif</i> crops flourishing; preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings in active progress; wheat 14 seers and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers. Prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops favourable; weather hot and cloudy. Total rainfall up to date 21.75; no sickness; prices—rice 10, wheat 11, and white <i>jowari</i> 17½ seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.
Akola ...	.77	
Hyderabad ...	.45	
Central India States— (Oct. 6th)—		
Indore ...	<i>Nil</i>	No change since last report. Weather seasonable; cholera disappearing; prospects not satisfactory. Report not received. Public health good. Public health good. Prospects good; ague prevalent. Prospects favourable; health good. Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good. Health and agricultural prospects fair, but more rain needed in northern districts. Health and prospects good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General health and prospects satisfactory, except in Morar; scarcely any rainfall.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Sutna ...	.43	
Rutlam ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Neemuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Goona ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Bhopal ...	.30	
Agar ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Nowgong ...	.29	
Mánpur ...	.3	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Quite clear.
Sirohi (" 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells full; very healthy; crops quite favourable; nights cool; days hot.
Marwar (" 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Nine months' water in tanks, wells almost full; health good; crops favourable where recent rains fell; heat during day intense; serious damage to crops where rains not fallen; prices rising.
Meywar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Tanks and wells full; fever prevalent; crops good.
Harowtee ( " " )	.....	No report received.
Jhallawar (Sept. 30th)	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Oct. 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> harvest commencing,—except Indian-corn, below average; health good.
Jeypore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest prospects generally much below average; more rain needed for <i>rabi</i> sowings; prices steady; health good.
Bhurlpore ( " " )	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Oct. 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Gathering cotton and harvesting of <i>bajra</i> commenced; high wind and hot; grain prices slightly risen.
Nepal—		
(Sept. 28th)—		
Katmandu ...	58	Weather still unsettled.

Erratum.—On page 1495 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd instant, in the remark column opposite Partabgarh, for "there is sufficient for commencement of *rabi* sowings," read "there is sufficient for *rabi* sowings only in those patches where rain has fallen."

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 1st October, 1880.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,
presiding.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY'S CANAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs introduced the Bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Grant and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs also moved that the Bill be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes introduced the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to securities of the Government of India, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Aitchison and the Mover. He said that he had given a tolerably full description of the future Bill on the occasion when he moved for leave to introduce it, and now that the Bill had become a reality, he thought that the Council would find that description correct.

He need only now add that section 5 was designedly drawn in very general terms. It provided that—

“No person shall, merely by reason of his having endorsed any Government security, be liable to pay any money due, whether on account of principal or interest, thereunder.”

Hon'ble Members would see that this provision applied, not only to cases where the securities were, as had hitherto been the case with our loan-certificates, payable to order, but also to securities which, like the certificates in respect of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1880, would be payable to bearer. The reason was that, in the absence of legislation to the contrary, liability to pay any subsequent indorser or the bearer in case of the maker's default might

possibly be held to arise in case of indorsing a note payable to bearer. Such indorsements would, of course, to the mercantile eye, be mere surplusage; but they were constantly made in this country at the request of persons to whom currency-notes were paid.

The only other matter which it seemed necessary to mention was that the Bill did not follow the precedent of the present English Stamp Act (33 & 34 Vic., c. 97), which expressly exempted coupons from being stamped as promissory notes. The reason was that the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, Schedule II, clause 18, exempted from duty every instrument executed by, or on behalf of, Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT 1876 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 8th October, 1880.

SIMLA;	}	D. FITZPATRICK,
<i>The 1st October, 1880.</i>		<i>Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.</i>



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 41.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th October 1880.

No. 336.—*Appointments.*—Consequent on the retirement of Colonel J. Ashburner, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 12th September 1880:—

Major H. C. E. Ward, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Colonel J. Ashburner.

Major M. M. Bowie, Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major H. C. E. Ward.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps, *vice* Major M. M. Bowie.

Captain J. A. Temple, Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Plowden.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, *vice* Captain J. A. Temple.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hosein, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. G. J. Nicholls.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Khan Bahadur Aulad Hosein.

No. 338.—The following appointments are made in the British Burma Commission, with effect from the 12th June 1880:—

Major M. Furlong, Town Magistrate, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Major R. C. Evanson, Town Magistrate, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. C. J. A. Duke, Town Magistrate, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

CENSUS.

The 7th October 1880.

No. 279C.—Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., is appointed Census Commissioner for India, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th instant.

FORESTS.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 645F.—Mr. W. R. Fisher, B.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in Assam, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests of the 4th Grade in that province, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. Mann.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 4th October 1880.

No. 280-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 160-G.-P., dated the 15th June 1880, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. Robert McCracken as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Steel, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 282-G.-P.—With reference to notification No. 173-G.-P., dated the 25th June 1880, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. Victor Bienenfeld as Acting Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr. G. B. Rolph, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 283-G.-P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

GENERAL.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 1942-G.-G.—The following officers, who were recently employed on special Political duty in Afghanistan, have been granted one month's special leave from the dates noted:—

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, c.s.,—1st October.
Captain L. H. E. Tucker,—19th September.
Mr. C. G. W. Hastings,—19th September.
„ G. C. Walker, c.s.,—15th September.
Sirdar Raza Ali Khan,—1st September.

No. 1945-G.-G.—The services of the following officers, who were recently employed on special Political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the dates noted:—

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, c.s.,—1st November.
„ G. C. Walker, c.s.,—15th October.
„ E. H. S. Clarke,—1st October.
Captain L. H. E. Tucker,—19th October.
Mr. C. G. W. Hastings,—19th October.
Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadur,—15th September.
Sirdar Raza Ali Khan,—1st October.
Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan,—1st September.
Rajah Jahandad Khan,—1st September.
Syud Badshah Miyan,—18th September.
Mahomed Hussain Khan,—18th September.
Mir Hussein Shah,—18th September.
Shazada Sherail,—18th September.

No. 1947-G.-G.—The services of Captain A. H. Turner, recently employed on special Political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from 1st September 1880.

H. M. DURAND,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th October 1880.

No. 3192.

Read the following:—

FINANCIAL.

INDIA OFFICE;

No. 305. London, 9th September, 1880.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

I forward herewith a copy of the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, dated the 19th August 1880, on the pyx coins of the

Calcutta and Bombay Mints issued in 1879, from which you will observe that the "standard weight and fineness of the coins have been maintained with accuracy."

2. With reference to the Financial letter from your Government, dated the 31st December 1879, No. 413, I have to acquaint you that the practice of sending a copy of the annual report on the pyx coins to the Government of Bombay will be discontinued.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) HARTINGTON.

Dated 19th August 1880.

From—C. W. FREEMANTLE, Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint,

To—The Secretary, Treasury.

The examination of the pyx coins of the Indian

No. 11550-80.

Mints, transmitted to me by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 30th of June last, being completed, I have the honor to forward herewith a report on the weight and fineness of the coins, and to return the bullion remaining.

The coins were first weighed singly by the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT.

Gold.		oz.
Fine	...	0.0080
Standard	...	0.280
		0.369

Silver.		oz.
Fine	...	0.830
Standard	...	11.180
		22.170

BOMBAY MINT.

Gold.		oz.
Fine	...	0.177
Standard	...	0.131
		0.008

Silver.		oz.
Fine	...	7.210
Standard	...	6.820
		14.130

balance, and were then handed to one of the Assayers of the Mint, by whom each coin has been separately assayed and reported upon.

The standard weight and fineness of the coins have been maintained with accuracy.

In accordance with the directions of their

Lordships, I have caused "parting" assays to be made of the silver coins of each Presidency, in order to ascertain the average proportion of gold contained in them, and the result is shown in my report. These assays have been made in the manner detailed in my report of the 25th of October 1869.

Memorandum of the weight and fineness of coins issued from Indian Mints in the year 1879.

No. of pieces.	Mint.	Description of coin.	Average weight of a piece.	Average proportion of gold or silver in 1,000 parts.	Average proportion of gold in the silver coins as ascertained by parting assay in 1,000 parts.
1	Calcutta	Mohr	179.880	016.80	178
40	Do.	Rupce	170.086	016.05	
36	Do.	Half rupee	90.032	016.20	
39	Do.	Quarter-rupee.	45.064	016.52	
24	Do.	Two anna piece.	22.457	016.91	358
1	Bombay	Mohr	179.850	016.20	
1	Do.	Ten-rupee piece.	119.900	016.20	
40	Do.	Rupce	170.921	016.25	

ROYAL MINT; } (Sd.) C. W. FREEMANTLE,
19th August 1880. } *Deputy Master and Comptroller.*

Ordered, that these papers be communicated to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, for information.

Ordered also, that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th October, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 566.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatches relating the siege of Kandahar, and the sortie from that place on the 16th August last:—

from COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8535-K., ^{Kabul}Field Operations, dated Simla, 2nd October 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5418-A., dated the 29th September 80, forwarding despatches from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting the arrangements made for the protection of the citadel and city of Kandahar during their investment by Ayub Khan, and the sortie made by the garrison on the 16th August 1880.

2. These despatches will be published for general information. Meanwhile, I am to state, for the Commander-in-Chief's information, that His Excellency's remarks on the several points they contain are concurred in by the Government of India.

3. The Government of India, I am to state, deplore the great loss of life on the occasion of the sortie; but the Government of India desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the Army in Brigadier-General Brooke, whose death was marked by so conspicuous an instance of self-devoted courage.

from MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5418-A.,—*Kabul*,—dated Simla, 29th September 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatches from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding at Kandahar, reporting the arrangements made for the protection of the citadel and city of Kandahar during the investment by Ayub Khan, and the sortie made by the garrison on the 16th August last.

2. The siege arrangements appear to have been good, but do not call for any remarks from His Excellency.

3. Sir Frederick Haines, however, thinks that the abandonment of the cantonment is too precipitate, considering the force which General Primrose had under his command on the 28th July, and must have tended to confirm the demoralization of the troops caused by the imperfect information then received of the events at Maiwand.

4. In regard to the sortie, the Commander-in-Chief regrets to be under the necessity for saying that the reasons assigned for it are not satisfactory to him. The details of the operation appear to have been well and successfully carried out up to the time of the withdrawal of the troops and cavalry from the south side of the range of Del Khoja into the city by the Kabul gate. From this point, however, General Primrose's narrative is confusing, though it is clear that from the fact of the dead, among whom was a Brigadier-General, having been left on the field, the troops returning to the city must have been closely followed up by the enemy.

5. In regard to the effect produced on the enemy by this sortie, His Excellency considers that even were the results such as Lieutenant-General Primrose reports them to have been, they were too dearly bought with the loss of so many valuable officers and men.

Brigadier-General Brooke, who fell on this occasion while endeavouring to save the life of a wounded comrade, was an officer of the highest promise, and one whose death is greatly to be deplored.

6. I am to add that General Primrose has been called upon for a copy of any instructions which he may have issued to Brigadier-General Brooke for his advance towards Sinjuri on the 28th July, and of any report which that officer may have rendered on his return to Kandahar.

7. The casualty returns were forwarded with my letter No. 5327-A., dated 24th September, and the sketches will be sent hereafter.

from LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 3, dated Kandahar, 30th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 28th July, at about A.M., I received intelligence of the action near Maiwand.

2. In consultation with Brigadier-General Brooke, I decided on moving into the citadel during the day, and at once ordered the heavy battery, sick, and baggage to be taken there, directing Brigadier-General Brooke to proceed along the Kokeran road with a small force of all arms, in the direction of Sinjuri, with a view of helping in the men and followers of Brigadier-General Burrows' column and protecting them from the villagers, who were then firing on them, and holding the cantonments in the meantime with the 4th Native Infantry and a portion of the 28th Native Infantry, with two guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery.

3. I myself proceeded to the city, and ordered all the gates to be seized and strongly held.

4. It was utterly impossible for me to remain in the cantonments, which are quite indefensible (except with a very large force), and from which the water-supply could be diverted at any moment, and in fact had already been cut off for some days.

5. My ordnance and commissariat stores were in the citadel, and I therefore decided on taking possession of the whole town.

6. It thus became of paramount importance to occupy the city with the least possible delay, as it had become evident that the whole of the Pathan population in and around Kandahar were inimical to us, and were only waiting for any success of Ayub Khan's to rise.

7. This conviction had forced itself upon me as events developed themselves at Girishk, and clearly seeing that the Wali had neither influence nor power in the country, I made up my mind to seize and occupy Kandahar.

8. Could I have expected the slightest assistance from the representative of the Wali, I would have held on to the cantonments,—at all events for some time; but there was no disguising the fact that a settled Government had ceased to exist, and that unless the most stringent measures were at once taken, the city would be in a state of anarchy.

9. Having seen to the immediate security of the place, I returned to cantonments, as heavy firing was reported in the direction of Sinjuri. This turned out to be Brigadier-General Brooke's force engaging the villagers, who fired upon him directly he quitted the lines.

10. On my re-entering the city, I met the Wali, who requested a confidential interview with me.

11. I at once accorded it (Colonel St. John had not then arrived), and he strongly advised my retiring from Kandahar, unless my force was very strong, as the country was in a blaze, Ayub Khan's army was very large and his guns overpowering.

12. I informed him that my force was not large, but that I had not the slightest intention of leaving Kandahar, as in the first place it was my duty to remain, and, secondly, the true interests of my country were now centred in the city.

13. He then most strongly urged upon me the necessity of turning the Pathans and other disaffected people out of the city, and as I fully agreed with him on this point, I told him I would see that it was done.

14. Shortly before dusk on the evening of the 28th, Brigadier-General Brooke having returned and reported he could see no signs of any more men coming in, I withdrew all my force from the cantonments, and told them off to the city walls as below:—

15. To the Shikarpore Gate Front,—400 men, under the command of Brigadier-General Brooke, with Major R. J. LeP. Trench, 19th Native Infantry, commanding the gate.

Length of this front, 1,300 yards.

16. To the Herat Gate Front,—500 men under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows, with Colonel S. DeB. Edwardes, 2nd Native Infantry, commanding the Herat Gate, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Griffith, 1st Native Infantry, the Tòp-khana Gate.

Length of this front, 1,987 yards.

17. To the Eedgah Gate Front,—400 men, at first under my own personal command, with Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Nimmo, 28th Native Infantry, to command the gate; but, later on, Brigadier-General Burrows was transferred to the charge of this front, and Colonel Edwardes, 2nd Native Infantry, posted to the Herat front.

Length of this front, 1,178 yards.

18. To the Kabul Gate Front,—500 men under Brigadier-General Nuttall, with Colonel W. Bannerman, 4th Native Infantry, in command of the Kabul Gate, and Colonel W. G. Mainwaring, 30th Native Infantry, in command of the Bah Durani Gate.

Length of this front, 1,700 yards.

19. Colonel C. T. Heathcote, 19th Native Infantry, had the command and supervision of the Tôp-khana square.

20. A reserve of 200 men were located in the Char-sú, for distribution to posts as required, under the command of the field officer of the day, and a second reserve of 100 men in the Tôp-khana square, to replace men drawn from the first reserve.

21. A body of marksmen were told off to the bastions and other good positions for long range shooting, and, under the command of Major F. G. F. Moore,* 7th Fusiliers, did excellent service during the siege.

22. The remainder of the men available for duty were held in reserve in the citadel.

23. The total strength of my garrison was as under, including the Head-Quarters of the 28th Native Infantry, which marched in on the morning of the 28th, and those troops who came in from Maiwand, as to the numbers of which I could obtain no reliable information until late in the afternoon of the 28th.

Regiments and Batteries.	Officers.	EFFECTIVE.	SICK.	Horses.	Guns.	8-inch Mortars.	Bullocks.
		Non-Commis- sioned Officers and men.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers and men.				
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery ...	4	115	19	123	4		
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	5	101	14	81	4		
5-11th Royal Artillery ...	4	90	1	12	4	2	373
Poona Horse ...	5	213	11	226			
3rd Sind Horse ...	5	358	9	396			
3rd Light Cavalry ...	6	354	29	355			
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners	1	59	7	7			
7th Fusiliers ...	24	620	45	10			
66th Regiment ...	12	241	70	7			
1st Native Infantry ...	6	273	72	7			
4th Ditto ...	7	533	21	8			
19th Ditto ...	6	586	27	6			
28th Ditto ...	7	671	36	7			
30th Ditto ...	5	319	77	6			
TOTAL ...	97	4,533	438	1,244	12	2	373

The baggage animals consisted of 1,021 camels, 135 bullocks, 602 ponies and 68 mules.

24. The length of walls to be manned was 6,165 yards, not including the interior defences of the citadel.

25. The final distribution of artillery on the walls was as follows :—

Ordnance.	Position.	Officer in charge.	Officer Com- manding Force.
9-Pr. M. L. R. gun, C-2nd ...	N.-E. Bastion	} Major P. H. Greig.
9-Pr. M. L. R. gun, C-2nd, R. A. ...	Durani Gate ...	Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, R.A.	
9-Pr. ditto ditto ...	Kabul Gate ...	.....
10-Pr. B.L.R. gun, 5-11th ...	S.-E. Bastion ...	Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A.	} Captain G. M. B. Hornsby.
6-Pr. S. B. gun ...	Shikarpore Gate ...	.....
10-Pr. B. L. R. gun, 5-11th ...	S.-W. Bastion ...	Lieut. A. Bell-Irving, R.A.	
9-Pr. M. L. R. gun, E-B, R. H. A...	S.-W. Bastion ...		
9-Pr. ditto E-B, R. H. A....	Herat Gate ...	Lieut. G. S. Jones, R.A.	} Capt. J. R. Slade.
9-Pr. ditto C-2nd, R. A. ...	Tôp-khana Gate ...	Lieut. G. B. Smith, R.A.	
10-Pr. B. L. R. gun, 5-11th ...	N.-W. Bastion ...	Lieut. T. F. T. Fowle, R.A.	
9-Pr. M. L. R. gun, E-B., R. H. A....	N.-W. Bastion ...		
9-Pr. ditto ditto ...	Eedgah Gate.		
10-Pr. B. L. R. gun, 5-11th, R. A. ...	S.-W. Bastion of Citadel.		

26. The skeleton map of Kandahar attached shows disposition and distribution of troops, &c.

27. The question of posts along the line had also received my careful consideration, and I had resolved in any case of emergency to bring the Mandi Hissar detachment into Kandahar, and to order those of Abdul Rahman, Mel-Karez, Dabrai and Gatai to fall back on Chaman, where, with the men already in garrison at that place, they would form a strong post (strength as per margin) capable of holding their own against any force likely to be brought against them before help could arrive from Quetta.

No. 2 Mountain Battery.
Poona Horse, 106 sabres.
19th Native Infantry, 195 men.
Head-quarters and 4 cos., 27th Native Infantry.
Sappers and Miners, 26 men.

28. Chaman (a strategic point of the greatest value) would thus form an important connecting link between Quetta and Kandahar, and become an intermediate base for the concentration of troops marching in relief.

29. Under ordinary circumstances, the above posts, which had been strengthened, could easily have withstood any sudden attack made by the villagers around, but it was hopeless to suppose they could hold out against artillery fire and a regularly organized system of attack.

30. Communication would have been cut off between them, and they must have fallen one after another.

31. I therefore telegraphed to Abdul Rahman, ordering the garrison to retire at once on Chaman, picking up the other garrisons as they fell back, and I am firmly of opinion that it was solely in consequence of the promptness of their withdrawal that they were enabled to reach Chaman without serious loss. The Mandi Hissar post arrived here on the afternoon of the 28th.

32. On the movement of troops to co-operate with the army of Sher Ali on the Helmand, I had directed the Commissariat Department to lay in at once a full month's supply of *bhūsa* and grain for all the animals of the force, but such was the scarcity of carriage, that on the 28th of July only a thirteen days' supply was in hand.

33. Daily search, however, was made in the city, and by reducing the *bhūsa* ration, I found I had enough to last for more than a month.

34. All other food-supplies were plentiful, both for men and animals.

35. The wells in the city had been previously inspected and reported upon, and though all reports agreed that there was a well in nearly every house, they mostly stated that they would run dry if heavily drawn upon.

This latter statement I am happy to say has proved unfounded, and there is still an abundant supply of water within the city walls.

36. An increased provost establishment was organized for the purpose of putting a stop to looting and keeping order in the town, and I am happy to say that, considering the number of followers and the great temptations to which they were exposed, the complaints that reached me under this head were almost *nil*, and in nearly every case the culprit was caught and severely punished.

37. Regiments, corps and departments had various wells in the city allotted for their use, and a constant supply of water was always kept on the city walls.

38. Medical arrangements as under, in case of an attack, were made by Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Neil:—

"Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, M.D., will have charge of the Eedgah Gate, and the North Front.

"Surgeon A. H. C. Dane will have charge of the Tōp-khana Gate and North-west bastion. He will communicate by his right with

"Surgeon-Major Keith, and by his left with

"Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., who will have charge of the Herat Gate and south-west bastion, communicating by his left with

"Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., who will have charge of the Shikarpore Gate and south front, communicating by his left with

"Surgeon E. W. Kellsall, who will have charge of the Kabul Gate and south-east bastion. He will communicate by his left with

"Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, who will have charge of the Durani Gate and north-east bastion, and will communicate by his left with Surgeon-Major Keith.

"The above are to be quite independent of, and are not to be in any way interfered with, by regimental arrangements.

"Each medical officer will put permanently at his gate two *dandies* or *doolies*. He will find some fixed place for them, in which they are always to remain, and he will take steps to insure that this place is known by the officer in command.

"On the 'Assembly' being sounded, he will proceed at once with six additional *dandies* or *doolies*, and the necessary surgical material to his post, and will report himself to the officer commanding at the time.

"Medical officers will take care that their dooley-bearers are well acquainted with the route from their respective posts to the European and Native Base Hospitals, and will take precautions against their crowding or in any way obstructing the communications.

"Each medical officer will render assistance to all wounded or sick men of whatever branch of the service within his area.

"Surgical operations involving any delay are not to be performed at these posts.

"Assistance is to be limited as to what is absolutely necessary to the men's transfer to the Base Hospital.

"Surgeon-Major C. H. Harvey, M.D., will have charge of the Reserve in the *har-sú*.

"Surgeon J. McNamara will join No. 2 Field Hospital for the time being.

"Surgeon T. E. Worgan will join the Native Base Hospital for the time being.

"The officers of the Base and Field Hospitals will have everything necessary for the treatment of the wounded always in immediate readiness."

39. Signal stations were established at the four angles of the city walls, and all the gates and the *Char-sú*, placed in telegraphic communication with one another, and with Head Quarters.

40. My next care and consideration was to improve and strengthen the existing fortifications, both inside and out.

41. Numerous walls and houses which had been built up to the City Gate had to be destroyed and cleared away, and trees cut down to allow of a good fire, and to prevent the enemy using them as cover.

Free and easy communication along the entire length of the city walls, both on the ramparts above and the roadway below, had to be arranged for.

Platforms for mounting guns in important positions on the walls were constructed and repaired, ramps made up to them, traverses erected and other works undertaken, the details of which are all enumerated in the Diary of the Siege.

42. A wire entanglement made with telegraph wire was constructed all round the walls, *abatis* placed in front of all the entrances and weak portions of the wall, and the gates themselves secured from fire by a covering of iron fastened on outside.

43. The curtains, which were badly loop-holed and were much too high for a man to fire over, had to be cut down in places between the towers to allow of a direct fire on the country around.

44. The ranges of all the noticeable objects around the city were taken, and range tables posted up in each bastion and gate.

45. Though every available man was employed on work all day, assisted by hired labor, it was not until the 13th August that the Commanding Royal Engineer reported he had no further need of military labor.

46. Our covering parties were daily engaged with the enemy, and on the 12th August inflicted severe loss upon them, killing amongst others the Governor of *Urrah*.

47. Early on the morning of the 8th August, the enemy opened artillery fire on the citadel from Picket Hill, and shortly afterwards on the city from guns in *Deh Khojah* and *Deh Kuttee*; and though this fire was sustained regularly for many days, did little or no harm, as the men and animals were placed under cover of existing high and substantial walls in the citadel, at right angles to the artillery line of fire.

48. Appended is a complete detailed list of killed and wounded during the whole siege. The casualties at *Deh Khojah* were forwarded separately, but are included.

49. All details relating to the siege will be found embodied in a diary now under preparation.

50. The behaviour of the troops during the whole siege was excellent, as the most entire absence of crime proves; and though officers and men were often for days a time on continued duty without relief, such was their vigilance that only on one occasion was the garrison turned out by a false alarm.

51. I wish here to record my high appreciation of the bearing of all ranks, who for days, under a burning sun, worked most willingly and cheerfully, mounting and on completion of their day's work with as much alacrity as if they had been on ordinary garrison duty.

52. I would especially bring to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers, who, during the siege, rendered a great assistance in the performance of their various duties;—

Brigadier-General G. R. S. Burrows, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General T. Nuttall, commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General A. G. Daubeny, 7th Fusiliers, who assumed temporary command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade on the 16th August.

Colonel W. French, commanding the Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, Commanding Royal Engineer.

Major P. H. Greig, commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery.

Captain G. M. B. Hornsby, commanding 5-11th Royal Artillery.

Captain J. R. Slade, commanding E-B., Royal Horse Artillery.

Major F. Beauchamp, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Captain J. Quarry, 66th Regiment.

Colonel W. Bannerman, commanding the 4th Rifles, Native Infantry.

Colonel W. G. Mainwaring, commanding the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Colonel C. T. Heathcote, commanding the 19th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D'U. LaFouche, commanding the Poona Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Griffith, 1st Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Nimmo, commanding the 28th Native Infantry.

Major F. C. Singleton, 28th Native Infantry.

Captain and Brevet Major E. P. Leach, v.c., r.e., who did duty as Brigade Major Royal Engineers, and as Field Engineer throughout the siege.

Lieutenant G. T. Jones and Lieutenant E. A. Waller, Royal Engineers.

Captain Mosely Mayne, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Captain F. C. Keyser, 7th Fusiliers, Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Colonel S. DeB. Edwardes, Director of Transport.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Shewell, Deputy Commissary General, who, ably assisted by Major E. S. Walcott, kept the garrison well supplied with provisions during the whole siege.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Nial.

Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud, m.d., Army Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, m.d., Indian Medical Department.

Veterinary Surgeon W. B. Spooner, who, in addition to his own duties with the Transport Department, did duty on the walls.

Captain W. Law, Royal Artillery, Brigade Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Beville, Deputy Judge Advocate, and who also performed the duties of Provost Marshal.

Major F. J. Caldecott, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, who was always ready to do any work.

Lieutenant E. V. P. Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse.

C. L. Griesbach, Geological Survey of India, who did duty with the 66th Regiment.

Father T. Jackson, I am deeply indebted for his constant care and attention to the sick and wounded; as also to the Rev. A. G. Cane, m.a.

Thanks are specially due to Major C. J. Burnett, my Assistant Adjutant General, for the manner in which he performed his arduous duties, and who at all times was prepared and volunteered to proceed to any post of danger.

Major F. J. S. Adam, my Assistant Quartermaster General, my special thanks for the zeal and ability with which he carried on the important duties appertaining to his position.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, deserves my thanks for the satisfactory way in which he always performed his duties.

special thanks are due to Mr. B. Boteler, Telegraph Superintendent, who, in addition to performing duty with the 19th Native Infantry, acted as an Assistant Engineer, doing excellent work. I trust his name may be brought to the favorable notice of Government.

Thanks are also due to Mr. H. T. Pinhey, of the Government of India Telegraph Department.

RE.—From information received, I estimate the strength of the enemy around the place during the siege at from 25,000 to 30,000 men, with 32 guns.

Numerical Return of killed and wounded of the Kandahar Force during the siege of Kandahar, from the 28th July to the 31st August 1880.

CORPS.	KILLED.						WOUNDED.						REMARKS.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers & Buglers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers & Buglers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	
Staff	* One man since dead. † One man since dead. ‡ Since dead. § Two men since dead. || Since dead.
E-B., Royal Horse Artillery	
C-2nd Royal Artillery	1	
No. 5-11th Royal Artillery	1	
No. 2 Co., Bombay Sappers and Miners.	
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	1	1	...	...	1	2	
Poona Horse	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
3rd Sind Horse	2*	...	
7th Fusiliers	1	1	...	...	1	...	3†	2	
66th Foot	1‡	...	
1st Bombay Native Infantry	2	1‡	
4th ditto	1	1‡	
19th ditto	8§	1	
28th ditto	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
30th ditto	3	1	
Transport Department	1||	
TOTAL	4	...	1	1	1	1	25	11	41
GRAND TOTAL	4						40						

Nominal Roll of men killed.

Date.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	REMARKS.
28th July ...	Poona Horse ...	335	Sowar Reeyajatoolla Khan ...	Killed near Kokeran, with Brigadier General Brooke's force.
12th August ...	7th Fusiliers ...	1256	Private G. Nash.	
31st July ...	28th Bombay Native Infantry.	915	„ Kondajee Sablay.	
2nd August ...	„ „	369	„ Baboo Row.	

Nominal Roll of Officers and men wounded.

Date of Casualty.	Regiment.	Regtl. No.	Rank and Names.	Nature of wound.	REMARKS.
9th August	C-2nd R. A. ...	15	Kahar Gunput Murree ...	Severe.	Since dead.
8th „	No. 5-11th R. A. ...	...	Bullock Driver Dhance ...	Slight.
3rd „	3rd Bom. L. C. ...	...	Jemadar Byjoo Parsad ...	...
20th „	„ ...	...	Duffadar Kalka Sing ...	...
25th „	„ ...	...	Sowar Tookaram Jamblay ...	...
9th „	„ ...	...	Sycc Khooda Bux ...	...
14th „	„ ...	...	„ Meera Bux ...	...
3rd „	Poona Horse ...	445	Sowar Lal Sing ...	Slight.	
12th „	„ ...	406	„ Saiwaram ...	„	
12th „	3rd Sind Horse	127	Lance-Naik Sher Mahomed Khan.	Severe.	
25th „	„ ...	528	Sowar Huza Sing ...	Mortal ...	
6th „	7th Foot ...	...	2nd Lieut. G. A. C. deTrafford	Severe.

Nominal Roll of officers and men wounded—(contd).

Date of Casualty.	Regiment.	Regtl. No.	Rank and Names.	Nature of wound.	REMARKS.
9th August	7th Foot ...	2137	Drummer H. Collins ...	Severe.	
2nd "	" ...	774	Private E. Orton ...	Mortal ...	Died 5th Aug.
9th "	" ...	2245	" J. Farrar ...	Severe.	
12th "	" ...	2100	" H. Weaver ...	"	
10th "	" ...	550	Kahar Tooka Murree ...	"	
12th "	" ...	630	" Kondia Khundoo ...	Slight.	
10th "	66th Foot ...	493	Private Joseph Cunningham	Severe ...	Since dead.
"	1st Bombay N. I. ...	1556	" Kalkaparsad Opadhia	"	
"	" ...	801	" Ameer Khan ...	Slight.	
14th "	" ...	...	Kahar Essoo Tokha ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.
12th "	4th Bombay N. I. ...	1164	Private Mhadnac Narasnac	Slight ...	
8th "	" ...	26th N. I. ...	Kahar Shaik Newaj ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.
8th "	19th Bom. N. I. ...	522	Lance-Naik Narayan Sing...	Slight.	
8th "	" ...	646	Private Babajee Shellar ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.
8th "	" ...	18th N. I. ...	" Baldeo Ram ...	Severe.	
12th "	" ...	2130	" Balnac Dharamnac ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.
12th "	" ...	17th N. I. ...	" Runchor Kolec (2nd)	Severe.	
12th "	" ...	1102	" Sewratan Ahir ...	"	
12th "	" ...	...	" Nehal Shah*	"	
12th "	" ...	...	" Shāhabūdīn†	Dangerous.	
13th "	" ...	19	Kahar Mahdoo Essoo ...	Severe.	
31st July	28th Bom. N. I. ...	704	Private Bhissa Rawool ...	Slight.	
31st "	" ...	684	" Tookaram Bhingaray ...	Severe.	
12th August	30th Bom. N. I. ...	2005	" Jamanally Shah ...	Slight.	
12th "	" ...	...	" Shah Ballum ...	Severe.	
15th "	" ...	873	" Jooma Khan ...	Slight.	
27th July ...	" ...	...	Dhobi Nur Sing ...	Severe.	
10th August	Transport Dept. ...	346	Surwan Melhurdeen Boota ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.

* This man belongs to the 19th Punjab Native Infantry, and was temporarily attached to the Bombay regiment.
† This man belongs to the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, and was temporarily attached to the Bombay regiment.

Roll of Men who have died of disease since the 28th July 1880.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of casualty.	Action or place.	Particulars, showing whether killed, died of wounds, wounded, &c., and the nature of wound or disease.
E-B. Royal Horse Artillery ...	Shoeing-Smith J. Wright ...	8th August 1880		Diarrhœa.
" " " " ...	Gunner ... R. Saunders ...	23rd " "		Remittent Fever.
C-2nd Royal Artillery " ...	" ... Peter Tunney ...	14th " "		Pneumonia.
No. 2 Co. Sappers and Miners	Private ... Poorun Ahir ...	1st " "		Fever.
" " " " ...	" ... Rookmajee ...	27th " "		"
3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry	Sowar ... Tookaram Jamblay ...	25th " "		Diarrhœa.
Poona Horse ...	" ... Chandun Sing ...	28th " "		"
3rd Sind Horse ...	" ... Baz Khan ...	24th " "		Dysentery.
" " " " ...	" ... Chandan Sing ...	17th " "		Pneumonia.
Her Majesty's 59th Regiment	Private ... Patrick Waters ...	11th " "		"
" " " " ...	Corporal ... James Ewin ...	11th " "		Dysentery.
" " " " ...	Private ... Jesse Holmes ...	11th " "		Diarrhœa.
" " " " ...	" ... Edward Dalton ...	16th " "		Pneumonia.
" " " " ...	" ... Joseph Cunningham ...	21st " "		"
" " " " ...	" ... Alfred Orris ...	24th " "		Scurvy.
" " " " ...	" ... George Bartlett ...	24th " "		Pneumonia.
1st Grenadiers Native Infantry	Fifer ... Sucknac Yesnac ...	9th " "		Chro. Bronchitis.
19th Regt. Native Infantry ...	Private ... Ram Sing ...	29th July		Ague.
" " " " ...	" ... Soondur Sing Dogra ...	30th " "		Scurvy.
28th Regt. " " ...	" ... Kondajee Sablay ...	31st " "		Retention of urine.
" " " " ...	" ... Narrain Andarsay ...	29th August		Remittent fever.
30th " " " " ...	" ... Jowahir Sing ...	26th " "		Pneumonia.

KANDAHAR;
16th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

From **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I.**, Commanding the Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 2, dated Kandahar, 26th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that the enemy, having clearly shewn his intention of making a complete and careful investment of Kandahar, by occupying and fortifying the adjacent villages, which are all enclosed by high mud walls, under cover of which batteries could easily have been constructed and unmasked, when required, at the shortest notice, without any one being either aware of the number of guns or their distribution to villages, and in the absence of reliable information regarding the dispositions of the enemy, whose movements were all carried out at night, it became absolutely necessary to make a sortie to cause the enemy to show his hand.

2. Before resorting to this measure, I, on two occasions, carefully searched the villages to the south and east of the city by artillery and mortar fire, but without any apparent result, a few villagers only quitting the villages after the fire had ceased.

3. I, therefore, on the 15th August, determined to bombard one village heavily, and then to put some infantry through it.

4. The village I selected was that of Deh Khojah, situated to the east of the city, exactly opposite the Bar Durani and Kabul Gates, and running almost parallel to the city wall, distant from the former gate 600 yards, and from the latter 950 yards.

5. In making the selection the following points influenced me :—

I.—The village was isolated from the main body of the enemy's regular troops, who were encamped beyond Abasabad, some four miles to the west of the city, with Kandahar between them and Deh Khojah, and therefore out of supporting distance.

II.—The only supports available for the village would have to come from the south and pass over ground on which my cavalry could act with effect.

III.—The village lies on the regular road from Mandi Hissar to Kandahar, and I was most desirous to clear and keep this road open for the advance of General Phayre, as the Kushab road was studded with villages, which, if held in succession by the enemy, could only have been forced at immense cost.

IV.—Artillery had been fired from this village completely screened, and I was very anxious to ascertain what number of guns the enemy had in position there, where they were in battery, and what was the calibre of the guns. This information was most necessary, as all reports from Maiwand agreed that Ayub Khan had with him thirty guns, including two batteries of 12-pounder Armstrongs. Up to date he had only unmasked two Armstrong guns, and it was therefore a matter of vital importance to prevent his establishing an overpowering artillery fire within one thousand yards of the walls.

V.—I wished to confine the enemy's artillery to positions perpendicular to the shorter faces of the city walls, as batteries placed opposite the east and west fronts would take these faces respectively in reverse.

VI.—The disarrangement of the enemy's dispositions to the east would practically limit his attack to the west and south fronts, as the ground to the north is open and devoid of cover.

6. On the afternoon of the 15th August, I ordered the infantry force as per margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Brooke, to attack the village early on the morning of the 16th; to force their way through it; obtain all the information they could; and, if possible, to destroy any works the enemy might have constructed under cover of the walls.

The cavalry (strength as noted) under the command of Brigadier-General Nuttall, to co-operate with the infantry and to keep the ground clear to the south and east of Deh Khojah.

3rd Light Cavalry, 100 sabres.
Poona Horse, 100 "
3rd Sind Horse, 100 "

One 40-pounder.
Two 9-pounders.
Two 8"-mortars.

Artillery as per margin to keep up a rapid fire from the walls on the village before the attack, and to cover the advance of the infantry.

7. The cavalry were ordered to leave by the Bedgah Gate at 4-30 A.M., and to trot round out of musketry fire to the east of the village, and there await the result of the attack.

The artillery were ordered to open fire at 4-15 A.M., and infantry to leave by the Kabul Gate at 5 A.M.

8. Brigadier-General Brooke made his own dispositions for carrying out the attack, which were as follows :—

“I.—The Force will be divided into three columns as follows :—

1st.—Under Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny, will consist of—

2 companies, 7th Fusiliers.

2 companies, 19th Native Infantry.

2nd.—Under Lieutenant-Colonel Nimmo—

1 company, 7th Fusiliers.

3 companies, 28th Native Infantry.

3rd.—Under Colonel Heathcote—

1 company, 7th Fusiliers.

2 companies, 19th Native Infantry.

1 company, 28th Native Infantry.

“II.—To each column will be attached an engineer officer, with a proportion of sappers, with tools and powder bags.

“III.—A medical officer and sick carriage will accompany each column. The reserve ammunition will remain within the Kabul Gate.

“Arrangements for carrying an ample supply of water are to be made by all commanding officers.

“IV.—The following will be the duties assigned to each column :—

The first Column will, on leaving the Kabul Gate, take the road to the right, and after proceeding 150 yards along it, advance towards the south of the village, the advance being covered by skirmishers, and the details carried out as may seem best to Colonel Daubeny, with reference to the features of the ground and the resistance offered. The object of this column is to seize a good position at the south of the village from which to advance to the north of the village, driving out all the enemy who may be met there.

“The second column will conform to, and follow the movements of, the first; but on reaching the village will seize a position on the right of that taken up by the first column. Both columns will make their advance in as open order as possible.

“The third column will remain within the Kabul Gate awaiting orders.

The duty assigned to them will probably be to enter the village at the main entrance and seize the enclosure on the left of the entrance, where the gun embrasure is, and clear that part of the village. The other instructions will be issued to the commanders of the 1st and 2nd Columns by the Brigadier-General on their reaching the south of the village. The Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, is under orders to co-operate, and will be on the east and south of the village.”

9. As previously arranged, the cavalry quitted the Fodgah Gate at 4-30 A.M., and trotted round into the position assigned, a few shots being fired at them but at very long ranges and doing no damage.

10. The guns opened fire at 4-15 A.M., and at 5 A.M. the first two parties of infantry debouched from the Kabul Gate, making for the south of the village which they entered under a heavy fire of musketry at 5-30 A.M.

11. At this moment numbers of *ghazis* were seen making their way to Deh Khojah across the open ground to the south of the village.

12. They were at once charged by a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Geoghegan, and driven back with heavy loss into broken ground, where further pursuit was hopeless.

13. The cavalry now formed up to the south of Deh Khojah waiting for another opportunity to charge, and the infantry were steadily making their way through the village, beating down all opposition.

14. Once more the *ghazis* in large numbers tried to cross from the south to the support of Deh Khojah, but Major Trench, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, met them with three well-directed volleys, which turned them, and Brigadier-General Nuttall, seizing the opportunity, charged again with the 3rd Light Cavalry and Poona Horse, dispersing and cutting up many of the enemy, who again took shelter in the *nullahs* and broken ground.

15. The enemy's fire in the village had now nearly ceased.

16. On re-forming after this charge Brigadier-General Nuttall received a note from Brigadier-General Brooke, asking him to cover the retirement of the infantry from the south of the village into the Kabul Gate.

17. In consequence of this request, the cavalry were withdrawn, and entered the city by the Kabul Gate, and it was in carrying out this movement that they suffered most of the loss sustained throughout the day, as they were exposed to infantry fire from the village (which recommenced as they were being withdrawn) in cramped ground, which prevented their being in open formation.

18. My intention had been that the cavalry should have remained out to the last in the open plain, well out of musketry fire, charging whenever opportunity should offer, and returning the same way they went out after the infantry had passed through the village.

19. The cavalry and infantry at the south end of the village being withdrawn allowed the enemy's reinforcements to move up from the south, and the fighting in the middle of the village became general and very heavy.

20. Notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy, who fought, under cover of their walls, with the greatest obstinacy, the infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney and Lieutenant-Colonel Nimmo, forced their way through the village, debouching at about 7 A.M. from the northern end, whilst the party under the command of Colonel Heathcote held their ground near the centre of the village until ordered to withdraw.

21. At 7-15 A.M. the firing had entirely ceased and the enemy were seen streaming away from Deh Khojah, carrying some of their dead with them. Their loss has been reported as very heavy, several chiefs of note having been killed, and one of the two guns in the village destroyed.

22. Whilst the fighting was going on in Deh Khojah, the enemy opened artillery fire on the city from Picket Hill, and from a gun in position about 1,200 yards from the west face of the city wall. He also attempted to form up his infantry in the old cantonments under cover of this fire; but such was the steadiness and accuracy with which our guns were served, that he was unable to do so, and within an hour his artillery fire was silenced, and one gun on Picket Hill dismounted.

23. No words of mine can express my appreciation of the cool and gallant behaviour of all ranks.

24. Brigadier-General Brooke was killed whilst attempting to save the life of Captain Cruickshank, R.E., and by his death the service and the country have suffered a heavy loss.

25. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Newport, 28th Native Infantry; Major R. J. Le P. Trench, 19th Native Infantry; Captain G. M. Cruickshank, R.E.; Lieutenant F. C. Stayner, 19th Native Infantry; and Second-Lieutenant F. P. F. Wood, 7th Fusiliers, all died whilst leading their men in the most forward manner; and Second-Lieutenant E. S. Marsh, 7th Fusiliers, was killed in helping to bring in Lieutenant Wood, who was then severely wounded.

26. The Reverend G. M. Gordon, Church Missionary Society, was also mortally wounded whilst attending the men under a heavy fire; and I take this opportunity of paying my small tribute of admiration to a man who, by his kindness and gentleness, had endeared himself to the whole force, and in the end died administering to their wants.

27. The sketch appended will show the movements executed. Attached is a list of our killed and wounded.

28. Whilst deeply regretting the loss of so many gallant officers and men, it would be difficult to over-estimate the effect produced on the men of the garrison and on the enemy by this affair.

29. The spirits and *morale* of the troops under my command, which had been considerably damped and shaken by the result of the action at Maiwand on the 27th July, and the continued confinement within the city walls, were raised and confidence in their superiority over the enemy restored.

30. They were convinced that even when holding a strong position and in vastly superior numbers, the enemy could not withstand their attack, and the dread of the word "*Ghazi*" was dispelled.

31. On the other hand, the overweening confidence of the enemy received a shock from which it never recovered.

32. The villagers and *ghazis*, who had been carefully instructed that there were only some eight hundred British troops in Kandahar, and that the remainder were followers dressed up as soldiers, had it conclusively proved to them that this was a fallacy.

33. The feeling of security which had hitherto marked all their movements gave place to feelings of insecurity and doubt, and they refused to remain any longer

distributed about in the surrounding villages, streaming back to their camp by thousands, numbers having been reported as having gone off to their homes.

34. Hardly a shot was fired by the enemy after the 16th; and on the 24th I received intelligence that Ayub Khan had shifted his camp into the Arghandab Valley, where he was entrenching himself, and that the majority of the local contingent had dispersed.

35. On the morning of the 25th, I reconnoitred the whole of the enemy's position about Picket Hill, the cantonments and Deh Khojah, and found the guns gone and the villages perfectly empty and abandoned; and I am now supplying myself with *bhūsa* and grain from them.

36. The same afternoon I caused all the dead, whose bodies had not been brought in on the 16th, to be collected and buried.

37. Brigadier-General Nuttall brings to favorable notice the following officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D'U. LaTouche, commanding the Poona Horse.

Captain Mosley Mayne, commanding the detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse, Brigade Major; and

Lieutenant John Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, his Orderly Officer.

38. I would myself wish to bring forward the names of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Daubeny, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who gallantly led the assaulting party right through the village;

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Nimmo, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, who commanded the support and was severely wounded; and

Colonel C. T. Heathcote, 19th Native Infantry, whose coolness under a heavy fire inspired his men with the greatest confidence.

39. My thanks are also due to Brigadier-General T. Nuttall and Brigadier-General G. R. S. Burrows; to Colonel W. French, commanding the Royal Artillery; Major P. H. Greig, commanding C-2nd, Royal Artillery; Captain J. R. Slade, commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery; to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Shewell, Deputy Commissary General, who attached himself to my staff; to Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Nial, whose arrangements for the sick and wounded were all that could be desired; to Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty with the 7th Fusiliers, whose great attention to the wounded on the field has frequently elicited my admiration; to Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., and Surgeon E. W. Kelsall.

I cannot overvalue the services rendered on the 16th and on many other occasions by Father T. Jackson, who was always in the foremost of the fight, attending upon and offering every assistance to the wounded, both European and Native.

40. I would wish also to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant W. St. L. Chase, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, who, under a heavy fire, carried a wounded man (Private Murray, 7th Fusiliers*) from the front into a place of safety; also of Private Ashford, 7th Fusiliers, who accompanied and remained with Lieutenant Chase. I purpose making a further recommendation on the part of this officer and private.

41. My best thanks are due to Major C. J. Burnett, my Assistant Adjutant General, and to Major F. J. S. Adam, my Assistant Quarter Master General, who possess my entire confidence, and in their arduous duties have rendered me the greatest possible assistance.

Lieutenant E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, my Aide-de-Camp, has invariably performed his duties much to my satisfaction.

Numerical Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Men and Followers who were killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

CORPS.	EUROPEANS.						NATIVES.						REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Staff	3*	...	3	1	...	1

RECAPITULATION—

Killed	8 European Officers	106
	1 Native Officer	
Wounded	90 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	223
	7 Followers	
	6 European Officers	117
	5 Native Officers	
	97 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	
	9 Followers	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Staff Officers killed and wounded in the storming of the Deh Khojah villag on the morning of the 16th August 1880.

Rank.	Name.	Staff Appointment.	REMARKS.
Brigadier-General ...	Henry Francis Brooke	Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade.	Killed.
Captain ...	George Macdonald Cruickshank, R.E.	Field Engineer ...	"
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	Arthur Mark Shewell...	Deputy Commissary General.	Severely wounded.
Ecclesiastical ...	Rev. George Maxwell Gordon, M.A.	Church Missionary Society.	Killed.

(Sd) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
16th August 1880. }

(Sd) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

NO. 2 COMPANY SADDLES AND MINERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 2nd Coy. L/Regt, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
493	Hospital Assistant ...	Ramayah ...	Killed.
2	Private ...	Shah Ali ...	
419	" ...	Sawpant Misr ...	
6	" ...	Mahomed Khan ...	
498	" ...	Ram Ball ...	
	" ...	Gopal Itoba ...	Wounded.
	Jemadar ...	Mullo ...	
530	Private ...	Rampur and Panday ...	
397	" ...	Sayed Ahmed ...	
545	" ...	Corram Khan ...	
357	" ...	Zillip Puranoo ...	
681	" ...	Buyajee Mulke ...	
639	" ...	Abdoolah Khan ...	

Public Followers.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Dooley bearer ...	Purao Jantoo ...	Killed.
2	" ...	Shah Chasum ...	Wounded.
3	" ...	Goyind Appa ...	
4	" ...	Bhyroo Suckaram ...	

KANDAHAR,
The 16th August 1880. }

(Sd) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regi- mental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
		<i>Killed.</i>	
834	Naik ...	Sectaram.	
1034	Sowar ...	Shaik Joekoo.	
797	" ...	Mathoora Coonba.	
1000	" ...	Fatteh Khan.	
		<i>Wounded.</i>	
	Ressaldar ...	Kalka Parsad.	
	Jemadar ...	Hassan Ali Khan.	
	" ...	Shunboo Parsad.	
440	Duffadar ...	Shaik Abdoola.	
1289	Sowar ...	Mahomed Khan, 2nd ...	Died 17th August.
754	" ...	Ragoobar Opadhia.	
920	" ...	Jagarnath.	
710	" ...	Mahomed Khan, 1st.	
1108	" ...	Kaesar Sing.	
866	" ...	Fmajee Mohitay.	
1044	" ...	Shaik Mustaffa.	
921	" ...	Luximon Narayan.	

FOLLOWERS.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Sycc ...	Mustaffa Khan ...	Wounded.

HORSES.

Killed	...	13
Wounded	...	12

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR, }
16th August 1880.

POONA HORSE.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regi- mental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Surgeon ...	Alexander Kenneth Stewart...	Wounded.
	Ressaldar ...	Goodfran Khan ...	Killed.
479	Sowar ...	Enayet Russoul Khan ...	} Wounded.
384	" ...	Shaik Abdool Latif ...	
452	" ...	Mahomed Sharrif ...	
88	" ...	Nubbee Bux ...	

PUBLIC FOLLOWER.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
2	2nd Muccadum of Kahars.	Sewlall Bustee	Killed.

HORSES.
 Killed 9
 Wounded 16
 (Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.
 (Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR, }
 16th August 1880. }

3RD SIND HORSE.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Dek Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regi- mental No.	Rank	Name.	REMARKS.
	Colonel ...	John H. P. Malcolmson, C.B. ...	Wounded.
374	Lance-Naik ...	Mehindad Khan ...	
369	Sowar ...	Shewnath ...	Killed.
216	" ...	Sada Shew ...	
339	" ...	Juggernath Sing ...	
41	" ...	Meer Akbar Ali ...	
314	" ...	Ramadhar ...	Wounded.
1	" ...	Alimooddeen ...	
...	" ...	Kumarooddeen Khan ...	

HORSES.
 Killed 15
 Wounded 7
 (Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.
 (Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR, }
 16th August 1880. }

2-7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the storming of the Dek Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regi- mental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
		<i>Killed.</i>	
	2nd-Lieutenant ...	Fred. Philip Forster Wood.	
	" ...	Everard Swaine Marsh.	
750	Color-Sergeant ...	Frederick Strong.	
1458	Sergeant ...	J. Quinn.	
795	" ...	W. Shorter.	
1979	Lance-Sergeant ...	J. Fennel.	
2125	Corporal ...	W. Cranston.	
1454	" ...	P. Bishop	

Regi- mental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
		<i>Killed—contd.</i>	
1077	Private	... J. Fitzhugh.	
1064	"	... W. Steer.	
1002	"	... A. Howe.	
939	"	... W. County.	
980	"	... W. Gilmour.	
712	"	... J. Halpin.	
809	"	... W. McKevor.	
1309	"	... G. Trower.	
1014	"	... F. Huntley.	
2248	"	... G. Kent.	
1631	"	... J. Henneffer.	
1613	"	... J. Job.	
440	"	... J. Pringle.	
1917	"	... J. Rushen.	
1611	"	... C. Kirby.	
1040	"	... F. New.	
		<i>Wounded.</i>	
	Major	... Thomas Burton Vandeleur ...	... Died 26th August.
	Captain	... William Connolly.	
2226	Sergeant	... W. Stewart.	
1394	Lance-Sergeant	... H. Logan.	
825	Corporal	... H. Bennett.	
1878	Lance-Corporal	... J. Smith.	
347	Private	... T. Trellogan.	
489	"	... P. Devine ...	... Died 16th August.
745	"	... E. Newberry.	
812	"	... A. Aldridge.	
852	"	... G. Tripp.	
891	"	... C. Elliott.	
896	"	... T. Swan ...	... Died 17th August.
1055	"	... W. Goddard ...	... Died 24th August.
1071	"	... B. Cockle.	
1196	"	... J. Mabbett.	
1207	"	... J. Reilly.	
1499	"	... J. Barnes.	
1505	"	... A. Ballard.	
1545	"	... W. Gregory.	
1586	"	... W. Massey.	
1626	"	... T. Lanning.	
1670	"	... R. Hetherington.	
1781	"	... G. Davis.	
1926	"	... H. Strickland ...	... Died 17th August.
2132	"	... T. Sykes.	
2131	"	... C. Nixon.	
2267	"	... A. Adams ...	... Died 17th August.
2319	"	... J. Kinsella	
2385	"	... T. Cox.	
		<i>Public Followers.</i>	
No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Dooley Bearer	... Rama Soorna ...	} Killed.
2	Hand Bhisti	... Hayat ...	
3	Dooley Bearer	... Luximon Yessoo...	} Wounded : since dead.
4	"	... Antar Breda ...	
5	"	... Jora Okha ...	} Wounded.
6	Hand Bhisti	... Mahadoo ...	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR; }
The 16th August 1880. }

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

H. M.'s 59TH REGIMENT.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed and wounded in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
207	Private	J. Carten	Killed.
384	"	P. Kidney	Do.
893	"	J. Atterwell	Wounded.—Died 3rd September.
231	"	P. Ward	Do. Died 16th August.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of public followers belonging to the 1st Grenadiers and 4th Rifles, Native Infantry, killed on the 16th August 1880.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Corps.	REMARKS.
1	Dooley bearer	Moorli Bhazun	1st N. I.	Killed.
2	Ditto.	Rama Vittoo	4th Rifles.	Do.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR :
16th August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

19TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Major	Richard John LePoer Trench	Killed.
	Lieutenant	Francis Charles Stayner	
464	Havildar	Gun Mhete	
814	Naique	Krushnajeet Sett	
781	Lance-Naique	Mahadoo Dewlee	
761	Private	Ramjee Sawant	
721	"	Dadoo Toomrey	
651	"	Ramjee Powar	
18th N. I.	"	Sudoo Khan	
2098	"	Abdoola Khan	
11th N. I.	"	Dewjee Suckpal	
799	"	Zilloojee Koombhar	
1001	"	Thakoore Durjee	
2067	"	Dwarka Sing	
17th N. I.	"	Vittooo Purub	
349	"	Tookaram Sewankar	
23rd N. I.	"	Moonalall Dúbé	
1897	"	Vittooo Koombhar	
4th N. I.	"	Chandersekar Sūkál	
768	"	Báiram Sing	
18th N. I.	"	Randhir Sing	
548	"	Diog Jakee	
819	"		
1108	"		
1008	"		
17th N. I.	"		
570	"		
18th N. I.	"		
2532	"		
14th N. I.	"		

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Subadar	Abram Samuel	} Wounded.
378	Color-Havildar	Sudashew Mheter	
541	Havildar	Nubeeyar Khan	
...	"	Hasham Khan (2nd Sikh Infantry)	
647	Naique	Rowjee Thakur	
657	Private	Bhewjee Bhagday	
797	"	Sewajeerao Bhoslay	
1171	"	Raghoo Sarmalkar	
580	"	Ali Mahomed Khan	
842	"	Ramjee Jadow	
538	"	Gunnoojee Jugtab	
763	"	Harbarao Kadam	
1106	"	Baktawar Gudaria	
1120	"	Dwarka Sūkāl	
681	"	Bhewjee Jadow	
929	"	Oosman Khan	
2514	"	Paskab Serolkar	
14th N.I.	"	Krishnajee Jadow	
149	"	Haitoo Hajam	
537	"	Ragoobar Sing	
18th N.I.	"	Ramjee Sukpal	
509	"	Raghoo Ootekar	
18th N.I.	"	Prem Sing (19th Punjab Native Infantry).	
963	"	Har Sing (3rd Goorkha Regiment)	
588	"	Sham Lal (3rd Goorkha Regiment)	

PUBLIC FOLLOWERS.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Dooley Bearer	Bapoo Mahadeo	Wounded.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
16th August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

28TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
81	Lieut.-Colonel	William Henry Newport	} Killed.
3025	Havildar	Bhowanrow Moray	
1005	Naique	Sonie Dhooree	
80	"	Sewa Sing	
16	Lance-Naique	Dharun Singh	
975	"	Mahadow Ahir	
1315	Private	Jowahir Chāubi	
68	"	Mookoond Londay	
	"	Hunwuntrao Khopray	

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
510	Private	Rowjee Mitbowkar	Killed.
599	"	Suckaram Ghoolay	
601	"	Nammac Bohirnae	
697	"	Suckoo Gowda	
772	"	Shaik Oomur	
669	"	Govind Singaray	
753	"	Rama Sawunth	
761	"	Rama Mali	
763	"	Hunwuntrow Manay	
779	"	Hunwunta Bhoslay	
780	"	Anunta Teli	
784	"	Dam Mehter	
183	"	Luximon Scinday	
334	"	Pirthe Ahir	
653	"	Moosajee Samuel	
830	"	Goolam Hydar	
524	"	Kessoo Manay	
655	"	Sewajee Soormay	
768	"	Gun Mehter	
485	"	Atmajee Gowda	
180	"	Raghojeerow Dalvee	
	"	Surub Jeet	
	Dooley Bearer	Gunnoo Limbajee	
	Lieut.-Colonel	Thomas Rose Nimmo	Wounded.
810	Color-Havildar	Sham Sing	
1088	"	Shaik Ebram	
3073	Naique	Shaik Towkall	
146	"	Heera Sing	
349	"	Gungadeen Lodh	
3410	Lance-Naique	Gunnoo Scindia	
509	"	Appa Mhadaysar	
544	"	Sewajee Dalvee	
745	"	Raie Mehter	
1180	Private	Ishram Heerlaykar	
462	"	Dowjee Sellar	
53	"	Tannoo Kangnay	
715	"	Rayajee Kolvee	
647	"	Shaik Bappoo (<i>since dead</i>)	
249	"	Ittoo Cuddum	
916	"	Sunkur Rawoot	
466	"	Dowjee Yadow	
872	"	Luximon Tambay	
879	"	Rama Piplay	
461	"	Dowlutjee Powar	
487	"	Gopal Purub	
366	"	Essoo Madow	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR ;
16th August 1880. }

Return of the Quantity of Ammunition expended at the Battle of the village of Deh Khojah, on the 16th August 1880, by the Troops under the Command of Brigadier General Brooke.

Corps.	Number of Men engaged.	Number of Shell.	Number of Shrapnel.	Rounds, small arms.	REMARKS.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery ...	...	2	28	.....
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	57	62	45	.....
5-11th Royal Artillery ...	48	*39 | 55†	.....	.....	*40-pounder gun. † Mortar shell.
No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners ...	34	.....	.....	438	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	100	.....	.....	320	
Poona Horse ...	100	.....	.....	210	
3rd Sind Horse ...	114	.....	.....	370	
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	367	.....	.....	5,969	
1st Native Infantry, Grenadiers ...	43	.....	.....	292	
4th Native Infantry, Rifles ...	...	.....	.....	453	On City Guards.
19th Regiment Native Infantry ...	453	.....	...	5,550	
28th Regiment Native Infantry ...	250	.....	...	12,510	
		

KANDAHAR,

September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut.-General,

Commanding Kandahar Force.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 567.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Frederick Willes, 34th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—25th June, 1879.

Lieutenant Alexander Wallace, 62nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—28th August, 1879.

No. 568.—The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant A. D. Fordyce...	1st Battalion, 16th Foot.	Bombay.
2nd-Lieutenant H. T. King	103rd Foot ...	Madras.

No. 569.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Infantry.

Major A. C. Havelock, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel A. C. Lilly, retired.

Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Officer and Adjutant, and Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Havelock.

Lieutenant C. J. Orr, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Johnstone.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 570.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. N. Young, s.c., (p. a.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. C. Anderson, s.c., (p. a.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. Wemyss, s.c., Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. A. Way, s.c., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Saugor District, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. J. Roberts, s.c., (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, s.c., Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 571.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rowband, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is permitted, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1131 of 1872, to avail himself of the residue of his 2 years' furlough out of India, (p. a.) under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, granted to him in G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877.

No. 572.—The undermentioned officer is granted special leave for 2 years, under the Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 1605-27E.-G., dated the 3rd September, 1879:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department.

No. 573.—First Class Apothecary A. D. Cooper is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 20th March, 1880.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 574.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd September, 1880, page 4765.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant Commissary E. J. Fleming, Hyderabad Contingent, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th February, 1879.

THE Queen has approved of the undermentioned Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons.

Dated 31st March, 1880.

BENGAL.

James Simpson, M.D.

Charles Parley Lukis.

Robert Richard Harvey Whitwell.

Lawrence Augustine Waddell.

George Shewan.

Dhanjibhai Barjoeji Spencer.

James Clarke, M.D.

Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid.

Philip Durrell Pank.

Thomas Richard Mulroney.

Thomas Rankin Macdonald.

* * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 7th September, 1880, pages 4801 and 4802.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Greetham Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies, in consequence of his appointment to the Divisional Staff of the Army in the Madras Presidency. Dated 1st September, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Herbert Mills Repton. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Major Frederick Wheeler. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Major John Upperton. Dated 10th June, 1880.

Major Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, V.C. Dated 10th June, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Edward Salkeld. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain John Ronald Campbell. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Edward Harris Steel. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Frederick Alexander Wilson. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Vincent Rivaz. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Arthur Conolly. Dated 8th June, 1880.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Potter Newall. Dated 3rd June, 1880.

Lieutenant William Francis Hungerford Grey. Dated 3rd June, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Nassau Lees. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John March Earle. Dated 24th June, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Joseph George Thomson Carruthers. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Aislabie Landon. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Beville Grenville Vyvyan. Dated 8th June, 1880.

* * * * *

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry. Dated 10th July, 1879.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Roderick George Thomas Stevenson, Bombay Cavalry (since deceased), in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, retired. Dated 14th April, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Henry Philip Kirke, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Barrett. Dated 14th April, 1880.

ERRATA.

The names of the undermentioned Officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

London Gazette, 16th May, 1879—Major *Steuart* Colquhoun MacTier, Bengal Staff Corps.

London Gazette, 13th August, 1880—Major Charles Walter *Babington*, Bengal Infantry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 575.—With a view to afford medical officers of the Indian service, employed on civil duties, the opportunity of acquiring the latest experience of military medical administration before their nomination for promotion to the administrative grade, which nominations will be made at a date to meet, as nearly as possible, foreseen vacancies, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that such officers, in the event of their not having performed military duty for six months within the three years immediately preceding the time of their probable promotion, shall, on nomination, be required to spend six months in medical charge of a Native regiment at a station which is the headquarters of a Deputy Surgeon-General, with whom they will be associated in view to their acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the details of the office and the administrative system in force with British and Native troops.

An officer thus selected shall, while in charge of a Native corps, relinquish the pay of his civil appointment, receiving in lieu that of an officer of his rank in medical charge of a regiment; but he will retain a lien on his civil appointment, to which he may, should he desire to do so, revert on the expiration of the six months, and await his turn for promotion. Officers on proceeding to join regiments and on reverting to civil duty will be treated as officers on the military establishment, and travel under the warrants of their rank.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 576.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles John Walter,—2nd October, 1880.

Captain Montague Jocelyn King-Harman,—2nd October, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Francis Christopher Alexander Tytler, General List, Infantry,—2nd October, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Major.

Captain George Edmonds, Unattached List,—5th October, 1880.

No. 577.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor, on probation, Henry Myland, is confirmed in his present grade, from the 19th March, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 578.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on the undermentioned

non-commissioned officers the annuities specified opposite to their names, together with the distinction of a silver medal to each, as a reward for distinguished and meritorious service since enlistment:—

Sergeant-Major John Campbell, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry (pensioned). } £10, with effect from the 21st April, 1879, *vice* Sergeant-Major T. H. Jennings, deceased.

This cancels the grant of the gratuity and medal to Sergeant-Major Campbell, notified in G. G. O. dated the 12th May, 1863, page 137.

Sergeant-Major Wilbraham Tonge, Transport Sergeant, Allahabad. } £10, with effect from the 1st January, 1880.

This cancels the grant of the gratuity and medal to Sergeant-Major Tonge, notified in G. O. by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated the 4th December, 1877.

No. 579.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes, respectively, of the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

BENGAL.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Sohunloll Tewarry, "Bahadur," 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Pyabb, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—27th August, 1879.

Subadar-Major Bhundoo Ram, "Bahadur," Deolee Irregular Force, Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Taij Bahadoor Khawas, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—22nd October, 1879.

Ressaldar-Major Jaffer Alli Khan, "Bahadur," 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* pensioned Subadar Mahamed Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—19th January, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Sheikh Bahadoor, "Bahadur," 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (since pensioned), *vice* Ressaldar Goolab Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—24th February, 1880.

Subadar-Major Sheikh Muhboob, "Bahadur," 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Goolab Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—14th March, 1880.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Chunda Sing, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhageeram Goorung, "Bahadur," deceased,—16th October, 1879.

Ressaldar-Major Talib Husein, 16th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Jowahir Tawarry, "Bahadur," deceased,—19th October, 1879.

Subadar-Major Pir Shah, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* pensioned Ressaldar Ally Bux, "Bahadur," deceased,—2nd November, 1879.

Subadar-Major Didar Bux, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Ram-buccus Misser, "Bahadur," deceased,—23rd December, 1879.

Ressaldar Shaick Elaheebux, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, Cavalry, *vice* Ressaldar Maun Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—30th January, 1880.

Subadar-Major Shere Sing, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major George Godfrey, "Bahadur," deceased,—19th May, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Ali Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Sohunloll Tewarry, "Bahadur," promoted,—27th August, 1879.

Subadar-Major Sirdar Juggut Sing, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhundoo Ram, "Bahadur," promoted,—22nd October, 1879.

Subadar Allum Khan, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Jaffer Alli Khan, "Bahadur," promoted,—19th January, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Uslum Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Sheikh Bahadoor, "Bahadur," promoted,—24th February, 1880.

Subadar-Major Jeetheer Khawas, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry), *vice* Subadar-Major Sheikh Muhboob, "Bahadur," promoted,—14th March, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 580.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 511 of 1880, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following further appointments to the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force (now the 3rd Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force):—

Captain A. D. McGregor, 92nd Foot, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General with the Force, from the 17th August, 1880.

Lieutenant H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot, to be a Transport Officer with the Force, from the date on which he assumed the duties of the appointment.

No. 581.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on Mr. Charles Bennett, and to post him to the Transport Department.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th October, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 28th September to 4th October, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon-Major J. B. Hannah	18th September, 1880.	Naini Tal.		
73rd Foot ...	Lieutenant J. E. H. Sullivan...	Ditto	Ditto.		
73rd " ...	2nd Lieutenant C. J. L. Halkett	Ditto	Ditto.		
34th " ...	Captain A. Balderston	Ditto	Ditto.		
23rd " ...	2nd Lieutenant J. B. H. Carmichael.	Ditto	Ditto.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 28th September to 4th October, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
Hartley I. Nood (a) ...	Surgeon...	Army Medical Department.	31st July, 1880.	Intestate ...	1,315 9 9	...	5th December, 1880.
A. J. C. Rawlins (b) ...	Captain...	Royal Artillery.	9th August, 1880.	No will found	878 0 7	...	Ditto.

(a) Next-of-kin. Father, David James Nood, 49, Edeldale Square, S. W., London.

(b) Widow, Mrs. Amy Margaret Rawlins.

Sister, Mrs. Catherine Fanny Drummond, 18, Guildford Terrace, Dover, Kent, England.

W. M. LEES, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1880.

No. 324.—Mr. S. M. Johnson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 19th August 1880.

Major J. Grierson, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, British Burmah, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Johnson, or until further orders.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 325.—Captain T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, and Officiating Manager, Indus Valley State Railway, is promoted from Class II to Class I, Grade 3, of

the State Railway Revenue Establishment, and appointed Manager of the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways.

Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway in Class I, Grade 2, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment.

No. 326.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from military duty, posted temporarily to the office of the Director General of Railways, Simla.

No. 327.—Mr. A. F. Higgins, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 18th September 1880, vice Captain Kensington, R.E., on furlough.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Field Operations.
Kabul.

No. 582.

Simla, the 12th October 1880.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council, having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan on the 1st September 1880, desires that it shall be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

2. Sir Frederick Roberts has achieved what the Commander-in-Chief in India justly describes as one of the most complete and successful operations of recent times.

3. The Government of India appreciate the foresight which governed the reparation of the force at Kabul, the energy which conducted it to Kandahar, and the skill through which its operations were fitly crowned by the total defeat of the enemy against whom its movements had from the first been directed.

4. These operations, in their inception and their execution, will remain an enduring record, no less of the courage and devotion of the troops than of the skill of the officers on whose services the Queen-Empress can rely for the security and honor of Her Indian Empire.

5. The high soldierly spirit which animated this force throughout its ranks had been conspicuous in every arm of the service during all the operations of the war in Northern Afghanistan and on Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar, and formed the ample justification of the Government of India in sanctioning an enterprize that could not have been prudently entrusted to a leader less able or to troops less efficient than Sir Frederick Roberts and the soldiers so worthy of his leading.

6. Even had the march thus undertaken and carried out served merely to secure the investment of Kandahar, it would have been a military achievement of which any country might be proud. All the more, therefore, is Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts to be congratulated on the opportunity afforded him of showing, in the defeat of Ayúb Khan, that the enterprize and endurance of himself and his troops were perfected by a consummate skill and devoted gallantry, adequate not merely to the battle of Kandahar but to any eventuality of war which they might be called on to meet.

7. The Government of India deplore the loss of those officers and men who fell in the gallant performance of their duty; at the same time it is incumbent on them to record their recognition of the strategical skill displayed in the dispositions, through which it arose that the loss was so light in comparison with the difficulties to be overcome and the important results which were attained.

8. The Government of India will not now make more than a general reference to the individual services rendered in all ranks in this, the fitting close of a war in which so much distinguished service has been rendered. They desire, however, to add to the high and deserved commendation these services have received from Sir Frederick Roberts and the Commander-in-Chief in India an expression of their own deep appreciation of their value; and it will be their most pleasing duty to submit to the Queen-Empress the names of those thus distinguished, for Her Majesty's Most Gracious consideration.

9. Meanwhile, the Governor General in Council tenders to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts and the Kabul-Kandahar Force the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Government of India.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5585-A., dated Simla, 7th October 1880).

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan on the 1st September last.

2. The events reported are so ably and so clearly described by Sir Frederick Roberts, as to require no word in explanation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief cannot, however, refrain from expressing the pride with which he presents this despatch to Government, recording as it does one of the most complete and successful military operations of recent times.

3. In the last days of July, when the enemy under Ayúb Khan had, after the unfortunate events at Maiwand, acquired a prestige and strength which some thought to be irresistible, the Commander-in-Chief felt that unless his proposal to despatch a division from Kabul met with the fullest support from the officer selected to command it, it would have been impossible to carry out the intention.

It was therefore most gratifying to His Excellency to find that Sir Frederick Roberts was so strong an advocate for the measure.

4. The promptitude with which this force was organised and prepared to advance reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and the Commander-in-Chief would here desire to record his appreciation of the admirable spirit displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, then in supreme command in Kabul, in depriving himself of the flower of his force in order to make up a division for Sir Frederick Roberts. On the skilful and successful manner in which Sir Donald Stewart brought the remainder of his troops to India, it will be His Excellency's pleasing duty to address the Government hereafter.

5. Sir Frederick Roberts has referred to the fact that no wheeled artillery accompanied his force, and as regards this I am to say that, notwithstanding the reports which had been received of Ayúb Khan's artillery and of the manner in which it had been served, Sir Frederick Haines, after some doubts on the matter, fully concurred in the wisdom of the view urged by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts that no wheeled carriage of any kind should accompany the force.

6. The march from Kabul to Kandahar has been criticised as a most rash military operation, with no base in case of ill fortune, scant supplies, and a

hostile population along the whole route. It would be out of place to point to success in justification of undue rashness, but it is right to state here that after a full consideration of all these circumstances, those who knew best felt satisfied that such troops, with such a commander, could cope successfully with any obstacles which might present themselves, and the results have fully borne out this feeling.

7. In alluding to the troops, Sir Frederick Haines would invite the attention of Government to Sir Frederick Roberts' report regarding their discipline and behaviour on the line of march; neither fatigue, privations, nor the murder of their straggling comrades shook their discipline or *morale*, nor induced reprisals.

8. The report touches lightly on this superb march from Kabul to Kandahar,—a feat which will take its place amongst the most brilliant records of military history. It stands out as a proof of the wonderful power of endurance possessed by our troops, both British and Native, and of the admirable spirit which animates the men of all ranks and races of which our army is composed; whilst the mutual confidence which has been engendered by sharing together so many dangers in the field and so many hardships on the march, must prove a bond of union between the British and Native soldiers, which cannot fail to be a source of strength to the Government.

9. The Commander-in-Chief must here express his regret that after the admirable efforts made by the troops under Major-General Phayre to reach Kandahar in time to assist in the overthrow of Ayúb Khan, they should not have succeeded in doing so, and Sir Frederick Haines shares with these troops and their able commander the disappointment which all have felt in regard to this. The troops under General Phayre had to toil through Sind and the Bolan at the very hottest time of the year. Floods and the difficulty in procuring forage and supplies were serious obstacles to be overcome, causing great delay in the advance. The attitude of the Marris and other tribes created anxiety regarding the safety of the line of communications, by which alone supplies could be furnished for the garrison of Kandahar and the Kabul-Kandahar Force; further delay was caused by this. It is solely due to the ability and energy of the commander and the spirit and discipline of the troops, that they were so far forward on the 1st September.

10. In regard to the action at Kandahar and to the reconnaissance of the 31st August which preceded it, His Excellency is only desirous of bringing prominently to the notice of Government the quick military appreciation of the situation by Sir Frederick Roberts and the excellent dispositions made by him. The admirable manner in which his orders were carried out, and the gallantry of the troops, are shewn by his report.

11. It may be said that it was a misfortune that the enemy did not suffer more in the pursuit, but a pursuit of Afghans is notoriously a difficult operation; and this will be readily understood when it is considered how easily they, under such circumstances, merge into the population, and casting away for the moment their arms, assume the *role* of peaceful inhabitants.

12. The Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement of the 1st September; but as no report has been received on the subject from Lieutenant-General Primrose, His Excellency is not in possession of the details beyond what are gathered from Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch.

13. Sir Frederick Haines laments the death of such gallant soldiers as Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Captains Frome and Straton and Sergeant Cameron. To Lieutenant MacLaine's murder His Excellency has already alluded in my letter of the 25th ultimo. In such men the army has experienced a serious loss.

14. The officers who are mentioned by Sir Frederick Roberts are commended to the favorable notice of Government, but their names will be more specially brought forward hereafter in the general recommendations for rewards for service in Afghanistan.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India, Army Head Quarters, Simla,—(No. 88, dated Camp Quetta, 26th September 1880).

Before detailing the operations on the 31st August and the 1st September, which resulted in the defeat of the Afghan army assembled at Kandahar,

under the command of Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan, it may be desirable to give a short account of the march from Kabul,—a distance of 318 miles,—which was accomplished in twenty-three days, including two halts.

The strength of the force, placed at my disposal at Kabul by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., consisted of—

- 3 Brigades of Infantry,
- 1 Brigade of Cavalry,
- 3 Batteries of Mountain Guns.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanded the Infantry Division, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades of which were commanded respectively by—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B.

Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanded the Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel Alured C. Johnson commanded the artillery; Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., held the position of Commanding Royal Engineer, and Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, that of Principal Medical Officer.

In the detail of the forces* it will be noted that the strength in artillery was not in proportion to the strength of the other branches. But there were strong reasons which made it desirable that the artillery with the column should consist only of mountain batteries. The whole question was one of grave importance, and it was not without due consideration decided that the force should proceed to Kandahar unaccompanied by wheeled artillery.

The object was to reach Kandahar in the shortest possible time; and it was not improbable that the main road would have to be left, should the Afghan army at Kandahar endeavour to make its way towards Ghazni and Kabul by the valleys of the Argandab or the Arghastan.

The nature of the ground throughout Afghanistan is such that artillery can never be safely employed with cavalry alone, unsupported by infantry. Nor is rapidity of movement so much required of artillery in countries like Afghanistan, as the power of being able to operate over the most difficult ground without causing delay to the rest of the troops.

It was not forgotten, moreover, that on arrival at Kandahar the column would be augmented by a battery of 40-pounders, a battery of field artillery, and four guns of horse artillery.

It is unquestionable that, had either horse or field artillery accompanied the force, the march could not have been performed with the same rapidity.

Before leaving Kabul, everything that was possible was done to lighten baggage.

Ten British soldiers were told off to each mountain battery tent, usually intended to hold six, and fifty to a sepoy's tent of two *pals*, 34 lbs. of kit only being allowed for each man.

To each Native soldier 20 lbs. of baggage was allowed, inclusive of camp equipage.

*DETAIL OF FORCE.
1st Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
92nd Highlanders	851	...
23rd Pioneers ... ..	...	791
24th Punjab Native Infantry ... ..	...	575
2nd Goorkhas ... ..	...	561
TOTAL	851	1,777

2nd Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
72nd Highlanders	787	...
2nd Sikh Infantry ... ..	...	613
3rd Sikh Infantry ... ..	...	570
5th Goorkhas ... ..	...	561
TOTAL	787	1,743

3rd Infantry Brigade.

	British	Native.
2-60th Rifles	616	...
16th Sikhs ... ..	...	650
20th Punjab Native Infantry ... ..	...	629
4th Goorkhas ... ..	...	637
TOTAL	616	1,916

Cavalry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
9th Queen's Royal Lancers	318	...
3rd Bengal Cavalry ... ..	...	304
3rd Punjab Cavalry ... ..	...	108
Central India Horse ... ..	...	405
TOTAL	318	1,207

Artillery Division.

	British.	Native.	Guns.
6-8th Royal Artillery,—screw guns	95	139	6
11-9th Royal Artillery	95	139	6
No. 2 Mountain Battery ... ..	...	140	6
TOTAL	190	418	18

TOTAL OF FORCE.

British Troops	2,562
Native	7,151
British Officers	273
Guns	18
Cavalry Horses	1,779
Artillery Mules	450

Each officer was allowed one mule; and one mule was allowed to every eight officers for mess.

The amount of supplies which it was determined to take with the force was as follows:—

30 days' tea, sugar, rum, and salt for Europeans.

8 days' rum for Natives drinking spirits.

5 days' flour for Europeans.

5 days' rations for Native troops.

1 day's grain, carried by cavalry horses and transport animals in addition to the ordinary load.

* European soldiers were allowed 2 per cent. of ponies.

Native soldiers were allowed 2½ per cent.

Native followers were allowed 1½ per cent.

For the above, and for the carriage of foot-sore* soldiers and followers, it was found that the numbers of transport animals required, inclusive of 10 per cent.

spare, were—

1,589 *yaboo*s (large Kabul ponies).

1,244 Indian ponies.

4,510 mules.

912 donkeys.

In addition to these, there were purchased on the line of march—

35 *yaboo*s.

1 mule.

208 donkeys.

171 camels.

The casualties were—

410 *yaboo*s.

106 Indian ponies.

217 mules.

The numbers of Native followers were—

Doolie-bearers ...	2,192
Followers in the Transport and other Departments ...	4,698
Private followers and syces of Native cavalry regiments	1,244
Total ...	8,134

The desertion of the whole of the Afghan drivers belonging to the Transport, shortly after leaving Kabul, and of the Hazara drivers directly their own country was reached, threw exceptionally heavy work upon the troops.

As regards supplies, the greatest difficulty would have been experienced

† Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. C. M. Fitzgerald, Bengal Staff Corps.

" H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps.

" H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps.

‡ Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot.

" G. H. Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps.

" C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.

" H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot.

" R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars.

" R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars.

" C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot.

but for the admirable arrangements made by Major A. R. Badcock and the officers of the Commissariat Department,† and by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low and the officers of the Transport Department.‡

Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed upon all these officers. They never spared themselves; and often, after the longest march, and with the prospect of having to start off again at a very early hour the following morning, had to work on until

a late hour in the night.

In the collection of supplies the Commissariat and Transport Departments were materially aided by Major E. G. G. Hastings and his staff of political officers.

Fortunately for the welfare of the cavalry horses and transport animals, a fair amount of green Indian-corn was almost everywhere procurable. Barley was very scarce; but the Indian-corn proved to be so nutritious that the large majority of the horses, ponies and mules reached Kandahar in excellent health and condition.

The reserve of flour had on several occasions to be indented upon; but by replenishing whenever supplies were to be obtained, we arrived at Kandahar with still about three days' flour in hand.

The force appointed for the relief of Kandahar moved into camp by brigades on the 8th August in the vicinity of Kabul, the 2nd Infantry and the Cavalry Brigade proceeding respectively to Indiki and Charasia. The 1st and 3rd Infantry Brigades encamped at Beni Hissar.

The following morning the march commenced. The route lay through the fertile Logar Valley, that line being chosen instead of the usual road by Maidan, on account of the facilities it offered for collecting supplies.

On the 15th August Ghazni was reached,—a distance of 98 miles having been marched in seven days.

At Ghazni, I was met by the Governor, and received from him the keys of the city gates.

I placed my own guards and sentries in and around Ghazni,—deeming it best for the preservation of order, for the prevention of collisions between the troops and people, and for the execution of our demand for supplies.

The fort was visited by numbers of officers and men, but no disturbance occurred; and before the break of the following day the force was many miles on its way towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

No news having reached me from either the latter place or Kandahar, I determined to push on with all possible speed.

I may here mention that I frequently despatched messengers, while on the road, with telegrams reporting our progress. I am led to think that none of these messengers ever reached their destination, except those sent from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and from between that place and Kandahar.

On the 20th August, shortly after reaching Panjak I received a letter from Colonel Tanner, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, commanding at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, written on the 18th, to the effect that all was well with his garrison; that the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was quiet, and that General Phayre, writing from Quetta on the 12th August, had stated that he hoped to be in Kandahar on the 2nd September at the latest.

The following day, at Shahjui, Captain Straton was able to open heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. By this means I heard of the sortie which had been made from Kandahar on the 16th August; and at the same time I received reassuring news as to the staying power of the garrison,—that they were in no straits for supplies for troops and followers, that they were all in good health and spirits, and that they had forage sufficient to hold out for a longer period than it would take the force under my command to reach Kandahar.

I decided, therefore, to push on to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and there give the troops a well-earned rest of one day.

We arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd August, having marched from Ghazni, a distance of 134 miles, in eight days. This gives an average daily rate of $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Colonel Tanner had everything in good order at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and had been enabled to collect a fair amount of supplies.

Being of opinion that it would be inconvenient to keep open communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai for some time to come, and seeing no immediate advantage in continuing its occupation, I determined to withdraw the garrison and take it with me to Kandahar.

All the necessary arrangements for this purpose were made during the day the force halted,—the 24th August; and the charge of the fort was handed over to Mahomed Sadik Khan, a Toki Ghilzai, who had had possession of it when the British troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai in January, 1879.

On the 26th August, at Tirandaz, I received news from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding at Kandahar, that on the 23rd Sirdar Ayub Khan had abandoned the villages to the east and west of Kandahar; and that on the 24th he had struck his camp and had taken up a position in the Argandab Valley between Baba Wali and Mazra, due north of the city,—thus practically giving up the investment of Kandahar.

Being anxious to open up heliographic communication with General Primrose, and if possible with General Phayre, I ordered two regiments of cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to march the following morning (27th August) to Robat, a distance of 34 miles, the remainder of the force moving about half way.

Shortly after arrival at Robat, Brigadier-General Gough was met by Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, the Resident, and Major Adam, Assistant Quartermaster General at Kandahar. From the information brought by these officers, and from what I heard from other sources, I was led to believe that Ayúb Khan intended to make a stand, and was strengthening his position, which was said to extend from Gandizan to Kotal-i-Múrchá.

Upon receipt of this news I determined to halt for one day at Robat, and to divide the remaining distance to Kandahar, nineteen miles, into two short marches.

Soldiers, followers and transport animals were much fagged by the long and continuous marching, and somewhat exhausted by the now daily increasing heat. I was, moreover, desirous of bringing the troops into Kandahar in as fresh a state as possible, and fit for any work that might be required of them.

During the halt at Robat, on the 29th, I received a letter from Major-General Phayre, C.B., dated Kila Abdulla the 24th August, stating that he hoped his division would be assembled there on the 28th, and be able to march for Kandahar on the 30th.

I felt at once that this precluded the possibility of General Phayre's arrival at Kandahar in time to co-operate with me. I much regretted this, as I was well aware of the strenuous exertions he had made to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and the privations and hardships which he and his troops had undergone to effect this object.

On the 31st August the force reached Kandahar, having marched from Khelat-i-Ghilzai (88 miles) in seven days, including the halt at Robat.

The position I determined to take up was to the west of the city, with my right on the cantonments, and my left touching Old Kandahar.

Such a position covered the city, gave me command of a good and ample supply of water, and placed me within striking distance of Ayúb Khan's camp.

Not knowing what opposition might be expected once we advanced beyond the city, arrangements were made, in communication with Lieutenant-General Primrose, for giving the troops their breakfast outside the Shikarpore Gate, and for watering and feeding the transport animals.

At 10 A.M. the 1st and 3rd Brigades moved off from under the city walls, and took up the position as shewn in the plan attached, *viz.*, Picquet Hill, Karez Hill, and the north-eastern spur of the hill over Old Kandahar.

This movement was accomplished without opposition.

The Cavalry and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry were at this time on baggage and rear guards.

From such a cursory examination of the ground as I was able to make on arrival in the morning, I was quite satisfied that any attempt to carry the Baba Wali Kotal by a direct attack would be attended with very severe loss. I determined, therefore, if possible, to turn it.

To enable me to decide how best this operation could be carried out, it was necessary to ascertain the strength and precise extent of the position occupied by the enemy. I was anxious to obtain this information without delay, and

* 3rd Bengal Cavalry.
15th Sikhs.

Two guns of 11-9th Royal Artillery.

I therefore ordered a small column* under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to start at once and make as com-

plete a reconnaissance as possible.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, was directed to accompany the party and to assist Brigadier-General Gough with his great local knowledge and experience.

The reconnaissance started at 1 P.M. from our left near Old Kandahar, and proceeded towards the high ground immediately above the village of Gandizan.

Here the infantry and guns halted, while the cavalry advanced some two or two and a half miles, avoiding the numerous orchards and enclosures, and coming out in front of Pir Paimal village, where it was found the enemy were strongly entrenched.

As soon as the enemy's fire along this line had been drawn, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry fell back, admirably handled by their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie.

In the meantime the guns were brought into action, partly to test the range, and also to check the enemy, who were now observed to be passing rapidly into the gardens near Gandizan.

A retirement of the infantry and artillery of the reconnaissance to within our picquets was then ordered.

The instant our troops commenced to fall back, the enemy advanced in great strength and pressed the infantry. They eventually assembled in such large numbers, and endeavoured so persistently to follow, that the whole of the troops of the 3rd Brigade, and part of those of the 1st, were ordered under arms.

The retirement was conducted with great steadiness by the 15th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy. At the end of the day our casualties numbered only ten.

The reconnaissance of the 31st August having afforded me all the information I required, I decided on attacking the enemy the following morning.

Orders were accordingly issued for the troops to breakfast at 7 A.M., and for one day's cooked rations to be carried by all ranks.

Brigades were to be in position by 8 A.M., tents being previously struck, and, with the kits, stored in a walled enclosure.

The plan of operations was explained by me personally to the officers commanding divisions and brigades at 6 A.M.

This plan, briefly, was to threaten the enemy's left (the Baba Wali Kotal) and to attack in force by the village of Pir Paimal.

The whole of the infantry of the Kabul-Kandahar Force, upon whom devolved the duty of carrying the enemy's position, were formed up in rear of the low hills which covered the front of our camp,—the right being at Picquet Hill, and the left resting on Chilzina, while the cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, was held in readiness, in rear of the left, to operate by Gandizan towards the bed of the Argandab river, so as to threaten the rear of Ayúb Khan's camp, and endanger his line of retreat towards Girishk and Kakrez. E-B Royal Horse Artillery (four guns), two companies of the 2-7th Fusiliers, and four companies of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry were placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Gough to take up a position near Gandizan, and, when opportunity offered, to support his advance.

Guards for the protection of the city having been detailed, as shown in the accompanying return, marked No. 9, the remaining troops under Lieutenant-General Primrose's command were ordered to be distributed as follows:—

Brigadier-General Daubeny's brigade to hold the ground from which the Kabul Force would advance to the attack.

The remnant of Brigadier-General Burrows' brigade, with No. 5-11th Royal Artillery and the cavalry of the Bombay Force under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to take up a position north of the cantonment, from which the 40-pounders might be brought to bear directly on the Baba Wali Pass; the cavalry being instructed to watch the pass called Kotal-i-Múrchā, and to cover the city.

It was clear from a very early hour in the morning that an offensive movement was contemplated by the enemy. The villages of Gandizan and Gandhi Mullah Sahibdad were held in strength; and desultory fire was brought to bear upon our front from the orchards connecting these two villages, while an ill-directed shell fire was opened from the Baba Wali Kotal, which was held in force during the greater part of the day's operations.

At 9-30 A.M. fire was opened from the 40-pounders upon the Baba Wali Pass.

Shortly afterwards the brigades of the Kabul-Kandahar Force were ordered to the attack, the 1st Brigade being on the right, the 2nd on the left, and the 3rd in reserve. Two batteries of artillery, *viz.*, C-2nd and G-8th,—the latter being the new pattern jointed guns,—had meanwhile been placed in position to cover the advance of the infantry, and commenced shelling the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad.

The instructions given by Major-General Ross to Brigadier-General Macpherson were to make his first attack on that village, after which he was to clear the enemy from the enclosures which lay between the village and the low spur of the hill short of Pir Paimal. He further ordered Brigadier-General Baker to advance in a westerly direction, keeping touch with the 1st Brigade on his right, and clearing the gardens and orchards in his immediate front.

The attack upon the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad was made by the 2nd Goorkhas and the 92nd Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker respectively, the remaining two regiments of the 1st Infantry Brigade being in support. The village was carried in the most dashing style, Goorkhas and Highlanders vying with each other in the rapidity of their advance. The enemy withdrew sullenly and leisurely, a good number remaining to the last in the village to receive a bayonet charge.

On this occasion the following officers and men were brought to notice as having behaved with distinguished gallantry :—

Major G. S. White,	92nd Highlanders.
Private John Dennis,	"
Drummer James Roddick,	"
Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley,	2nd Goorkhas.
Sepoy Mangal Jaisi,	" "
Sepoy Wazir Sing Nagarkoti,	" "
Sepoy Makkareah Rana,	" "
Sepoy Bisram Thápa,	" "
Sepoy Maniram Lohar,	" "

During the advance of the 1st Brigade on the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad, the 2nd Brigade had been threading its way through the lanes and walled enclosures, which lay in the line of its attack. The resistance it encountered was most stubborn, the enemy being well protected by high walls, which they had carefully loop-holed. The loss suffered in clearing these enclosures was necessarily severe,—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., Captain Frome, and Lance-Sergeant Cameron (a grand specimen of a Highland soldier) being amongst those who fell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow met his death while gallantly leading his regiment, the 72nd Highlanders, and in him the army has experienced a great loss. He had on many occasions highly distinguished himself as a leader,—at the Peiwar Kotal, during the operations around Kabul at the latter end of 1879, and notably on the 14th December, when he won the admiration of the whole force by his brilliant conduct in the attack and capture of the Asmai Heights.

Of the regiments of this (the 2nd) brigade, the 72nd Highlanders and the 2nd Sikhs had the chief share of the fighting. They were the two leading battalions, and frequently had to fix bayonets to carry positions or to check the determined rushes of the enemy. Brigadier-General Baker speaks in high terms of the gallant behaviour of these two regiments, and notices especially the manner in which a charge of the enemy was repulsed by the 2nd Sikhs under the able and immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, who was well supported by Majors H. M. Pratt, J. B. Slater, and F. E. Hastings.

The following native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are brought forward as having been very conspicuous during this part of the action :—

Color-Sergeant G. Jacobs,	72nd Highlanders.
Color-Sergeant R. Lauder,	" "
Lance-Corporal J. Gordon,	" "

Subadar-Major Gúrbáj Sing, 2nd Sikhs.	
Jemadar Alla Sing,	"
Naick Dír Sing,	"
Sepoy Hakim,	"
Sepoy Jai Sing,	"
Sepoy Partab Sing,	"
Sepoy Bír Sing,	"

After severe fighting both brigades emerged at the point of the hill near Pir Paimal; and bringing their left shoulders forward, they pressed on and swept the enemy through the closely-wooded gardens and orchards which cover the western slopes of the hill.

The village of Pir Paimal was in our possession soon after noon.

When I heard from Major-General Ross of the success of the troops under his command, I determined to support his further advance by the 3rd Brigade, which had been drawn up in front of the village of Abásábad, with the double object of being a reserve to the 1st and 2nd Brigades, and of meeting a possible counter-attack by the enemy from the Baba Wali Pass.

The capture of Pir Paimal, however, brought our troops in rear of that pass; and feeling that nothing had now to be feared from the enemy's left, I pushed on with the 3rd Brigade to join Major-General Ross.

That officer, seeing the advantage gained, and knowing that he could rely upon the courage and eagerness of his troops, had very wisely determined to press forward without waiting for reinforcements.

The position to which the enemy retired, after the capture of Pir Paimal, was an entrenched camp to the south-west of the Baba Wali Kotal, commanding an open piece of ground.

This entrenchment they were evidently prepared to hold with their usual determination; reinforcements were being rapidly pushed up from their reserves, while the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal were turned round, so as to increase the heavy fire of artillery which was brought to bear upon our troops.

It became necessary to take this position at once by storm.

Recognizing this with true soldierly instinct, Major G. S. White, who was leading the advance companies of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, called upon his men for just one charge more "to close the business."

The battery of screw guns, under Brevet-Major J. C. Robinson, had been shelling the enemy with a well directed fire; under cover of which, and supported by a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the 23rd Pioneers, the Highlanders, responding with alacrity to their leader's call, dashed forward and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

The gallant and ever foremost Major White was the first to reach the enemy's guns; being closely followed by Sepoy Inderbir Lama, who, placing his rifle upon one of the guns, exclaimed that it was captured in the name of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas.

While the 1st Brigade was advancing towards the enemy's last position, a portion of the 2nd Brigade, *viz.*, a half-battalion of the 3rd Sikhs, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, charged a body of the enemy on the extreme left, and captured three guns.

The enemy were now completely routed; but, owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible for Major-General Ross, who was commanding in the front line, to realise the extent of the victory he had won.

He, therefore, expecting the enemy to take up a fresh position further on, and to continue their resistance, ordered the 1st and 2nd Brigades to halt and replenish their ammunition.

When this had been done, and the troops had advanced about a mile, Major-General Ross found himself in sight of the whole of Ayúb Khan's camp, standing deserted, and apparently as it had been left in the morning, when the Afghans moved to the attack.

With his camp, Ayúb Khan lost all his artillery, numbering 32 pieces, including the two guns of E-B., Royal Horse Artillery, which had been taken by his troops at Maiwand on the 27th July.

During this part of the engagement, the following officers and men were especially remarked for their gallantry and forwardness :—

Major G. S. White,	92nd Highlanders.
Lieutenant C. W. H. Douglas,	"
Corporal William McGillvray,	"
Private Peter Grieve,	"
Private John McIntosh,	"
Private D. Grey,	"
Major S. E. Becher,	2nd Goorkhas.
Havildar Gopal Borah,	"
Sepoy Inderbir Lama,	"
Sepoy Tikaram Kwas,	"

Further pursuit with infantry being hopeless, the two brigades were halted on the far side of the village of Mazra, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General MacGregor.

I had, meanwhile, ordered the cavalry of the Bombay Force, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to advance over the Baba Wali Kotal, and pursue the enemy up the left bank of the Argandab.

The operations of the cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough were continued throughout the day, the brigade crossing the Argandab and pushing beyond the line of the enemy's retreat towards Kakrez.

During this movement none of the regular troops were encountered, but some 350 of the fugitive *ghazis* and irregulars were killed.

With the exception of the 1st Brigade, which halted at Mazra for the night, all the troops returned to Kandahar before dark.

Shortly before the final advance, Major-General Ross, wishing to inform me by heliograph that he had succeeded in turning the enemy's position, directed Captain Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling, to proceed with a company of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry to the Baba Wali Kotal. This gallant officer had only gone a short distance when a *ghazi* springing out of a ravine close to him, shot him dead. In Captain Straton Her Majesty's service has lost a most accomplished, intelligent officer, under whose management army signalling, as applied to field service, reached a pitch of perfection probably never before attained. His energy knew no difficulties, and his enthusiasm was beyond praise. He had won the highest opinions from all with whom his duties had brought him in contact, and his death was very deeply felt throughout the whole force.

On the capture of Ayúb Khan's camp, the body of Lieutenant MacLaine, Royal Horse Artillery, was discovered lying outside what had been his own, and close to Ayúb Khan's tent. It was evident he had been quite recently murdered,—the act, I believe, of the guard placed over him by Ayúb Khan. This incident I record with deep sorrow at the melancholy fate of a brave young officer, whose short career had been so full of promise.

I have requested Lieutenant-General Primrose to furnish a report regarding the part taken by the troops under his command in the engagement of the 1st September. I beg to acknowledge the assistance that the Lieutenant-General and the officers under his command afforded me. The presence of these troops released the whole of the Kabul-Kandahar Force for the turning movement by Pir Paimal, and contributed materially to the success of the day.

I annex the following returns :—

- No. 1.—Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, together with a Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded.
- No. 2.—Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-Commissioned officers and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880.
- No. 3.—Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, on the 1st September 1880.
- No. 4.—Return of actual number present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
- No. 5.—Return of actual number present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.

No. 6.—Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880.

No. 7.—Numerical Return of Casualties in the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880.

No. 8.—Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880.

No. 9.—Number of officers and men of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force who were on duty in the citadel and city on the 1st September 1880.

No. 10.—Number of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force under arms on the 1st September 1880.

No. 11.—Return of Ordnance captured on the 1st September 1880.

I also attach four plans illustrative of the country over which the battle was fought—

No. 1.—Gives the dispositions of the Kabul-Kandahar brigades at several important stages.

No. 2.—Shews the position taken up by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force, as the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force were breaking ground for the attack.

No. 3.—Has the position of the whole force engaged, together with that of the enemy, and of the ground covered by our cavalry.

No. 4.—Is a pen and ink sketch of the battle field taken from the hill over Gandizan.

It will be seen that our casualties amounted to—

Killed of all ranks	...	...	40
Wounded of all ranks	...	...	228
Total killed and wounded	...	...	268

It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable, for upwards of 600 bodies were buried by us between Kandahar and the village of Pir Paimal alone. Probably 1200 killed would not be an over-estimate.

The number of the enemy against us has been calculated at—

Regular infantry	...	...	4,000
Cavalry	...	...	800
Ghazis	...	...	5,000
Irregular cavalry	...	...	3,000

Having briefly described the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and having given the chief incidents of the operations around Kandahar on the 31st August and 1st September, I am desirous of bringing to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, the conduct and bearing of the troops under my command.

The rapidity with which the march was accomplished,—taking into consideration the strength of the force, the variations of climate, and the difficult nature of the country traversed,—is the best testimony I can produce to the efficiency, discipline and spirit of the troops.

Their conduct under circumstances often of the most testing nature, cannot be expressed in terms too strong or too full. They all seemed to be animated with but one desire, that, cost what it might in personal risk, fatigue, or discomfort, they would effect the speedy release of their beleaguered fellow-soldiers in the city of Kandahar.

The unflagging energy and perseverance of the troops seemed to reach the full height when they knew they were about to put forth their irresistible strength against a hitherto successful enemy.

Notwithstanding the provocation caused by the cruel murder of any stragglers (soldiers as well as followers) who fell into the hands of the Afghans following in the wake of our column, not one act infringing the rules of civilized warfare was committed by our troops. The persons and property of the natives were respected, and full compensation for supplies was everywhere given.

In short, the inhabitants of the districts we passed through could not have been treated with greater consideration, nor with a lighter hand; and the conduct of the troops will ever remain as memorable as the results which they achieved.

Where all did their duty so willingly and effectually there may seem little room for the selection of individuals for prominent notice. I cannot, however, refrain from recording the names of some officers whose exceptional services, I consider, entitle them to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanding the Infantry Division and 2nd-in-Command, afforded me every assistance during the march from Kabul and the operations at Kandahar. By the able manner in which he conducted the attack on the Afghan position on the 1st September, he has given a fresh proof of his many soldierly qualities, and of his fitness for command.

Major-General Ross speaks in high terms of the following officers of his Staff :—

Major G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General ;	
Major R. G. Kennedy, Assistant Quarter Master General ;	
Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ekin, M.B. ;	
Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, A. D. C. ;	
Lieutenant A. Davidson, 2-60th Rifles,	} Orderly Officers.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E.,	
Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E.,	

I am greatly indebted to—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade ;
 Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade ;
 Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade ;
 Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

With such able and experienced officers in command of brigades, success was a certainty. Throughout the long and trying march from Kabul they maintained the strictest discipline, and brought their troops to Kandahar in the highest state of efficiency.

I desire to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the valuable services of these distinguished officers.

Brigadier-General Macpherson reports favorably of the following officers, who served under his command :—

Major J. C. Robinson, R.A., commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery ;
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders ;
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye, commanding the 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas ;
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, commanding the 23rd Pioneers ;
 Colonel F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry ;

Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot, Brigade Major, “ for the intelligent manner in which he carried out the duties of his appointment.”

Captain A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, “ for his intelligence and untiring energy ;”

Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Field Engineer, “ for his valuable services during the march from Kabul and usefulness during the action of the 1st September ;”

Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, R.E., Orderly Officer.

Brigadier-General Macpherson records that the devotion of the medical officers of the brigade in attending to the wounded in the field under fire was most admirable.

He mentions—

Surgeon-Major S. B. Roe, M.B., 92nd Highlanders ;
 Surgeon-Major W. Finden, 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas ;
 Surgeon E. H. Fenn, No. 6-8th Royal Artillery ;
 Surgeon H. J. Linton, 24th Punjab Native Infantry ;
 Surgeon H. Hamilton, M.D., 23rd Pioneers.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers :—

Major G. Swinley, R.A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery ;
 Major C. M. Stockwell, commanding the 72nd Highlanders ;
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, commanding the 2nd Sikhs ;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas;
 Colonel O. V. Tanner, commanding the 29th Bombay Native Infantry;
 Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Brigade Major;
 Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;
 Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Field Engineer;
 Captain M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, Orderly Officer;
 Surgeon-Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D.;

Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, "for the manner in which he attended the wants of the wounded in the fighting line."

Brigadier-General MacGregor desires to record his appreciation of the support and assistance he received from—

Major J. M. Douglas, R.A., commanding No. 11-9th Royal Artillery;
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Collins, commanding the 2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles;
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy, commanding the 15th Sikhs;
 Colonel J. W. Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry;
 Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas;

Captain R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, Brigade Major, who proved himself a most zealous officer;

Captain A. Gaselce, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who aided much by his knowledge of the country;

Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Field Engineer, an excellent and energetic officer;

Captain H. M'L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Orderly Officer, who rendered every assistance in his power.

He further brings forward the following regimental officers:—

Captain A. E. Duthy, R.A., 11-9th Royal Artillery.

Major W. G. Byron.

Captain J. N. Blackwood-Price. } 2-60th Rifles.

„ H. S. Marsham. }

Major D. W. Inglis. }

Captain H. A. Abbott. } 15th Sikhs.

Captain W. V. Ellis. }

Lieutenant C. H. H. Beley. } 25th Punjab Native Infantry.

Major E. P. Mainwaring. }

Captain C. A. Mereer. } 4th Goorkhas.

Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye. }

Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey. }

Brigadier-General Hugh Gough states that his thanks are specially due to—

Major J. A. Tillard, R.H.A., commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery;

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bushman, commanding the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry;

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, commanding the Central India Horse;

Major A. Vivian, commanding the 3rd Punjab Cavalry;

Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, Brigade Major;

Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;

Captain C. F. Call, R.E., Field Engineer;

Captain H. Burnley, 6th Dragoon Guards, }

Lieutenant M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, } Orderly Officers;

Surgeon Major R. Lewer.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the aid I have received throughout from Colonel Alured C. Johnson, R.H.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, and Colonel A. E. Perkins, C.B., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer. Officers commanding batteries, whose names are brought forward by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, have already been mentioned by the Brigadier-Generals commanding the brigades to which their batteries were attached, with the exception of Major P. H. Greig, R.A., commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, whose services on the 1st September Colonel Johnson desires to acknowledge, and Major T. Graham, commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery, who shared the arduous march from Kabul, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness from commanding his battery during the operations at Kandahar.

He mentions also:—

Captain H. Pipon, R.H.A., Adjutant, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant R. A. Bannatine, R.A., Orderly Officer, both of whom afforded him every assistance.

Colonel Perkins speaks favorably of the assistance he received from Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Adjutant, Royal Engineers.

I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following 'regimental officers who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of, the campaign in Afghanistan, and are still serving under my command:—

Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

Captain H. W. Apperley.	|	Captain B. Gough.
Captain J. A. H. Stewart-Mackenzie.	|	Lieutenant E. B. M'Innis.

72nd Highlanders.

Major C. W. N. Guinness.	|	Captain R. H. Murray.
Captain R. Garnett.	|	Lieutenant R. L. Milne.
Captain M. N. G. Kane.	|	Lieutenant S. C. H. Monro.

92nd Highlanders.

Major G. S. White.	|	Captain the Hon'ble J. Scott Napier.
Captain L. C. Singleton.	|	Captain C. W. H. Douglas.
Captain R. F. Darvall.		Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunyngham.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Cracroft.		Major G. W. Willock.
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3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major W. C. Anderson.		Major J. D. Macpherson.
Captain C. C. Egerton.		

Central India Horse.

Major H. M. Buller.		Major J. Colledge.
Major M. G. Gerard.		

2nd Goorkhas.

Major S. E. Becher.		Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley.
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23rd Pioneers.

Captain H. Paterson.		Captain S. V. Gordon.
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24th Punjab Native Infantry.

Captain E. Stedman.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Major H. M. Pratt.		Major J. B. Slater.
Major F. E. Hastings.		

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Major C. J. Griffiths.		Major W. B. Aislabie.
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5th Goorkhas.

Major J. M. Sym.		Lieutenant A. R. Martin.
Captain E. Molloy.		Lieutenant C. C. Chenevix-Trench.

Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas.

Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., who has held the important post of Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, has afforded me throughout the most valuable and material assistance. His services in Afghanistan are well known to the Commander-in-Chief in India; I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of bringing the name of this excellent staff officer prominently before His Excellency.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, M.B., proved himself to be an efficient administrative medical officer, and carried on the duties of his responsible office to my entire satisfaction.

To Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy Commissary General, the entire force is deeply indebted. The manner in which he, and the officers under his orders, overcame difficulties of no ordinary nature, and the way in which they exerted themselves to procure the daily supply, are deserving of particular mention.

The administrative talent possessed by Major Badcock is of the highest order, and I cannot recommend his services too strongly for recognition by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

Major Badcock speaks in the highest terms of all the officers of the Commissariat Department with the force, but he brings forward especially the name of Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.

The valuable services performed by Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, Chief Director of Transport, and the officers of his Department, can scarcely be considered apart from those of the Commissariat Department.

I would wish here to record my high sense of the admirable work accomplished by Lieutenant-Colonel Low and his able staff of assistants. The mobility of the force depended upon the efficiency of the transport, and it is mainly due to the untiring energy of these officers that the troops were able to perform such long and continuous marches, and to reach their destination with the transport animals in such excellent condition. Lieutenant-Colonel Low brings to special notice Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, and Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.

Major C. A. Gorham, R.A., Deputy Judge-Advocate General, has carried on his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

Major C. Cowie, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, had a difficult and arduous task to perform, his successful accomplishment of which deserves my acknowledgment. My thanks are also due to Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot, in charge of the field treasure chest.

The Reverend J. W. Adams, B.A., Chaplain, Church of England, the Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., and the Reverend Alexander Ferrier, M.A., the Presbyterian Chaplains, and the Very Reverend Father G. Browne, were throughout most attentive to their duties.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer, and the following officers of the Political Staff :—

Captain J. W. Ridgeway,
Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.,
Major M. Protheroe,

have rendered me every assistance, and have spared themselves no trouble nor exposure in their endeavours to gain information, and to procure supplies for the force.

It affords me much pleasure to bring forward the names of the officers serving on my personal staff, who have at all times been unremitting in the performance of their duties.

Major G. T. Pretymann, R.A., has in addition to his duties as Aide-de-Camp, held the position of Commandant of Field Force Head Quarters.

Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, } Orderly Officers.
Captain the Hon'ble W. C. Rowley, R.A., }
Surgeon J. F. Williamson, M.B.

List of Returns accompanying Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts' Report.

No.	Name of Return.
1.	Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, with Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded.
2.	Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-commissioned officers and men and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded, 31st August and 1st September 1880.
3.	Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1st September 1880.
4.	Return of actual numbers present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
5.	Return of actual numbers present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
6.	Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force,—31st August and 1st September 1880.

7. Numerical Return of Casualties in the Bombay-Kandahar Force, 1st September 1880.
8. Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Force, 1st September 1880.
9. Number of officers and men of Bombay-Kandahar Force who were on duty in the citadel and city, 1st September 1880.
10. Numbers, &c., of the Bombay-Kandahar Force who were under arms on the 1st September 1880.
11. Return of ordnance captured, 1st September 1880.

Numerical return of casualties in the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force and the Kandahar Field Force in the operations of the 31st August and 1st September 1880, near Kandahar.

CORPS.	KILLED.						WOUNDED.						Total.	REMARKS.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Followers.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Followers.		
Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery	1	...	1	1 horse wounded.
C-2nd Royal Artillery	1	...	1	...	2	1 horse killed.
No. 6-8th Royal Artillery	3	3	6	4 mules killed; 1 horse and 2 mules wounded.
" 5-11th " "	
No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery	1 mule wounded.
9th Lancers	
3rd Bengal Cavalry	1	...	...	...	1*	...	2	* Since dead. Two horses killed, 1 wounded.
3rd Punjab Cavalry	1	...	2	...	4	...	7	3 horses killed, 9 wounded.
Central India Horse	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	
3rd Bombay Cavalry	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1 horse killed, 3 wounded.
3rd Sind Horse	1	...	1	8 horses killed, 1 wounded.
7th Fusiliers	
60th Rifles	2	...	2	
72nd Highlanders	2	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	19†	2	33	† 4 men since dead.
92nd Highlanders	1	...	10	...	2	...	7	...	62†	2	84	† 8 men since dead. 1 horse and 1 mule killed; 2 mules wounded.
15th Bengal Native Infantry	2	...	...	...	1½	...	3	...	6	§ Siv § dead.
23rd " " "	2	...	1	...	1	1	10	2	17	2 mules killed.
21th " " "	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	1*	13	
25th " " "	1	...	1	...	2	
2nd Goorkha Regiment	8	...	1	1	...	1	20||	2	33	‡ 2 men since dead. One horse wounded.
4th " " "	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	7	
5th " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2¶	5	¶ Both since dead.
2nd Sikh Infantry	3	...	1	...	1	...	52**	2	29	** 1 man since dead.
3rd " " "	1	...	5	...	6	
4th Bombay Native Infantry	
28th " " "	
29th " " "	1	1	2	
Commissariat Dept.	1††	1	†† Since dead.
TOTAL ...	3	1	1	...	35	...	11	4	16	2	177	18	268	{ 16 horses and 7 mules killed; 17 horses and 5 mules wounded.
GRAND TOTAL ...	40						228							

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AT KANDAHAR ON 31ST AUGUST AND 1ST SEPTEMBER 1880.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Corps or Dept.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of wound.
Staff ...	Captain ...	Edward Straton, 2-22nd Foot ...	Gun-shot wound, abdomen.
72nd Highlanders	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Francis Brownlow, c.b. ...	„ chest.
„	Captain ...	St. John Thomas Frome ...	„ chest.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Corps or Department.	Rank.	Names.	Description of wound.
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	Major ...	George Woodward Willock ...	Slight.
3rd Punjab Cavalry ...	Lieutenant ...	Louis Samuel Hyde Baker ...	„
Central India Horse ...	„ ...	Neville Francis FitzGerald Chamberlain ...	„
72nd Highlanders ...	Captain ...	Robert Hunter Murray ...	Severe.
„	Lieutenant ...	Seymour Charles Hale Monro ...	„
92nd Highlanders ...	„ ...	Stuart Alexander Menzies ...	„
„	2nd-Lieutenant	Donald Wm. Stewart ...	„
23rd Bengal N. I. (Pioneers)	Lieutenant ...	Duncan Chesney ...	Slight.
2nd Goorkha Regiment ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Arthur Battye ...	„
4th „ ...	„ ...	Frederick Francis Rowcroft ...	„
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	Major ...	James Barry Slater ...	Severe.

No. 2.

• • INFANTRY DIVISION, KABUL FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Native Officers, British and Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Followers killed and wounded on the 31st August and 1st September 1880.

NATIVE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
24th Bengal N. I.	Subadar ...	Súltan Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot, right leg.
25th Bengal N. I.	„ ...	Blúkam Sing ...	Slight ...	„ contusion, thigh.
2nd Goorkha Regt.	Jemadar ...	Mohan S i n g Maharah.	Severe ...	„ right leg.
4th Goorkha Regt.	Subadar ...	Ran Sing Rana	Dangerous...	„ left upper arm.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Corps.	Regi- mental No.	Rank and Names.		Nature of wound.
72nd Highlanders.	1583	Lieut.-Sergeant	William Cameron ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
	1263	Lieut.-Corporal	William Gannon ...	" " "
	58B 2665	"	Josiah McIlvenna ...	" " shoulder.
	58B 153	Private ...	James McGowan ...	" " head.
	58B 381	" ...	Alexander Hodge ...	" " abdomen.
	58B 415	" ...	James McQueen ...	" " head.
	58B 2653	" ...	William Erskine ...	" " abdomen.
	56B 304	Color-Ser- geant.	Richard Fraser ...	Gunshot wound, head.
	56B 385	Corporal ...	Lewis Friendship ...	" " lung.
92nd Highlanders.	995	Private ...	John Strachan ...	" " abdomen.
	1370	" ...	John Mackenzie ...	" " "
	1907	" ...	Neil Ross ...	" " head.
	1928	" ...	William Wilson ...	" " heart.
	2022	" ...	James Scott ...	" " abdomen.
	2065	" ...	Alexander Easton ...	" " head.
	58B 111	" ...	William Reid ...	" " abdomen.
	56B 242	" ...	Thomas Kerr ...	" " lung.
	56B 305	" ...	Robert Mackenzie ...	" " head and breast.
	819	Lieut.-Naick...	Ran Sing ...	Gun-shot wound, } on 31st chest. } August.
	1495	Sepoy ...	Sycemal Sing ...	" abdomen.
15th Bengal N. I.	1917	Sepoy ...	Bhag Sing ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
23rd Bengal N. I.	2145	" ...	Jagat Sing ...	" " head.
24th Bengal N. I.	1732	Sepoy ...	Mahomed Baksh ...	.
2nd Goorkha Regt.	...	Naick ...	Kharakdhoj Sahi.	
	...	Rifleman ...	Túlaram Groon.	
	...	" ...	Jagarnath Sahi.	
	...	" ...	Mohandar Sing Khatri.	
	...	" ...	Santbír Thápá.	
	...	" ...	Fateh Kwas.	
	...	" ...	Nar Sing Groon.	
4th Goorkha Regt.	1640	Sepoy ...	Danbír Gharti ...	Gun-shot wound, chest,—on 31st August.
5th Goorkha Regt.	1326	Sepoy ...	Kabír Thápá ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
2nd Sikh In- fantry.	2898	Sepoy ...	Dás ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
	3384	" ...	Issar Sing ...	" " neck.
	...	" ...	Nawáb ...	" " abdomen.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
6-8th R. A. Rifles.	3065	Gunner ...	George Carell ...	Severe ...	Gun shot wound, chest.
		Driver ...	Balak ...	Slight ...	" chest.
72nd Highlanders.	192	" ...	Barkardar ...	Severe ...	" thigh.
	1806	Private ...	James Dean ...	Severe ...	" foot.
	514	" ...	George Tripp ...	Slight ...	" "
	1302	Cr.-Sergt.	George Jacobs ...	Severe ...	" groin.
	907	Corporal...	Arthur Thomson ...	Slight ...	" abrasion, ear.
		Lieut.-Corporal.	John Eyre ...	Severe ...	" " breas
	2018	" ...	Robert Philip ...	" ...	" forearm
	40	Private ...	James Maguire ...	" ...	" breast (since dead)
	1350	" ...	John Douglas ...	Dangerous	" breast and arm (since dead).
	1436	" ...	Samuel Alison ...	Severe ...	" knee.
	1470	" ...	Alexander McLaren... ..	" ...	" instep.
	1679	" ...	George Black ...	" ...	" neck and chest.
	1699	" ...	John Gordon ...	" ...	" hip.
	1954	" ...	David Smith ...	Slight ...	" contusion, thigh.
	1960	" ...	James Steel ...	" ...	" abrasion, back.
	1980	" ...	George Heseltine ...	Dangerous	" arm (since dead).
	2026	" ...	David Colville ...	Severe ...	" left shoulder.
	2649	" ...	James Sorley ...	" ...	" scalp.
	58B	" ...	William Fulton ...	Slight ...	" head.
	368	" ...			
92nd Highlanders.	58B	" ...	James Beagan ...	Dangerous	" chest (since dead)
	468	" ...			
	58B	" ...	Neil McLeish ...	Severe ...	" forearm.
	690	" ...			
	58B	" ...	William Raper ...	" ...	" hand.
	1924	" ...			
	58B	" ...	Patrick Heffernan ...	" ...	" contusion, shoulder.
	2040	" ...			
	730	Sergeant	James Innes ...	Slight ...	" contusion.
	1938	" ...	Matthew Thomson ...	" ...	" left thumb.
	1971	" ...	Henry Adams ...	Severe ...	" left knee joint.
	1983	" ...	John Macnally ...	Slight ...	" hand.
	2030	" ...	William McGill ...	" ...	" shoulder.
	2053	" ...	James Coutts ...	" ...	" lung.
	2058	" ...	James Wilson ...	" ...	" thumb.
	2347	Lieut.-Sergt.	Alexander Anderson...	" ...	" left shoulder.
	1539	Corporal...	William McGillvray...	Dangerous	" left arm.
	2069	" ...	Matthew Gamble ...	Slight ...	" forearm.
	56B	" ...			
	362	" ...	Donald McPhail ...	Severe ...	" left lung (since dead).
92nd Highlanders.	89	Lieut.-Corpl.	John Hunter ...	Slight ...	" shoulder.
	1748	" ...	Henry Saunders ...	Dangerous	" lower jaw.
	1921	" ...	John Vassie ...	Severe ...	" thigh.
	2011	" ...	Robert Innes ...	Slight ...	" abdomen.
	56B	" ..	James Mackinnon ...	Severe ...	" both thighs.
	174	" ..			
	56B	" ...	Paul Macpherson ...	Slight ...	" temple.
	706	" ...			
	978	Private ...	James Stewart ...	Dangerous	" arm.
	1163	" ...	John Dennis ...	Slight ...	Sword cuts, head, wrist and knee.

Corps.	Regi- mental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
92nd Highlanders.	1250	Private ...	Robert Simpson ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound left thigh.
	1260	" ..	Allan McDonald ...	" ...	" head (since dead).
	1359	" ...	Duncan Brimber ...	Dangerous	" thigh (since dead).
	1388	" ...	John W. Balcarras ...	Severe ...	" arm.
	1489	" ...	Thomas McFarlane ...	Slight ...	" left arm.
	1530	" ...	Alexander P. Park ...	" ...	" pelvis.
	1561	" ...	John McLaren ...	" ...	" head.
	1593	" ...	James Wilson ...	Dangerous	" right side (since dead).
	1638	" ...	William Dixon ...	" ...	" abdomen (since dead).
	1659	" ...	William Devlin ...	" ...	" left arm (since dead).
	1672	" ...	Francis Smith ...	Severe ...	" foot.
	1691	" ...	Joseph Dexter ...	" ...	" left hand.
	1777	" ...	David Reid ...	Slight ...	" lip.
	1800	" ...	James Murray ...	" ...	" thigh.
	1838	" ...	William Graham ...	Severe ...	" right leg.
	1951	" ...	Peter Glacken ...	Slight ...	" left arm.
	2023	" ...	William Smith ...	Severe ...	" right hand.
	2027	" ...	John McKenzie ...	Slight ...	" thigh.
	2140	" ...	Henry Steel ...	" ...	" shoulder.
	2181	" ...	Charles Gillanders ...	Severe ...	" foot.
	2251	" ...	Gregor Macrae ...	Dangerous	" right temple.
	2314	" ...	Hugh Neilson ...	Slight ...	" right leg.
	2332	" ...	Josiah Reid ...	" ...	" thigh.
	2348	" ...	George F. Hull ...	Severe ...	" thigh.
	56B 18	" ...	William Henderson ...	Dangerous	" head (since dead).
	56B 27	" ...	David Falconer ...	Slight ...	" shoulder.
	56B 31	" ...	Alexander Macpherson ...	Severe ...	" lung.
	56B 99	" ...	John McGinley ...	" ...	" head.
	56B 113	" ...	Alexander Muirhead ...	Slight ...	" right hand.
	56B 124	" ...	Robert Forster ...	Severe ...	" forehead.
	56B 152	" ...	Daniel Woods ...	Slight ...	" left foot.
	56B 172	" ...	George Forrester ...	Severe ...	" leg.
	56B 174	" ...	James R. Gordon ...	Dangerous	" knee, thigh and thumb.
	56B 194	" ...	Alexander Barrie ...	Slight ...	" right hand.
	56B 206	" ...	Thomas Brady ...	" ...	" forearm.
	56B 249	" ...	John McIntosh ...	" ...	" right leg.
	56B 279	" ...	William Muir ...	" ...	" left foot.
	56B 289	" ...	Samuel Irvine ...	Severe ...	" shoulder.
	56B 298	" ...	John McKay ...	Slight ...	" leg.

Corps.	Regi- mental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
92nd Highlanders.	56B 388	Private ...	James Allan ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, knee.
	56B 432	" ...	Adam Lamb ...	Slight ...	" nose.
	56B 484	" ...	Joseph Alexander ...	" ...	" abdomen, graze.
	56B 534	" ...	Alexander Ronald ...	" ...	" shoulder.
	56B 553	" ...	Peter Hoey ...	Dangerous	" right side (since dead.)
	56B 791	" ...	John Laing ...	Severe ...	" foot.
	56B 956	" ...	James Baxter ...	Slight ...	" thigh and chest.
	56B 1070	" ...	Charles Coverdale ...	" ...	" wrist.
	56B 1078	" ...	Charles Calton ...	Severe ...	" right leg.
	56B 1111	" ...	Martin McLaughlan...	" ...	Sword cuts, head and arm.
	56B 1305	" ...	Joseph Dean ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, head.
15th Bl. N. I.	619	Havildar	Anok Sing ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, } chest (since dead) } on 31st August.
	1724	Sepoy ...	Wazir Sing ...	Severe ...	" hand
	1822	" ...	Bishambar Sing ...	" ...	" "
	1957	" ...	Harnam Sing ...	Slight ...	" leg
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).	1105	Havildar	Sawan Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, contusion.
	1397	Bugler ..	Sham Sing ...	Severe ...	" "
	1226	Sepoy ...	Hira Sing ...	Slight ...	Shell wound, contusion.
	1319	" ...	Atar Sing ...	" ...	" arm and loin.
	1379	" ...	Dula Sing ...	" ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
	1420	" ...	Lehna Sing ...	" ...	Shell wound, shoulder.
	1851	" ...	Gopal Sing ...	" ...	Gunshot wound, shoulder.
	1894	" ...	Dewa Sing ...	Severe ...	Right leg and foot shattered by shell.
	2023	" ...	Teja Sing ...	" ...	Gunshot wound, scalp.
	2273	" ...	Magghar Sing ...	" ...	" arm and side.
24th Bengal Native Infantry.	2386	" ...	Kesar Sing ...	" ...	" scalp.
	2519	" ..	Lehna Sing ...	Slight ...	Contusion, foot, from shell.
	934	Lee.-Havr.	Chet Sing ...	Slight.	
	1765	Sepoy ...	Maruf Shah ...	" ...	Gunshot wound, contusion.
	1929	" ...	Fateh Khan ...	" ...	" "
	2101	" ...	Gholam Mahomed ...	" ...	" "
	2121	" ...	Nathu ...	Severe ...	" left elbow (on 31st August).
	2122	" ...	Rajab Ali ...	" ...	Gunshot wound.
	2176	" ...	Dewa Sing ...	" ...	"
	...	" ...	Sher Gul ...	Slight ...	"
25th Bl. N. I.	...	" ...	Issar Sing ...	Severe ...	"
	...	" ...	Fazl Ahmed ...	Slight ...	Contusion.
	639	Sepoy ...	Natha Sing ...	Slight ...	Contusion of face (on 31st August).

Corps.	Regi- mental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
2nd Goorkha Regiment.	...	Naick	Nurbir Karki	Severe	(Since dead.)
	...	"	Gungaram Alléh	"	
	...	Bugler	Kasi Lohar	"	
	...	Sepoy	Mangal Jais	"	(Since dead.)
	...	"	Bisram Thápá	"	
	...	"	Man Sing Alléh	"	
	...	"	Sadhú Rana	"	
	...	"	Parbal Thápá	"	
	...	"	Ransúr Thápá	"	
	...	"	Jangbir Thápá	"	Slight
	...	"	Kethar Sing Groon	"	
	...	"	Jagatram Thápá	"	
	...	"	Wazir Sing Nagarkoti	"	
	...	"	Dillú Kawas	"	
	...	"	Gungabir Rana	"	
	...	"	Púranbir Thápá	"	
	...	"	Mukhareah Rana	"	
	...	"	Maiteah Chand	"	
4th Goorkha Regiment.	1630	Sepoy	Musthan Thápá	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, right eye. } On 31st Aug. " left hand. " hip. " forearm
	1788	"	Kallú Nagarkoti	Slight	
	2112	"	Dalbir Rana	Severe	
	...	"	Danbir Khanka	Slight	
5th Goorkha Regt.	1677	Sepoy	Hirabir Gúrúng	Severe	Gunshot wound, left forearm. " throat.
	1271	"	Kalú Kawas	"	
2nd Sikh Infantry.	867	Havildar	Terkhú	Slight	Gunshot wound, head.
	2210	Sepoy	Jai Sing	Severe	Two sabre cuts, left arm.
	2214	"	Bahadur Sing	Slight	Gunshot wound, right leg.
	2431	"	Partab Sing	Severe	" right buttock.
	2644	"	Lang Sing	Slight	" left leg.
	2694	"	Hira Sing	"	" scalp.
	2785	"	Húlasa	Severe	" left arm.
	2810	"	Jowahir Sing	Slight	Sword cut, left hand.
	2851	"	Oulia Khan	Severe	Gunshot wound, ankle.
	2926	"	Shama	"	" right arm.
	2945	"	Khan Gul	Slight	" left hand.
	2968	"	Dasaunda	Severe	" right leg.
	3102	"	Jewan Sing	Slight	" "
	3115	"	Issar Sing	"	" left buttock.
	3113	"	Musaddi	"	" left hand.
	3165	"	Gulab	Severe	" right foot.
	3166	"	Nanku	Slight	" left leg.
	3167	"	Hashim Ali	"	Sword cut, head.
	3253	"	Regba	"	Gunshot wound, right leg.
	3257	"	Lehna	"	Sabre cut, left arm.
3rd Sikh Infantry.	3285	"	Mehr	Severe	Gunshot wound, left thigh.
	3340	"	Pinázá	"	" " head (since dead).
	3375	"	Mohar Sing	Dangerous	" " head (since dead).
	84	Havildar	Azim Khan	Severe	Gun-shot.
	116	Naick	Gunga Sing	"	Sword cut.
	175	"	Sarkhú	"	Gunshot wound.
	...	Sepoy	Chattar Sing	"	"
	203	"	Prem Sing	Slight	"
	351	"	Búrh Sing	"	Shell, round.
29th Bom. N.I.	2660	Private	Mohamed Baksh	Slight	Splinter of shell.

Followers wounded.

CORPS.	Name.	Nature of wound.
6-8th Royal Artillery	Kahar Kalú ...	Gunshot wound, foot, slight.
	„ Kamphtha ...	„ head, severe.
	„ Baran ...	„ face „
72nd Highlanders ...	„ Lada Sing ...	} both severely wounded.
	„ Fakirá ...	
92nd Highlanders ...	Bhisti Suka ...	Severe.
	Mate Sita Ram ...	
23rd Bengal Native Infy., Pioneers.	Bhisti Hafatú ...	„
24th Bengal Native Infy.	Kahar Ram Din ...	„
	„ Jewan ...	„
2nd Goorkha Regiment	Bhisti Mohan Sing Rauth ...	„
	„ Ratnú ...	„
5th Goorkha Regiment	Kahar Rafi ...	} Both since dead.
	„ Labá ...	
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	Kahar Shibha ...	Contusion, spent cannon ball.
	„ Mohamed Baksh ...	„
29th Bombay Native Infy.	„ Kurli ...	Particulars not given.
Commissariat Department	One syce, name unknown ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen, on 31st August.—Since dead.

No. 3.

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Nominal Roll of Wounded.

CORPS.	Rank and Names.		REMARKS : Nature of Wounds.
3rd Bengal Cavalry.	Sowar ...	Sewa Sing ...	Has since died of wounds.
3rd Punjab Cavalry.	Duffadar	Mansúr Khan ...	Lance wound, left breast,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„	Arjún Sing ...	Punctured wound, eyebrow,—slight.
Ditto ...	Sowar ...	Bakkar Khan ...	Sword wound, amputating four fingers, left hand, and sword wound, skull,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Fateh Khan ...	Sword wound, dividing nose and part of skull, and exposing left eye-ball,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Yusaf Khan ...	Sword wound, scalp,—slight.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Haidar Khan ...	Punctured wound, right forearm,—slight.
Central India Horse.	Duffadar	Lachman Dúbé ...	Gunshot wound, hip,—severe.
Ditto ...	Sowar ...	Pardal Khan ...	„ „ shoulder,—severe.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Ali Hussain ...	Sword-cut, elbow,—severe.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Mujúd Khan ...	„ hand,—slight.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Kasi Sing ...	„ over ear,—slight.

No. 4.						
INFANTRY DIVISION, BENGAL COLUMN, KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.						
Return showing actual numbers present at the action of the 1st September 1880.						
BRIGADE.	CORPS.	OFFICERS AND MEN.				Guns.
		Officers.	Native Off- cers.	Non-Commis- sioned Offi- cers & men.	Total.	
Divisional Staff ...	.....	8	...	...	8	
1st Brigade ...	Brigade Staff ...	8	...	...	8	
	92nd Highlanders ...	18	...	510	528	
	2nd Goorkhas ...	6	12	381	399	
	23rd Pioneers ...	8	14	522	544	
	24th Punjab Native Infantry ...	7	12	402	421	
	6th Baty., 8th Bde., R.A. ...	5	2	186	193	6
2nd Brigade ...	Brigade Staff ...	7	...	...	7	
	72nd Highlanders ...	18	...	676	694	
	2nd Sikh Infantry ...	7	12	495	514	
	3rd „ „ ...	8	13	441	462	
	5th Goorkhas ...	8	12	450	470	
	29th Bombay Native Infantry ...	7	12	444	463	
3rd Brigade ...	No. 2 Mountain Battery Artillery	4	2	200	206	6
	Brigade Staff ...	6	...	...	6	
	2nd Battalion 60th Rifles ...	16	...	500	516	
	4th Goorkhas ...	7	11	512	530	
	15th Sikhs ...	8	12	417	437	
	25th Punjab Native Infantry ...	6	15	465	486	
	11th Baty., 9th Bde., R.A. ...	6	...	116	122	6
		168	129	6,717	7,014	18

(Sd.) J. ROSS, Major-Genl.,
Commanding Infantry Division,
Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

No. 5.			
KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.			
CAVALRY BRIGADE.			
Return showing actual numbers present on the 1st September 1880.			
CORPS.		Nos.	REMARKS.
9th Lancers	...	300	
3rd Bengal Cavalry	...	300	
3rd Punjab „	...	356	
Central India Horse	...	422	
Total	...	1,378	

KOKERAN ; }
5th September 1880. }

(Sd.) HUGH GOUGH, Brigr.-Genl.,
Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, K. F. F.

a

No. 6.

INFANTRY DIVISION, BENGAL COLUMN.

KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

Return of Gun and Rifle Ammunition expended in action by the above Division on the 31st August 1880 and 1st September 1880.

BRIGADE.	CORPS.	GUN AMMUNI- ATION.		RIFLE AMMU- NITION.		REMARKS.
		Shrapnel Shell.	Common Shell.	Martini-Henry.	Snider.	
1ST BRIGADE	24th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	307	
3RD BRIGADE	11-9th R. A. (2 guns).	10	3	...	...
	2-60th Rifles ...	...	...	244	...	
	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	3,320	
	15th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	7,940	
	25th „ N. I....	...	...	...	2,500	
		10	3	244	14,067	Total on 31st August.
1ST BRIGADE	6-8th R. A. ...	66	18	...	...
	92nd Highlanders...	...	...	8,100	...	
	23rd Pioneers ...	...	...	...	3,172	
	24th Bengal N. I. ...	...	...	...	1,999	
	2nd Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	11,845	
2ND BRIGADE	No. 2 (Derajat) M. B.	2	3	...	...
	72nd Highlanders...	...	...	6,480	...	
	2nd Sikh Infantry	...	...	...	5,611	
	3rd Sikh Infantry	...	...	...	2,027	
	5th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	758	
3RD BRIGADE	29th Bombay N. I.	...	...	...	497	
	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	1,314	
	25th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	1,286	
	2-60th Rifles ...	...	...	305	...	
		68	21	14,885	28,509	Total on 1st September.
		78	24	15,129	42,576	GRAND TOTAL, BOTH DAYS.

KANDAHAR ;
4th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. ROSS, Major-Genl.,
Commanding Infantry Division.

No. 7.

KANDAHAR FORCE.

Return of Casualties in the undermentioned Batteries and Corps on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	Killed.	Wounded.	Horses killed.	Horses wound- ed.	Horses aban- doned.	REMARKS.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	...	1*	...	1	...	* Gunner.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	...	2†	1	...	...	† 1 Sergeant and 1 Driver.
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	1‡	...	1	8§	‡ Sowar.
3rd Light Cavalry ...	1||	1¶	1	3	...	§ Exhausted. || Ressaidar. ¶ Sowar.
Total ...	1	5	2	5	8	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Names.	Particulars.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery	4,261	Gunner ...	Samuel Morecroft ...	Wounded.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	1,450	Sergeant ...	George Cox ...	"
" " " "	416	Driver ...	Samuel Collyer ...	"
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	Sowar ...	Harlal Singh ...	"
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	...	Ressaidar ...	Shaik Karim Baksh ...	Killed in action.
" " " "	...	Sowar ...	Monir Khan ...	Wounded.

No. 8.

KANDAHAR FORCE.

Return of Ammunition expended by the undermentioned Batteries in action on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	SHELL.			REMARKS.
	Shrapnel.	Common.	Segments.	
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	43	9	...	
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	2	93	...	
5-11th Royal Artillery...	58	65	44	
Total expended ...	103	167	44	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 9.

Numbers, &c., of Officers and Men of the Kandahar Force who were on duty in the Citadel and City on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	REMARKS.
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	2	...	132	
66th Foot ...	2	...	146	
1st Bombay Grenadiers ...	...	2	150	
30th Bombay Native Infantry ...	3	8	322	
Total strength ...	7	10	750	

KANDAHAR; }
5th September 1880.

J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 10.

Numbers, &c., of the Kandahar Force who were under arms on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Ammunition expended.	REMARKS.
Divisional Staff ...	6	...	...	.....
Cavalry Brigade Staff ...	3	...	...	.....
1st Brigade Staff ...	2	...	...	.....
2nd Brigade Staff ...	2	...	...	.....
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	6	...	129	Previously included.	
C-2nd Royal Artillery ..	5	...	135	"	
5-11th Royal Artillery ...	3	...	92	"	
Poona Horse ...	4	8	117	Nil.	
3rd Sind Horse ...	4	11	399	276	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	5	9	209	Nil.	
No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners	1	...	38	"	
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	13	...	376	31	
66th Regiment ...	11	...	229	Nil.	
1st Bombay N. I., Grenadiers ...	3	2	150	"	
4th Bombay Native Infantry, Rifles	4	12	323	47	
19th Bombay Native Infantry ...	6	11	497	Nil.	
28th ditto ditto ...	3	8	392	184	
29th ditto ditto ...	7	15	527	4,430	
30th ditto ditto ...	3	8	322	.....
Total ...	91	84	3,935	4,971	

KANDAHAR, }
5th September 1880.

(Signed) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 11.
Return of Ordnance captured at Baba Wali after the action with Sindar Ayub Khan on 1st September 1880.

No.	Nature of Gun.	Length of gun.	Length of Bore.	Calibre.	Rifling.	Number of grooves.	Marks.	Remarks.
1	Ordnance Iron B. L. Rifled 9-pr. gun	5' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 7"	3'14"	Polygroove.	37	Persian scrolls and lion's head on top of guns.	Fitted with tangent sights on both sides, and muzzle sight, the former inclined towards each other, having Vernier cross-heads, and being graduated in Persian numerals.
2	"	5' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 7"	3'11"	Do.	38	ditto	ditto
3	"	5' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 7"	3'07"	Do.	37	ditto	ditto
4	"	5' 5"	4' 7"	3'10"	Do.	40	ditto	ditto
5	"	5' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'04"	Do.	38	ditto	ditto
6	"	5' 5"	4' 7"	3'10"	Do.	38	ditto	ditto
1	Bronze M. L. S. B. 6-pr. gun	5' 2"	4' 11"	3'09"	...	...	ditto	ditto
2	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 0"	3'09"	...	...	ditto	ditto
3	"	5' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 0"	3'00"	...	...	ditto	ditto
4	"	5' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'56"	...	...	ditto	ditto
5	"	5' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'59"	...	...	ditto	ditto
6	"	5' 2"	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'65"	...	...	ditto	ditto
7	"	5' 2"	5' 0"	3'61"	...	...	ditto	ditto
8	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'61"	...	...	ditto	ditto
9	"	5' 2"	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'60"	...	...	ditto	ditto
10	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'68"	...	...	ditto	ditto
11	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'60"	...	...	ditto	ditto
12	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'61"	...	...	ditto	ditto
13	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'53"	...	...	ditto	ditto
14	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'60"	...	...	ditto	ditto
15	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'63"	...	...	ditto	ditto
16	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4'04"	...	...	ditto	ditto
1	12-pr. Howr. (Field)	3' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4'08"	...	...	ditto	Persian inscription on ends of both trunnions also.
2	"	3' 5"	3' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4'08"	...	...	ditto	ditto
1	" (Mountain)	2' 10"	2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4'50"	...	...	ditto	No tangent sight.
2	"	2' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4'50"	...	...	ditto	ditto
1	3-pr. gun	3' 0"	2' 10"	2'93"	...	...	ditto	Persian inscription on ends of both trunnions also.
2	"	3' 0"	2' 10"	2'93"	...	...	ditto	ditto
3	"	3' 0"	2' 10"	2'93"	...	...	ditto	ditto
4	"	3' 0"	1' 10"	2'93"	...	...	ditto	ditto
1	Unfinished	4' 6"	Bored only to 2' 4"	3'22"	...	...	.....	No carriage.
2	"	4' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	not bored.	...	...	...	.....	ditto.

NOTE.—The whole of the castings except the mountain ones are unserviceable. Those here excepted are repairable.

Total Ordnance, Afghan guns ... 33
Recaptured guns of E.-B., B. H. A., not here shown... 2

34

(Sd.) C. COWIE, Major, R. A.,
Commy. of Ordnance, Kabul-Kandahar F. F.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication*).

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The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Bill, 1880.
The Indian Securities Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 13th October 1880.

No. 1112.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 (b) of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that Bombay Act I of 1875 (an Act to amend (Bombay) Act I of 1865), is not in force in the Province of Sind.

POLICE.

The 14th October 1880.

No. 276.—*Appointments.*—Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Dixon, or until further orders.

Mr. J. D. Mercer, Inspector of Police, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Fanshawe.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 12th October 1880.

No. 289-G.-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Shrinivasrao Hanmant, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Dharwar District, Bombay, the title of "Rao Sahab," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 12th October 1880.

No. 1965-G.-G.—Mr. H. M. Durand, c.s., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th September 1880, during the temporary absence of Mr. A. C. Lyall, c.b., on special duty.

No. 1967-G.-G.—Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, lately on special duty in Afghanistan, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th September 1880, *vice* Mr. Durand.

No. 1969-G.-G.—Lieutenant E. S. Masters, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, Bhopal

Battalion, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Captain C. Ransford.

The 15th October 1880.

No. 1990-G.-G.—In supersession of Notifications No. 2135G. of 15th October 1875 and No. 195G. of 24th January 1878, appointing the Superintendent of Police in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces to be Superintendent of Police on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

I.—For the purposes of section 7 of Notification No. 2134G. of 15th October 1875, and of section 3 of Notification No. 3064 of 26th October 1877, Mr. Bala Pershad, Inspector of State Railway Police, is appointed to be in charge of the Police on the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway and on the Holkar State Railway north of the river Nerbudda, with the rank of an Assistant Superintendent.

II.—For the purposes of section 4 of Notification No. 2134G. of 15th October 1875, the Superintendent for the time being of the Nimar District Police is appointed Superintendent of the Police on that portion of the Holkar State Railway which lies south of the river Nerbudda.

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th October 1880.

No. 3237.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council has remitted the fees payable under the said Act on plaints under Section 16 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

No. 3288.—The following Rules are substituted for the Rules regarding Joining Time which were circulated in No. 90 and No. 144 G. Series of the Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

RULES.

2. Only one day is allowed for joining an appointment which does not, necessarily, involve a change of residence.

[NOTE.—See Proviso VI to Rule 3.]

3. Otherwise, Joining Time is calculated as follows, excluding Sundays not actually spent in travelling:—

Six days for preparation; and, in addition thereto,—

for the portion of the journey which the Officer travels, or might travel,—	a day for each—
by Railway	200 miles.
by Ocean Steamer	150 "
by River Steamer,	80 "
by Mail Cart or other public stage conveyance drawn by horses	80 "
in any other way	15 "

[NOTE.—An extra day is allowed for any fraction of distance over that prescribed.]

Provisos—

i.—The maximum Joining Time is Thirty Days: the following provisos are all subject to this maximum.

[NOTE.—If the Local Government is satisfied that an Officer has, through no fault of his own, been unable to avail himself of the usual mode of travelling, it may extend even the Maximum Joining Time of Thirty Days. But in that case it should report its proceedings to the Government of India in the Department of Finance.]

ii.—When part of the journey is by steamer, the days intervening between the Officer being set free from his office, or, if he has no office, receiving his orders, and the departure of the steamer, or his start duly regulated to catch the steamer, shall be added to the time calculated under Rule 3.

iii.—By whatever route the Officer travels, his Joining Time shall, unless the Local Government specially permit otherwise, be calculated by the route which travellers habitually use.

iv.—If the Officer satisfies his new Departmental Superior that, notwithstanding due diligence on his part, the journey has occupied altogether more time than is allowed by the Rules, the time actually occupied may be allowed.

v.—On being satisfied that the Rules have, in any particular case, operated hardly, as for example, if an Officer has, through no default on his part, missed a steamer, or fallen sick on the journey, the Local Government may allow concessions in excess of what is admissible by the Rules, on such conditions as to allowances or otherwise as it may think fit. Such concessions must not be made as a mere indulgence or otherwise than because the Rules do not appear to provide reasonably and equitably for the case.

vi.—The Local Government may extend the Joining Time admissible by Rule if it considers such extension necessary for the public convenience, or for the saving of public expense, as, for example, to prevent unnecessary and merely formal transfers.

[NOTE.—This Proviso applies also to Rule 2.]

vii.—The Accountant General, as defined in Section 84, Rule 2 of the Civil Pension Code, shall bring to the notice of the Local Government any concession made under Proviso iv which seems to him improper or unreasonable, and shall move the Local Government to report to the Government of India any concession made under Proviso v, or extension made under Proviso vi which appears to him contrary to the spirit of those Provisos. The Local Government may not, in either case, finally overrule the Accountant General without a reference to the Governor General in Council.

[NOTE.—Upon the application of the Local Government, the Government of India will sanction any necessary relaxation or modification of these Rules in exceptional localities, where their general application would operate harshly.]

4. The Joining Time of an Officer whose appointment is changed while he is in transit from one appointment to another, begins on the day following that on which he receives his orders.

No. 3306.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circula- tion.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,26,31,490	1,84,63,274	18,13,914	2,02,77,188
Madras	1,03,03,590	32,55,825	10,18,000	42,73,825
Bombay	3,55,86,955	1,59,97,567	59,20,003	2,19,17,570
Allahabad	50,78,335	60,14,245	.....	60,14,245
Lahore	80,64,590	95,40,070	.....	95,40,070
Calicut	16,43,190	8,48,440	35,500	8,83,940
Coconada	13,60,820	10,06,780	1,65,000	11,71,780
Nagpore	29,44,640	38,66,555	.....	38,66,555
Kurrachee	35,05,955	26,14,565	70,900	26,85,465
Akola	29,72,975	40,91,155	.....	40,91,155
TOTAL ...	13,46,92,540	6,56,98,476	90,23,317	7,47,21,793
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,46,92,540

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th October, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 582.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council, having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan on the 1st September 1880, desires that it shall be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

2. Sir Frederick Roberts has achieved what the Commander-in-Chief in India justly describes as one of the most complete and successful operations of recent times.

3. The Government of India appreciate the foresight which governed the preparation of the force at Kabul, the energy which conducted it to Kandahar, and the skill through which its operations were fitly crowned by the total defeat of the enemy against whom its movements had from the first been directed.

4. These operations, in their inception and their execution, will remain an enduring record, no less of the courage and devotion of the troops than of the skill of the officers on whose services the Queen-Empress can rely for the security and honor of Her Indian Empire.

5. The high soldierly spirit which animated this force throughout its ranks had been conspicuous in every arm of the service during all the operations of the war in Northern Afghanistan and on Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar, and formed the ample justification of the Government of India in sanctioning an enterprize that could not have been prudently entrusted to a leader less able or to troops less efficient than Sir Frederick Roberts and the soldiers so worthy of his leading.

6. Even had the march thus undertaken and carried out served merely to raise the investment of Kandahar, it would have been a military achievement of which any country might be proud. All the more, therefore, is Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts to be congratulated on the opportunity afforded him of showing, in the defeat of Ayub Khan, that the enterprize and endurance of himself and his troops were perfected by a consummate skill and devoted gallantry, adequate not merely to the battle of Kandahar but to any eventuality of war which they might be called on to meet.

7. The Government of India deplore the loss of those officers and men who fell in the gallant performance of their duty; at the same time it is incumbent on them to record their recognition of the strategical skill displayed in the dispositions, through which it arose that the loss was so light in comparison with the difficulties to be overcome and the important results which were attained.

8. The Government of India will not now make more than a general reference to the individual services rendered in all ranks in this, the fitting close of a war in which so much distinguished service has been rendered. They desire, however, to add to the high and deserved commendation these services have received from Sir Frederick Roberts and the Commander-in-Chief in India an expression of their own deep appreciation of their value; and it will be their most pleasing duty to submit to the Queen-Empress the names of those thus distinguished, for Her Majesty's Most Gracious consideration.

9. Meanwhile, the Governor General in Council tenders to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts and the Kabul-Kandahar Force the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Government of India.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5585-A., dated Simla, 7th October 1880).

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan on the 1st September last.

2. The events reported are so ably and so clearly described by Sir Frederick Roberts, as to require no word in explanation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief cannot, however, refrain from expressing the pride with which he presents this despatch to Government, recording as it does one of the most complete and successful military operations of recent times.

3. In the last days of July, when the enemy under Ayúb Khan had, after the unfortunate events at Maiwand, acquired a prestige and strength which some thought to be irresistible, the Commander-in-Chief felt that unless his proposal to despatch a division from Kabul met with the fullest support from the officer selected to command it, it would have been impossible to carry out the intention.

It was therefore most gratifying to His Excellency to find that Sir Frederick Roberts was so strong an advocate for the measure.

4. The promptitude with which this force was organised and prepared to advance reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and the Commander-in-Chief would here desire to record his appreciation of the admirable spirit displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, then in supreme command in Kabul, in depriving himself of the flower of his force in order to make up a division for Sir Frederick Roberts. On the skillful and successful manner in which Sir Donald Stewart brought the remainder of his troops to India, it will be His Excellency's pleasing duty to address the Government hereafter.

5. Sir Frederick Roberts has referred to the fact that no wheeled artillery accompanied his force, and as regards this I am to say that, notwithstanding the reports which had been received of Ayúb Khan's artillery and of the manner in which it had been served, Sir Frederick Haines, after some doubts on the matter, fully concurred in the wisdom of the view urged by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts that no wheeled carriage of any kind should accompany the force.

6. The march from Kabul to Kandahar has been criticised as a most rash military operation, with no base in case of ill fortune, scant supplies, and a

hostile population along the whole route. It would be out of place to point to success in justification of undue rashness, but it is right to state here that after a full consideration of all these circumstances, those who knew best felt satisfied that such troops, with such a commander, could cope successfully with any obstacles which might present themselves, and the results have fully borne out this feeling.

7. In alluding to the troops, Sir Frederick Haines would invite the attention of Government to Sir Frederick Roberts' report regarding their discipline and behaviour on the line of march; neither fatigue, privations, nor the murder of their straggling comrades shook their discipline or *morale*, nor induced reprisals.

8. The report touches lightly on this superb march from Kabul to Kandahar,—a feat which will take its place amongst the most brilliant records of military history. It stands out as a proof of the wonderful power of endurance possessed by our troops, both British and Native, and of the admirable spirit which animates the men of all ranks and races of which our army is composed; whilst the mutual confidence which has been engendered by sharing together so many dangers in the field and so many hardships on the march, must prove a bond of union between the British and Native soldiers, which cannot fail to be a source of strength to the Government.

9. The Commander-in-Chief must here express his regret that after the admirable efforts made by the troops under Major-General Phayre to reach Kandahar in time to assist in the overthrow of Ayub Khan, they should not have succeeded in doing so, and Sir Frederick Haines shares with these troops and their able commander the disappointment which all have felt in regard to this. The troops under General Phayre had to toil through Sind and the Bolan at the very hottest time of the year. Floods and the difficulty in procuring forage and supplies were serious obstacles to be overcome, causing great delay in the advance. The attitude of the Marri and other tribes created anxiety regarding the safety of the line of communications, by which alone supplies could be furnished for the garrison of Kandahar and the Kabul-Kandahar Force; further delay was caused by this. It is solely due to the ability and energy of the commander and the spirit and discipline of the troops, that they were so far forward on the 1st September.

10. In regard to the action at Kandahar and to the reconnaissance of the 31st August which preceded it, His Excellency is only desirous of bringing prominently to the notice of Government the quick military appreciation of the situation by Sir Frederick Roberts and the excellent dispositions made by him. The admirable manner in which his orders were carried out, and the gallantry of the troops, are shewn by his report.

11. It may be said that it was a misfortune that the enemy did not suffer more in the pursuit, but a pursuit of Afghans is notoriously a difficult operation; and this will be readily understood when it is considered how easily they, under such circumstances, merge into the population, and casting away for the moment their arms, assume the *role* of peaceful inhabitants.

12. The Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement of the 1st September; but as no report has been received on the subject from Lieutenant-General Primrose, His Excellency is not in possession of the details beyond what are gathered from Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch.

13. Sir Frederick Haines laments the death of such gallant soldiers as Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Captains Frome and Straton and Sergeant Cameron. To Lieutenant MacLaine's murder His Excellency has already alluded in my letter of the 25th ultimo. In such men the army has experienced a serious loss.

14. The officers who are mentioned by Sir Frederick Roberts are commended to the favorable notice of Government, but their names will be more specially brought forward hereafter in the general recommendations for rewards for service in Afghanistan.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India, Army Head Quarters, Simla,—(No. 88, dated Camp Quetta, 26th September 1880).

Before detailing the operations on the 31st August and the 1st September, which resulted in the defeat of the Afghan army assembled at Kandahar,

under the command of Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan, it may be desirable to give a short account of the march from Kabul,—a distance of 318 miles,—which was accomplished in twenty-three days, including two halts.

The strength of the force, placed at my disposal at Kabul by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., consisted of—

- 3 Brigades of Infantry,
- 1 Brigade of Cavalry,
- 3 Batteries of Mountain Guns.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanded the Infantry Division, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades of which were commanded respectively by—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B.

Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanded the Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel Alured C. Johnson commanded the artillery; Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., held the position of Commanding Royal Engineer, and Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, that of Principal Medical Officer.

In the detail of the forces* it will be noted that the strength in artillery was not in proportion to the strength of the other branches. But there were strong reasons which made it desirable that the artillery with the column should consist only of mountain batteries. The whole question was one of grave importance, and it was not without due consideration decided that the force should proceed to Kandahar unaccompanied by wheeled artillery.

The object was to reach Kandahar in the shortest possible time; and it was not improbable that the main road would have to be left, should the Afghan army at Kandahar endeavour to make its way towards Ghazni and Kabul by the valleys of the Argandab or the Arghastan.

The nature of the ground throughout Afghanistan is such that artillery can never be safely employed with cavalry alone, unsupported by infantry. Nor is rapidity of movement so much required of artillery in countries like Afghanistan, as the power of being able to operate over the most difficult ground without causing delay to the rest of the troops.

It was not forgotten, moreover, that on arrival at Kandahar the column would be augmented by a battery of 40-pounders, a battery of field artillery, and four guns of horse artillery.

It is unquestionable that, had either horse or field artillery accompanied the force, the march could not have been performed with the same rapidity.

Before leaving Kabul, everything that was possible was done to lighten baggage.

Ten British soldiers were told off to each mountain battery tent, usually intended to hold six, and fifty to a sepoy's tent of two *pals*, 34 lbs. of kit only being allowed for each man.

To each Native soldier 20 lbs. of baggage was allowed, inclusive of camp equipage.

*DETAIL OF FORCE.
1st Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
92nd Highlanders	651	...
23rd Pioneers ... ..	...	701
24th Punjab Native Infantry ... ..	...	676
2nd Goorkhas ... ..	...	601
TOTAL	651	1,777

2nd Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
72nd Highlanders	787	...
2nd Sikh Infantry ... ..	...	612
3rd Sikh Infantry ... ..	...	570
6th Goorkhas ... ..	...	561
TOTAL	787	1,743

3rd Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
40th Rifles	1	...
15th Sikhs ... ..	...	650
25th Punjab Native Infantry ... ..	...	620
4th Goorkhas ... ..	...	637
TOTAL	61	1,906

Cavalry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
9th Queen's Royal Lancers	318	...
3rd Bengal Cavalry ... ..	...	394
3rd Punjab Cavalry ... ..	...	408
Central India Horse ... ..	...	465
TOTAL	318	1,267

Artillery Division.

	British.	Native.	Guns.
6-8th Royal Artillery, —screw guns	95	139	6
11-9th Royal Artillery	95	139	6
No. 2 Mountain Battery ... ..	...	140	6
TOTAL	190	418	18

TOTAL OF FORCE.

British Troops	2,562
Native	7,151
British Officers	273
Guns	18
Cavalry Horses	1,779
Artillery Mules	450

Each officer was allowed one mule; and one mule was allowed to every eight officers for mess.

The amount of supplies which it was determined to take with the force was as follows:—

- 30 days' tea, sugar, rum, and salt for Europeans.
- 8 days' rum for Natives drinking spirits.
- 5 days' flour for Europeans.
- 5 days' rations for Native troops.
- 1 day's grain, carried by cavalry horses and transport animals in addition to the ordinary load.

* European soldiers were allowed 2 per cent. of ponies.
 Native soldiers were allowed 2½ per cent.
 Native followers were allowed 1½ per cent.

For the above, and for the carriage of foot-sore* soldiers and followers, it was found that the numbers of transport animals required, inclusive of 10 per cent.

spare, were—

1,589 *yabooks* (large Kabul ponies).
 1,244 Indian ponies.
 4,510 mules.
 912 donkeys.

In addition to these, there were purchased on the line of march—

35 *yabooks*.
 1 mule.
 208 donkeys.
 171 camels.

The casualties were—

410 *yabooks*.
 106 Indian ponies.
 217 mules.

The numbers of Native followers were—

Doolie-bearers	...	...	...	2,192
Followers in the Transport and other Departments	...	...	...	4,698
Private followers and syces of Native cavalry regiments	...	...	...	1,244
Total	...	...	...	8,134

The desertion of the whole of the Afghan drivers belonging to the Transport, shortly after leaving Kabul, and of the Hazara drivers directly their own country was reached, threw exceptionally heavy work upon the troops.

As regards supplies, the greatest difficulty would have been experienced

† Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.
 Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps.
 " H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps.
 " H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps.

but for the admirable arrangements made by Major A. R. Badeock and the officers of the Commissariat Department,† and by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low and the officers of the Transport Department.‡

‡ Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot.
 " G. H. Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps.
 " C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps.
 Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.
 " H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot.
 " R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars.
 " R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars.
 " C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot.

Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed upon all these officers. They never spared themselves; and often, after the longest march, and with the prospect of having to start off again at a very early hour the following morning, had to work on until

a late hour in the night.

In the collection of supplies the Commissariat and Transport Departments were materially aided by Major E. G. G. Hastings and his staff of political officers.

Fortunately for the welfare of the cavalry horses and transport animals, a fair amount of green Indian-corn was almost everywhere procurable. Barley was very scarce; but the Indian-corn proved to be so nutritious that the large majority of the horses, ponies and mules reached Kandahar in excellent health and condition.

The reserve of flour had on several occasions to be indented upon; but by replenishing whenever supplies were to be obtained, we arrived at Kandahar with still about three days' flour in hand.

The force appointed for the relief of Kandahar moved into camp by brigades on the 8th August in the vicinity of Kabul, the 2nd Infantry and the Cavalry Brigade proceeding respectively to Indiki and Charasia. The 1st and 3rd Infantry Brigades encamped at Beni Hissar.

The following morning the march commenced. The route lay through the fertile Logar Valley, that line being chosen instead of the usual road by Maidan, on account of the facilities it offered for collecting supplies.

On the 15th August Ghazni was reached,—a distance of 98 miles having been marched in seven days.

At Ghazni, I was met by the Governor, and received from him the keys of the city gates.

I placed my own guards and sentries in and around Ghazni,—deeming it best for the preservation of order, for the prevention of collisions between the troops and people, and for the execution of our demand for supplies.

The fort was visited by numbers of officers and men, but no disturbance occurred; and before the break of the following day the force was many miles on its way towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

No news having reached me from either the latter place or Kandahar, I determined to push on with all possible speed.

I may here mention that I frequently despatched messengers, while on the road, with telegrams reporting our progress. I am led to think that none of these messengers ever reached their destination, except those sent from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and from between that place and Kandahar.

On the 20th August, shortly after reaching Panjak I received a letter from Colonel Tanner, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, commanding at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, written on the 18th, to the effect that all was well with his garrison; that the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was quiet, and that General Phayre, writing from Quetta on the 12th August, had stated that he hoped to be in Kandahar on the 2nd September at the latest.

The following day, at Shahjui, Captain Straton was able to open heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. By this means I heard of the sortie which had been made from Kandahar on the 16th August; and at the same time I received reassuring news as to the staying power of the garrison,—that they were in no straits for supplies for troops and followers, that they were all in good health and spirits, and that they had forage sufficient to hold out for a longer period than it would take the force under my command to reach Kandahar.

I decided, therefore, to push on to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and there give the troops a well-earned rest of one day.

We arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd August, having marched from Ghazni, a distance of 134 miles, in eight days. This gives an average daily rate of $16\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

Colonel Tanner had everything in good order at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and had been enabled to collect a fair amount of supplies.

Being of opinion that it would be inconvenient to keep open communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai for some time to come, and seeing no immediate advantage in continuing its occupation, I determined to withdraw the garrison and take it with me to Kandahar.

All the necessary arrangements for this purpose were made during the day the force halted,—the 24th August; and the charge of the fort was handed over to Mahomed Sadik Khan, a Toki Ghilzai, who had had possession of it when the British troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai in January, 1879.

On the 26th August, at Tirandaz, I received news from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding at Kandahar, that on the 23rd Sirdar Ayub Khan had abandoned the villages to the east and west of Kandahar; and that on the 24th he had struck his camp and had taken up a position in the Argandab Valley between Baba Wali and Mazra, due north of the city,—thus practically giving up the investment of Kandahar.

Being anxious to open up heliographic communication with General Primrose, and if possible with General Phayre, I ordered two regiments of cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to march the following morning (27th August) to Robat, a distance of 34 miles, the remainder of the force moving about half way.

Shortly after arrival at Robat, Brigadier-General Gough was met by Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, the Resident, and Major Adam, Assistant Quarter-master General at Kandahar. From the information brought by these officers, and from what I heard from other sources, I was led to believe that Ayúb Khan intended to make a stand, and was strengthening his position, which was said to extend from Gandizan to Kotal-i-Múreha.

Upon receipt of this news I determined to halt for one day at Robat, and to divide the remaining distance to Kandahar, nineteen miles, into two short marches.

• Soldiers, followers and transport animals were much fagged by the long and continuous marching, and somewhat exhausted by the now daily increasing heat. I was, moreover, desirous of bringing the troops into Kandahar in as fresh a state as possible, and fit for any work that might be required of them.

During the halt at Robat, on the 29th, I received a letter from Major-General Phayre, C.B., dated Kila Abdulla the 24th August, stating that he hoped his division would be assembled there on the 28th, and be able to march for Kandahar on the 30th.

I felt at once that this precluded the possibility of General Phayre's arrival at Kandahar in time to co-operate with me. I much regretted this, as I was well aware of the strenuous exertions he had made to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and the privations and hardships which he and his troops had undergone to effect this object.

On the 31st August the force reached Kandahar, having marched from Khelat-i-Ghilzai (88 miles) in seven days, including the halt at Robat.

The position I determined to take up was to the west of the city, with my right on the cantonments, and my left touching Old Kandahar.

Such a position covered the city, gave me command of a good and ample supply of water, and placed me within striking distance of Ayúb Khan's camp.

Not knowing what opposition might be expected once we advanced beyond the city, arrangements were made, in communication with Lieutenant-General Primrose, for giving the troops their breakfast outside the Shikarpore Gate, and for watering and feeding the transport animals.

At 10 A.M. the 1st and 3rd Brigades moved off from under the city walls, and took up the position as shewn in the plan attached, *viz.*, Picquet Hill, Karez Hill, and the north-eastern spur of the hill over Old Kandahar.

This movement was accomplished without opposition.

The Cavalry and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry were at this time on baggage and rear guards.

From such a cursory examination of the ground as I was able to make on arrival in the morning, I was quite satisfied that any attempt to carry the Baba Wali Kotal by a direct attack would be attended with very severe loss. I determined, therefore, if possible, to turn it.

To enable me to decide how best this operation could be carried out, it was necessary to ascertain the strength and precise extent of the position occupied by the enemy. I was anxious to obtain this information without delay, and

* 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

15th Sikhs.

Two guns of 11-9th Royal Artillery.

complete a reconnaissance as possible.

I therefore ordered a small column* under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to start at once and make as com-

Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, was directed to accompany the party and to assist Brigadier-General Gough with his great local knowledge and experience.

The reconnaissance started at 1 P.M. from our left near Old Kandahar, and proceeded towards the high ground immediately above the village of Gandizan.

Here the infantry and guns halted, while the cavalry advanced some two or two and a half miles, avoiding the numerous orchards and enclosures, and coming out in front of Pir Paimal village, where it was found the enemy were strongly entrenched.

As soon as the enemy's fire along this line had been drawn, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry fell back, admirably handled by their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie.

In the meantime the guns were brought into action, partly to test the range, and also to check the enemy, who were now observed to be passing rapidly into the gardens near Gandizan.

A retirement of the infantry and artillery of the reconnaissance to within our picquets was then ordered.

The instant our troops commenced to fall back, the enemy advanced in great strength and pressed the infantry. They eventually assembled in such large numbers, and endeavoured so persistently to follow, that the whole of the troops of the 3rd Brigade, and part of those of the 1st, were ordered under arms.

The retirement was conducted with great steadiness by the 15th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy. At the end of the day our casualties numbered only ten.

The reconnaissance of the 31st August having afforded me all the information I required, I decided on attacking the enemy the following morning.

Orders were accordingly issued for the troops to breakfast at 7 A.M., and for one day's cooked rations to be carried by all ranks.

Brigades were to be in position by 8 A.M., tents being previously struck, and, with the kits, stored in a walled enclosure.

The plan of operations was explained by me personally to the officers commanding divisions and brigades at 6 A.M.

This plan, briefly, was to threaten the enemy's left (the Baba Wali Kotal) and to attack in force by the village of Pir Paimal.

The whole of the infantry of the Kabul-Kandahar Force, upon whom devolved the duty of carrying the enemy's position, were formed up in rear of the low hills which covered the front of our camp,—the right being at Picquet Hill, and the left resting on Chilzina, while the cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, was held in readiness, in rear of the left, to operate by Gandizan towards the bed of the Argandab river, so as to threaten the rear of Ayúb Khan's camp, and endanger his line of retreat towards Girishk and Kakrez. E-B Royal Horse Artillery (four guns), two companies of the 2-7th Fusiliers, and four companies of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry were placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Gough to take up a position near Gandizan, and, when opportunity offered, to support his advance.

Guards for the protection of the city having been detailed, as shown in the accompanying return, marked No. 9, the remaining troops under Lieutenant-General Primrose's command were ordered to be distributed as follows:—

Brigadier-General Daubeny's brigade to hold the ground from which the Kabul Force would advance to the attack.

The remnant of Brigadier-General Burrows' brigade, with No. 5-11th Royal Artillery and the cavalry of the Bombay Force under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to take up a position north of the cantonment, from which the 40-pounders might be brought to bear directly on the Baba Wali Pass; the cavalry being instructed to watch the pass called Kotal-i-Múreha, and to cover the city.

It was clear from a very early hour in the morning that an offensive movement was contemplated by the enemy. The villages of Gandizan and Gandhi Mullah Sahibdad were held in strength; and desultory fire was brought to bear upon our front from the orchards connecting these two villages, while an ill-directed shell fire was opened from the Baba Wali Kotal, which was held in force during the greater part of the day's operations.

At 9-30 A.M. fire was opened from the 40-pounders upon the Baba Wali Pass.

Shortly afterwards the brigades of the Kabul-Kandahar Force were ordered to the attack, the 1st Brigade being on the right, the 2nd on the left, and the 3rd in reserve. Two batteries of artillery, *viz.*, C-2nd and 6-8th,—the latter being the new pattern jointed guns,—had meanwhile been placed in position to cover the advance of the infantry, and commenced shelling the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad.

The instructions given by Major-General Ross to Brigadier-General Macpherson were to make his first attack on that village, after which he was to clear the enemy from the enclosures which lay between the village and the low spur of the hill short of Pir Paimal. He further ordered Brigadier-General Baker to advance in a westerly direction, keeping touch with the 1st Brigade on his right, and clearing the gardens and orchards in his immediate front.

The attack upon the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad was made by the 2nd Goorkhas and the 92nd Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker respectively, the remaining two regiments of the 1st Infantry Brigade being in support. The village was carried in the most dashing style, Goorkhas and Highlanders vying with each other in the rapidity of their advance. The enemy withdrew sullenly and leisurely, a good number remaining to the last in the village to receive a bayonet charge.

On this occasion the following officers and men were brought to notice as having behaved with distinguished gallantry:—

Major G. S. White,	92nd Highlanders.
Private John Dennis,	"
Drummer James Roddick,	"
Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley,	2nd Goorkhas.
Sepoy Mangal Jaisi,	" "
Sepoy Wazir Sing Nagarkoti,	" "
Sepoy Makkareah Rana,	" "
Sepoy Bisram Thapa,	" "
Sepoy Maniram Lohar,	" "

During the advance of the 1st Brigade on the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad, the 2nd Brigade had been threading its way through the lanes and walled enclosures, which lay in the line of its attack. The resistance it encountered was most stubborn, the enemy being well protected by high walls, which they had carefully loop-holed. The loss suffered in clearing these enclosures was necessarily severe,—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., Captain Frome, and Lance-Sergeant Cameron (a grand specimen of a Highland soldier) being amongst those who fell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow met his death while gallantly leading his regiment, the 72nd Highlanders, and in him the army has experienced a great loss. He had on many occasions highly distinguished himself as a leader,—at the Peiwar Kotal, during the operations around Kabul at the latter end of 1879, and notably on the 14th December, when he won the admiration of the whole force by his brilliant conduct in the attack and capture of the Asmai Heights.

Of the regiments of this (the 2nd) brigade, the 72nd Highlanders and the 2nd Sikhs had the chief share of the fighting. They were the two leading battalions, and frequently had to fix bayonets to carry positions or to check the determined rushes of the enemy. Brigadier-General Baker speaks in high terms of the gallant behaviour of these two regiments, and notices especially the manner in which a charge of the enemy was repulsed by the 2nd Sikhs under the able and immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, who was well supported by Majors H. M. Pratt, J. B. Slater, and F. E. Hastings.

The following native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are brought forward as having been very conspicuous during this part of the action:—

Color-Sergeant G. Jacobs,	72nd Highlanders.
Color-Sergeant R. Lauder,	" "
Lance-Corporal J. Gordon,	" "

Subadar-Major Gurbáj Sing,	2nd Sikhs.
Jenadar Alla Sing,	"
Naick Dir Sing,	"
Sepoy Hakim,	"
Sepoy Jai Sing,	"
Sepoy Partab Sing,	"
Sepoy Bir Sing,	"

After severe fighting both brigades emerged at the point of the hill near Pir Paimal; and bringing their left shoulders forward, they pressed on and swept the enemy through the closely-wooded gardens and orchards which cover the western slopes of the hill.

The village of Pir Paimal was in our possession soon after noon.

When I heard from Major-General Ross of the success of the troops under his command, I determined to support his further advance by the 3rd Brigade, which had been drawn up in front of the village of Abásábad, with the double object of being a reserve to the 1st and 2nd Brigades, and of meeting a possible counter-attack by the enemy from the Baba Wali Pass.

The capture of Pir Paimal, however, brought our troops in rear of that pass; and feeling that nothing had now to be feared from the enemy's left, pushed on with the 3rd Brigade to join Major-General Ross.

That officer, seeing the advantage gained, and knowing that he could rely upon the courage and eagerness of his troops, had very wisely determined to press forward without waiting for reinforcements.

The position to which the enemy retired, after the capture of Pir Paimal, was an entrenched camp to the south-west of the Baba Wali Kotal, commanding an open piece of ground.

This entrenchment they were evidently prepared to hold with their usual determination; reinforcements were being rapidly pushed up from their reserves, while the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal were turned round, so as to increase the heavy fire of artillery which was brought to bear upon our troops.

It became necessary to take this position at once by storm.

Recognizing this with true soldierly instinct, Major G. S. White, who was leading the advance companies of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, called upon his men for just one charge more "to close the business."

The battery of screw guns, under Brevet-Major J. C. Robinson, had been mauling the enemy with a well directed fire; under cover of which, and supported by a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the 23rd Pioneers, the Highlanders, responding with alacrity to their leader's call, dashed forward and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

The gallant and ever foremost Major White was the first to reach the enemy's guns; being closely followed by Sepoy Inderbir Lama, who, placing his rifle upon one of the guns, exclaimed that it was captured in the name of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas.

While the 1st Brigade was advancing towards the enemy's last position, a portion of the 2nd Brigade, *viz.*, a half-battalion of the 3rd Sikhs, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, charged a body of the enemy on the extreme left, and captured three guns.

The enemy were now completely routed; but, owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible for Major-General Ross, who was commanding in the front line, to realise the extent of the victory he had won.

He, therefore, expecting the enemy to take up a fresh position further on, and to continue their resistance, ordered the 1st and 2nd Brigades to halt and replenish their ammunition.

When this had been done, and the troops had advanced about a mile, Major-General Ross found himself in sight of the whole of Ayúb Khan's camp, finding deserted, and apparently as it had been left in the morning, when the Afghans moved to the attack.

With his camp, Ayúb Khan lost all his artillery, numbering 32 pieces, including the two guns of E-B., Royal Horse Artillery, which had been taken by our troops at Maiwand on the 27th July.

During this part of the engagement, the following officers and men were especially remarked for their gallantry and forwardness :—

Major G. S. White,	92nd Highlanders.
Lieutenant C. W. H. Douglas,	"
Corporal William McGillvray,	"
Private Peter Grieve,	"
Private John McIntosh,	"
Private D. Grey,	"
Major S. E. Beecher,	2nd Goorkhas.
Havildar Gopal Borah,	"
Sepoy Inderbir Lama,	"
Sepoy Tikaram Kwas,	"

Further pursuit with infantry being hopeless, the two brigades were halted on the far side of the village of Mazra, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General MacGregor.

I had, meanwhile, ordered the cavalry of the Bombay Force, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to advance over the Baba Wali Kotal, and pursue the enemy up the left bank of the Argandab.

The operations of the cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough were continued throughout the day, the brigade crossing the Argandab and pushing beyond the line of the enemy's retreat towards Kakrez.

During this movement none of the regular troops were encountered, but some 350 of the fugitive *ghazis* and irregulars were killed.

With the exception of the 1st Brigade, which halted at Mazra for the night, all the troops returned to Kandahar before dark.

Shortly before the final advance, Major-General Ross, wishing to inform me by heliograph that he had succeeded in turning the enemy's position, directed Captain Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling, to proceed with a company of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry to the Baba Wali Kotal. This gallant officer had only gone a short distance when a *ghazi* springing out of a ravine close to him, shot him dead. In Captain Straton Her Majesty's service has lost a most accomplished, intelligent officer, under whose management army signalling, as applied to field service, reached a pitch of perfection probably never before attained. His energy knew no difficulties, and his enthusiasm was beyond praise. He had won the highest opinions from all with whom his duties had brought him in contact, and his death was very deeply felt throughout the whole force.

On the capture of Ayúb Khan's camp, the body of Lieutenant MacLaine, Royal Horse Artillery, was discovered lying outside what had been his own, and close to Ayúb Khan's tent. It was evident he had been quite recently murdered,—the act, I believe, of the guard placed over him by Ayúb Khan. This incident I record with deep sorrow at the melancholy fate of a brave young officer, whose short career had been so full of promise.

I have requested Lieutenant-General Primrose to furnish a report regarding the part taken by the troops under his command in the engagement of the 1st September. I beg to acknowledge the assistance that the Lieutenant-General and the officers under his command afforded me. The presence of these troops released the whole of the Kabul-Kandahar Force for the turning movement by Pir Paimal, and contributed materially to the success of the day.

I annex the following returns :—

No. 1.—Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, together with a Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded.

No. 2.—Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-Commissioned officers and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880.

No. 3.—Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, on the 1st September 1880.

No. 4.—Return of actual number present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.

No. 5.—Return of actual number present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.

No. 6.—Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880.

No. 7.—Numerical Return of Casualties in the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880.

No. 8.—Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880.

No. 9.—Number of officers and men of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force who were on duty in the citadel and city on the 1st September 1880.

No. 10.—Number of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force under arms on the 1st September 1880.

No. 11.—Return of Ordnance captured on the 1st September 1880.

I also attach four plans illustrative of the country over which the battle was fought—

No. 1.—Gives the dispositions of the Kabul-Kandahar brigades at several important stages.

No. 2.—Shews the position taken up by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force, as the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force were breaking ground for the attack.

No. 3.—Has the position of the whole force engaged, together with that of the enemy, and of the ground covered by our cavalry.

No. 4.—Is a pen and ink sketch of the battle field taken from the hill over Gandizan.

It will be seen that our casualties amounted to—

Killed of all ranks	...	...	40
Wounded of all ranks	...	...	228
Total killed and wounded	...	...	268

It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable, for upwards of 600 bodies were buried by us between Kandahar and the village of Pir Paimal alone. Probably 1200 killed would not be an over-estimate.

The number of the enemy against us has been calculated at—

Regular infantry	...	...	4,000
Cavalry	...	..	800
Ghazis	...	...	5,000
Irregular cavalry	...	...	3,000

Having briefly described the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and having given the chief incidents of the operations around Kandahar on the 31st August and 1st September, I am desirous of bringing to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, the conduct and bearing of the troops under my command.

The rapidity with which the march was accomplished,—taking into consideration the strength of the force, the variations of climate, and the difficult nature of the country traversed,—is the best testimony I can produce to the efficiency, discipline and spirit of the troops.

Their conduct under circumstances often of the most testing nature, cannot be expressed in terms too strong or too full. They all seemed to be animated with but one desire, that, cost what it might in personal risk, fatigue, or discomfort, they would effect the speedy release of their beleaguered fellow-soldiers in the city of Kandahar.

The unflagging energy and perseverance of the troops seemed to reach the full height when they knew they were about to put forth their irresistible strength against a hitherto successful enemy.

Notwithstanding the provocation caused by the cruel murder of any stragglers (soldiers as well as followers) who fell into the hands of the Afghans following in the wake of our column, not one act infringing the rules of civilized warfare was committed by our troops. The persons and property of the natives were respected, and full compensation for supplies was everywhere given.

In short, the inhabitants of the districts we passed through could not have been treated with greater consideration, nor with a lighter hand; and the conduct of the troops will ever remain as memorable as the results which they achieved.

Where all did their duty so willingly and effectually there may seem little room for the selection of individuals for prominent notice. I cannot, however, refrain from recording the names of some officers whose exceptional services, I consider, entitle them to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanding the Infantry Division and 2nd-in-Command, afforded me every assistance during the march from Kabul and the operations at Kandahar. By the able manner in which he conducted the attack on the Afghan position on the 1st September, he has given a fresh proof of his many soldierly qualities, and of his fitness for command.

Major-General Ross speaks in high terms of the following officers of his Staff:—

Major G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General;
Major R. G. Kennedy, Assistant Quarter Master General;
Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ekin, M.B.;
Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, A. D. C.;
Lieutenant A. Davidson, 2-60th Rifles,
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., } Orderly Officers.
Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E., }

I am greatly indebted to—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

With such able and experienced officers in command of brigades, success was a certainty. Throughout the long and trying march from Kabul they maintained the strictest discipline, and brought their troops to Kandahar in the highest state of efficiency.

I desire to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the valuable services of these distinguished officers.

Brigadier-General Macpherson reports favorably of the following officers, who served under his command:—

Major J. C. Robinson, R.A., commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery;
Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders;
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye, commanding the 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas;
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, commanding the 23rd Pioneers;
Colonel F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry;

Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot, Brigade Major, "for the intelligent manner in which he carried out the duties of his appointment."

Captain A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, "for his intelligence and untiring energy;"

Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Field Engineer, "for his valuable services during the march from Kabul and usefulness during the action of the 1st September;"

Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, R.E., Orderly Officer.

Brigadier-General Macpherson records that the devotion of the medical officers of the brigade in attending to the wounded in the field under fire was most admirable.

He mentions—

Surgeon-Major S. B. Roe, M.B., 92nd Highlanders;
Surgeon-Major W. Finden, 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas;
Surgeon E. H. Fenn, No. 6-8th Royal Artillery;
Surgeon H. J. Linton, 24th Punjab Native Infantry;
Surgeon H. Hamilton, M.D., 23rd Pioneers.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers:—

Major G. Swinley, R.A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery;
Major C. M. Stockwell, commanding the 72nd Highlanders;
Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, commanding the 2nd Sikhs;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas;
 Colonel O. V. Tanner, commanding the 29th Bombay Native Infantry;
 Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Brigade Major;
 Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;
 Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Field Engineer;
 Captain M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, Orderly Officer;
 Surgeon-Major G. W. M'Nally, M.D.;

Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, "for the manner in which he attended the wants of the wounded in the fighting line."

Brigadier-General MacGregor desires to record his appreciation of the support and assistance he received from—

Major J. M. Douglas, R.A., commanding No. 11-9th Royal Artillery;
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Collins, commanding the 2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles;
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy, commanding the 15th Sikhs;
 Colonel J. W. Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry;
 Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas;

Captain R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, Brigade Major, who proved himself a most zealous officer;

Captain A. Gaselee, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who aided much by his knowledge of the country;

Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Field Engineer, an excellent and energetic officer;

Captain H. M'L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Orderly Officer, who rendered every assistance in his power.

He further brings forward the following regimental officers:—

Captain A. E. Duthy, R.A., 11-9th Royal Artillery.	
Major W. G. Byron.	} 2-60th Rifles.
Captain J. N. Blackwood-Price.	
„ H. S. Marsham.	
Major D. W. Inglis.	} 15th Sikhs.
Captain H. A. Abbott.	
Captain W. V. Ellis.	} 25th Punjab Native Infantry.
Lieutenant C. H. H. Beley.	
Major E. P. Mainwaring.	} 1th Goorkhas.
Captain C. A. Mercer.	
Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye.	
Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey.	

Brigadier-General Hugh Gough states that his thanks are specially due to—

Major J. A. Tillard, R.H.A., commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery;
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Beshman, commanding the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers;
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry;
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, commanding the Central India Horse;
 Major A. Vivian, commanding the 3rd Punjab Cavalry;
 Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, Brigade Major;
 Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;
 Captain C. F. Call, R.E., Field Engineer;
 Captain H. Burnley, 6th Dragoon Guards, } Orderly Officers;
 Lieutenant M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, }
 Surgeon-Major R. Lewer.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the aid I have received throughout from Colonel Alured C. Johnson, R.H.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer. Officers commanding batteries, whose names are brought forward by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, have already been mentioned by the Brigadier-Generals commanding the brigades to which their batteries were attached, with the exception of Major P. H. Greig, R.A., commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, whose services on the 1st September Colonel Johnson desires to acknowledge, and Major T. Graham, commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery, who shared the arduous march from Kabul, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness from commanding his battery during the operations at Kandahar.

He mentions also:—

Captain H. Pipon, R.H.A., Adjutant, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant R. A. Bannatine, R.A., Orderly Officer, both of whom afforded him every assistance.

Colonel Perkins speaks favorably of the assistance he received from Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Adjutant, Royal Engineers.

I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following regimental officers who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of, the campaign in Afghanistan, and are still serving under my command:—

Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

Captain H. W. Apperley.	Captain B. Gough.
Captain J. A. H. Stewart-Mackenzie.	Lieutenant E. B. M'Innis.

72nd Highlanders.

Major C. W. N. Guinness.	Captain R. H. Murray.
Captain R. Garnett.	Lieutenant R. L. Milne.
Captain M. N. G. Kane.	Lieutenant S. C. H. Monro.

92nd Highlanders.

Major G. S. White.	Captain the Hon'ble J. Scott Napier.
Captain L. C. Singleton.	Captain C. W. H. Douglas.
Captain R. F. Darvall.	Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunyngham.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Cracroft.	Major G. W. Willock.
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3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major W. C. Anderson.	Major J. D. Macpherson.
Captain C. C. Egerton.	

Central India Horse.

Major H. M. Buller.	Major J. Colledge.
Major M. G. Gerard.	

2nd Goorkhas.

Major S. E. Becher.	Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley.
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23rd Pioneers.

Captain H. Paterson.	Captain S. V. Gordon.
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24th Punjab Native Infantry.

Captain E. Stedman.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Major H. M. Pratt.	Major J. B. Slater.
Major F. E. Hastings.	

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Major C. J. Griffiths.	Major W. B. Aislable.
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5th Goorkhas.

Major J. M. Sym.	Lieutenant A. R. Martin.
Captain E. Molloy.	Lieutenant C. C. Chenevix-Trench.

Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., who has held the important post of Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, has afforded me throughout the most valuable and material assistance. His services in Afghanistan are well known to the Commander-in-Chief in India; I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of bringing the name of this excellent staff officer prominently before His Excellency.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, M.B., proved himself to be an able administrative medical officer, and carried on the duties of his responsible office to my entire satisfaction.

Major A. R. Badeock, Deputy Commissary General, the entire force is deeply indebted to him. The manner in which he, and the officers under his orders, overcame the difficulties of no ordinary nature, and the way in which they exerted themselves to procure the daily supply, are deserving of particular mention.

The administrative talent possessed by Major Badcock is of the highest order, and I cannot recommend his services too strongly for recognition by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

Major Badcock speaks in the highest terms of all the officers of the Commissariat Department with the force, but he brings forward especially the name of Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.

The valuable services performed by Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, Chief Director of Transport, and the officers of his Department, can scarcely be considered apart from those of the Commissariat Department.

I would wish here to record my high sense of the admirable work accomplished by Lieutenant-Colonel Low and his able staff of assistants. The mobility of the force depended upon the efficiency of the transport, and it is mainly due to the untiring energy of these officers that the troops were able to perform such long and continuous marches, and to reach their destination with the transport animals in such excellent condition. Lieutenant-Colonel Low brings to special notice Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, and Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.

Major C. A. Gorham, R.A., Deputy Judge-Advocate General, has carried on his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

Major C. Cowie, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, had a difficult and arduous task to perform, his successful accomplishment of which deserves my acknowledgment. My thanks are also due to Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot, in charge of the field treasure chest.

The Reverend J. W. Adams, B.A., Chaplain, Church of England, the Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., and the Reverend Alexander Ferrier, M.A., the Presbyterian Chaplains, and the Very Reverend Father G. Browne, were throughout most attentive to their duties.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer, and the following officers of the Political Staff:—

Captain J. W. Ridgeway,
Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.,
Major M. Protheroe,

have rendered me every assistance, and have spared themselves no trouble nor exposure in their endeavours to gain information, and to procure supplies for the force.

It affords me much pleasure to bring forward the names of the officers serving on my personal staff, who have at all times been unremitting in the performance of their duties.

Major G. T. Pretymann, R.A., has in addition to his duties as Aide-de-Camp, held the position of Commandant of Field Force Head Quarters.

Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, } Orderly Officers.
Captain the Hon'ble W. C. Rowley, R.A., }
Surgeon J. F. Williamson, M.B.

List of Returns accompanying Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts' Report.

No.	Name of Return.
1.	Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, with Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded.
2.	Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-commissioned officers and men and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded, 31st August and 1st September 1880.
3.	Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1st September 1880.
4.	Return of actual numbers present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
5.	Return of actual numbers present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
6.	Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force,—31st August and 1st September 1880.

7. Numerical Return of Casualties in the Bombay-Kandahar Force, 1st September 1880.
8. Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Force, 1st September 1880.
9. Number of officers and men of Bombay-Kandahar Force who were on duty in the citadel and city, 1st September 1880.
10. Numbers, &c., of the Bombay-Kandahar Force who were under arms on the 1st September 1880.
11. Return of ordnance captured, 1st September 1880.

Numerical return of casualties in the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force and the Kandahar Field Force in the operations of the 31st August and 1st September 1880, near Kandahar.

CORPS.	KILLED.						WOUNDED.						REMARKS.	
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Followers.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Followers.		
Staff ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery	1	...	1	1 horse wounded.
C-2nd Royal Artillery	1	...	1	...	2	1 horse killed.
No. 6-8th Royal Artillery...	3	3	6	4 mules killed; 1 horse and 2 mules wounded.
„ 5-11th „ „	
No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery	1 mule wounded.
9th Lancers	
3rd Bengal Cavalry	1	...	...	...	1*	...	2	* Since dead. Two horses killed, 1 wounded.
3rd Punjab Cavalry	1	...	2	...	4	...	7	3 horses killed, 9 wounded.
Central India Horse	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	
3rd Bombay Cavalry	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1 horse killed, 3 wounded.
3rd Sind Horse	1	...	1	8 horses killed, 1 wounded.
7th Fusiliers	
60th Rifles	2	...	2	
72nd Highlanders	...	2	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	19†	2	33	† 4 men since dead.
92nd Highlanders	1	...	10	...	2	...	7	...	62‡	2	84	‡ 8 men since dead. 1 horse and 1 mule killed; 2 mules wounded.
15th Bengal Native Infantry	2	...	...	...	1§	...	3	...	6	§ Since dead.
23rd „ „ „	2	...	1	...	1	1	10	2	17	2 mules killed.
24th „ „ „	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	13	
25th „ „ „	1	...	1	...	2	
2nd Goorkha Regiment	8	...	1	1	...	1	20¶	2	33	¶ 2 men since dead. One horse wounded.
4th „ „ „	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	7	
5th „ „ „	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2¶¶	5	¶ Both since dead.
2nd Sikh Infantry	3	...	1	...	1	...	22**	2	29	** 1 man since dead.
3rd „ „ „	1	...	5	...	6	
4th Bombay Native Infantry	
28th „ „ „	
29th „ „ „	1	1	2	
Commissariat Dept.	1††	...	1	†† Since dead.
TOTAL	3	1	1	...	35	...	11	4	16	2	177	18	268	{ 16 horses and 7 mules killed; 17 horses and 5 mules wounded.
GRAND TOTAL	40						228							

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AT KANDAHAR ON 31ST AUGUST AND 1ST SEPTEMBER 1880.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Corps or Dept.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of wound.
Staff ...	Captain ...	Edward Straton, 2-22nd Foot ...	Gun-shot wound, abdomen.
72nd Highlanders	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Francis Brownlow, C.B. ...	„ chest.
„	Captain ...	St. John Thomas Frome ...	„ chest.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Corps or Department.	Rank.	Names.	Description of wound.
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	Major ...	George Woodward Willock ...	Slight.
3rd Punjab Cavalry ...	Lieutenant ...	Louis Samuel Hyde Baker ...	„
Central India Horse ...	„ ...	Neville Francis Fitzgerald Chamberlain ...	„
72nd Highlanders ...	Captain ...	Robert Hunter Murray ...	Severe.
„	Lieutenant ...	Seymour Charles Hale Monro ...	„
92nd Highlanders ...	„ ...	Stuart Alexander Menzies ...	„
„	2nd-Lieutenant	Donald Wm. Stewart ...	„
23rd Bengal N. I. (Pioneers)	Lieutenant ...	Duncan Chesney ...	Slight.
2nd Goorkha Regiment ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Arthur Battye ...	„
4th „ ...	„ ...	Frederick Francis Rowcroft ...	„
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	Major ...	James Barry Slater ...	Severe.

No. 2.

INFANTRY DIVISION, KABUL FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Native Officers, British and Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Followers killed and wounded on the 31st August and 1st September 1880.

NATIVE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
24th Bengal N. I.	Subadar ...	Sultan Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot, right leg.
25th Bengal N. I.	„ ...	Bhiskam Sing ...	Slight ...	„ contusion, thigh.
2nd Goorkha Regt.	Jemadar ...	Mohan Sing Maharah.	Severe ...	„ right leg.
4th Goorkha Regt.	Subadar ...	Ran Sing Rana	Dangerous...	„ left upper arm.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Corps.	Regi- mental No.	Rank and Names.		Nature of wound.
72nd Highlanders.	1583	Lieut.-Sergeant	William Cameron ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
	1263	Lieut.-Corporal	William Gannon ...	" " "
	58B	"	Josiah McIlvenna ...	" " shoulder.
	2665	"	"	" " "
	58B	Private ...	James McGowan ...	" " head.
	153	"	"	" " "
	58B	" ...	Alexander Hodge ...	" " abdomen.
	381	"	"	" " "
	58B	" ...	James McQueen ...	" " head.
	415	"	"	" " "
92nd Highlanders.	58B	" ...	William Erskine ...	" " abdomen.
	2653	"	"	" " "
	56B	Color-Ser- geant.	Richard Fraser ...	Gunshot wound, head.
	304	"	"	" " "
	56B	Corporal ...	Lewis Friendship ...	" " lung.
	335	"	"	" " "
	995	Private ...	John Strachan ...	" " abdomen.
	1370	" ...	John Mackenzie ...	" " "
	1907	" ...	Neil Ross ...	" " head.
	1928	" ...	William Wilson ...	" " heart.
	2022	" ...	James Scott ...	" " abdomen.
	2065	" ...	Alexander Easton ...	" " head.
	58B	" ...	William Reid ...	" " abdomen.
	111	"	"	" " "
	56B	" ...	Thomas Kerr ...	" " lung.
	242	"	"	" " "
	56B	" ...	Robert Mackenzie ...	" " head and breast.
	305	"	"	" " "
15th Bengal N. I.	819	Lieut.-Naick...	Ran Sing ...	Gun-shot wound, } chest. } on 31st abdomen. } August.
	1495	Sepoy ...	Sycemal Sing ...	
23rd Bengal N. I.	1917	Sepoy ...	Bhag Sing ...	Gun-shot wound, chest. " " head.
	2145	" ...	Jagat Sing ...	
24th Bengal N. I.	1732	Sepoy ...	Mahomed Baksh	
2nd Goorkha Regt.	...	Naick ...	Kharakdhaj Sahi.	
	...	Rifleman ...	Tularam Groon.	
	...	" ...	Jagarnath Sahi.	
	...	" ...	Mohandar Sing Khatri.	
	...	" ...	Santbir Thapa.	
	...	" ...	Fateh Kwas.	
	...	" ...	Nar Sing Groon.	
4th Goorkha Regt.	1640	Sepoy ...	Danbir Gharti ...	Gun-shot wound, chest,—on 31st August.
	1326	Sepoy ...	Kabir Thapa ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
5th Goorkha Regt.	...	Sepoy ...	...
2nd Sikh In- fantry.	2898	Sepoy ...	Das ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
	3384	" ...	Issar Sing ...	" " neck.
	...	" ...	Nawab ...	" " abdomen.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Corps.	Regi- mental No.	Rank and Names.			Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
6-8th R. A.	3065	Gunner ...	George Carell	...	Severe ...	Gun shot wound, chest.
		Driver ...	Balak	...	Slight ...	" chest.
2-60th Rifles.	192	" ...	Barkardar	...	Severe ...	" thigh.
	1806	Private ...	James Dean	...	Severe ...	" foot.
	514	Cr.-Sergt.	George Tripp	...	Slight ...	" "
	1802	Corporal...	George Jacobs	...	Severe ...	" groin.
	987	Corporal...	Arthur Thomson	...	Slight ...	" abrasion, ear.
		Lee.-Cor- poral.	John Eyre	...	Severe ...	" " breast.
	2018	"	Robert Philip	...	"	" forearm.
	40	Private ...	James Maguire	...	"	" breast (since dead)
	1850	"	John Douglas	...	Dangerous	" breast and arm (since dead).
	1436	"	Samuel Allison	...	Severe ...	" knee.
	1470	"	Alexander McLaren...	...	"	" instep.
	1679	"	George Black	...	"	" neck and chest.
	1699	"	John Gordon	...	"	" hip.
	1954	"	David Smith	...	Slight ...	" contusion, thigh.
	1960	"	James Steel	...	"	" abrasion, back.
	1980	"	George Heseltino	...	Dangerous	" arm (since dead).
	2026	"	David Colville	...	Severe ...	" left shoulder.
	2649	"	James Sorley	...	"	" scalp.
	58B	"	William Fulton	...	Slight ...	" head.
	368	"		...		
	58B	"	James Beagan	...	Dangerous	" chest (since dead).
	468	"		...		
	58B	"	Neil McLeish	...	Severe ...	" forearm.
	690	"		...		
	58B	"	William Raper	...	"	" hand.
	1924	"		...		
	58B	"	Patrick Heffernan	...	"	" contusion, shoulder.
	2040	"		...		
	730	Sergeant	James Innes	...	Slight ...	" contusion.
	1938	"	Matthew Thomson	...	"	" left thumb.
	1971	"	Henry Adams	...	Severe ...	" left knee joint.
	1983	"	John Macnally	...	Slight ...	" hand.
	2020	"	William McGill	...	"	" shoulder.
	2053	"	James Coutts	...	"	" lung.
	2058	"	James Wilson	...	"	" thumb.
	2347	Lee.-Sergt.	Alexander Anderson...	...	"	" left shoulder.
	1539	Corporal...	William McGilvray...	...	Dangerous	" left arm.
	2069	"	Matthew Gamble	...	Slight ...	" forearm.
	66B	"	Donald McPhail	...	Severe ...	" left lung (since dead).
	362	"		...		
	89	Lee.-Corpl.	John Hunter	...	Slight ...	" shoulder.
	1748	"	Henry Saunders	...	Dangerous	" lower jaw.
	1921	"	John Vassie	...	Severe ...	" thigh.
	2011	"	Robert Innes	...	Slight ...	" abdomen.
	56B	"	James Mackinnon	...	Severe ...	" both thighs.
	174	"		...		
	56B	"	Paul Macpherson	...	Slight ...	" temple.
	706	"		...		
	978	Private ...	James Stewart	...	Dangerous	" arm.
	1163	"	John Dennis	...	Slight ...	Sword cuts, head, wrist and knee.

Corps.	Regi- mental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
92nd Highlanders.	1250	Private ...	Robert Simpson ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound left thigh.
	1260	" ..	Allan McDonald ...	" ...	" head (<i>since dead</i>).
	1359	" ..	Duncan Brimber ...	Dangerous	" thigh (<i>since dead</i>).
	1388	" ..	John W. Balcarres ...	Severe ...	" arm.
	1489	" ..	Thomas McFarlane ...	Slight ...	" left arm.
	1530	" ..	Alexander P. Park ...	" ...	" pelvis.
	1561	" ..	John McLaren ...	" ...	" head.
	1593	" ..	James Wilson ...	Dangerous	" right side (<i>since dead</i>).
	1638	" ..	William Dixon ...	" ...	" abdomen (<i>since dead</i>).
	1659	" ..	William Devlin ...	" ...	" left arm (<i>since dead</i>).
	1672	" ..	Francis Smith ...	Severe ...	" foot.
	1691	" ..	Joseph Dexter ...	" ...	" left hand.
	1777	" ..	David Reid ...	Slight ...	" lip.
	1800	" ..	James Murray ...	" ...	" thigh.
	1838	" ..	William Graham ...	Severe ...	" right leg.
	1951	" ..	Peter Glacken ...	Slight ...	" left arm.
	2023	" ..	William Smith ...	Severe ...	" right hand.
	2027	" ..	John McKenzie ...	Slight ...	" thigh.
	2140	" ..	Henry Steel ...	" ...	" shoulder.
	2181	" ..	Charles Gillanders ...	Severe ...	" foot.
	2251	" ..	Gregor Macrae ...	Dangerous	" right temple.
	2314	" ..	Hugh Neilson ...	Slight ...	" right leg.
	2332	" ..	Josiah Reid ...	" ...	" thigh.
	2348	" ..	George F. Hull ...	Severe ...	" thigh.
	56B 18	" ..	William Henderson ...	Dangerous	" head (<i>since dead</i>).
	56B 27	" ..	David Falconer ...	Slight ...	" shoulder.
	56B 31	" ..	Alexander Macpherson	Severe ...	" lung.
	56B 99	" ..	John McGinley ...	" ...	" head.
	56B 113	" ..	Alexander Muirhead...	Slight ...	" right hand.
	56B 124	" ..	Robert Forster ...	Severe ...	" forehead.
	56B 152	" ..	Daniel Woods ...	Slight ...	" left foot.
	56B 172	" ..	George Forrester ...	Severe ...	" leg.
	56B 174	" ..	James R. Gordon ...	Dangerous	" knee, thigh and thumb.
	56B 194	" ..	Alexander Barrie ...	Slight ...	" right hand.
	56B 206	" ..	Thomas Brady ...	" ...	" forearm.
	56B 219	" ..	John McIntosh ...	" ...	" right leg.
	56B 279	" ..	William Muir ...	" ...	" left foot.
	56B 285	" ..	Samuel Irvine ...	Severe ...	" shoulder.
	56B 298	" ..	John McKay ...	Slight ...	" leg.

Corps.	Regi- mental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
92nd Highlanders.	56B 388	Private ...	James Allan ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, knee.
	56B 432	" ...	Adam Lamb ...	Slight ...	" nose.
	56B 484	" ...	Joseph Alexander ...	" ...	" abdomen, graze.
	56B 534	" ...	Alexander Ronald ...	" ...	" shoulder.
	56B 553	" ...	Peter Hoey ...	Dangerous	" right side (<i>since dead.</i>)
	56B 791	" ...	John Laing ...	Severe ...	" foot.
	56B 956	" ...	James Baxter ...	Slight ...	" thigh and chest.
	56B 1070	" ...	Charles Coverdale ...	" ...	" wrist.
	56B 1078	" ...	Charles Calton ...	Severe ...	" right leg.
	56B 1111	" ...	Martin McLaughlan...	" ...	Sword cuts, head and arm.
	56B 1305	" ...	Joseph Dean ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, head.
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).	619	Havildar	Anok Sing ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, chest (<i>since dead</i>)
	1724	Sepoy ...	Wazir Sing ...	Severe ...	" hand
	1822	" ...	Bishambar Sing ...	" ...	" "
	1957	" ...	Harnam Sing ...	Slight ...	" leg
	1405	Havildar	Sawan Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, contusion.
	1397	Bugler ...	Sham Sing ...	Severe ...	" "
	1226	Sepoy ...	Hira Sing ...	Slight ...	Shell wound, contusion.
	1319	" ...	Atar Sing ...	" ...	" arm and loin.
	1379	" ...	Dula Sing ...	" ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
	1420	" ...	Lehna Sing ...	" ...	Shell wound, shoulder.
	1851	" ...	Gopal Sing ...	" ...	Gun-shot wound, shoulder.
	1894	" ...	Dewa Sing ...	Severe ...	Right leg and foot shattered by shell.
	2023	" ...	Teja Sing ...	" ...	Gunshot wound, scalp.
	2273	" ...	Magghar Sing ...	" ...	" arm and side.
	2386	" ...	Kesar Sing ...	" ...	" scalp.
	2349	" ...	Lehna Sing ...	Slight ...	Contusion, foot, from shell.
24th Bengal Native Infantry.	934	Lieut.-Havr.	Chet Sing ...	Slight.	
	1765	Sepoy ...	Marúf Shah ...	" ...	Gunshot wound, contusion.
	1929	" ...	Fateh Khan ...	" ...	" "
	2101	" ...	Gholam Mahomed ...	" ...	" "
	2121	" ...	Nathú ...	Severe ...	" left elbow (on 31st August).
	2122	" ...	Rajab Ali ...	" ...	Gunshot wound.
	2176	" ...	Dewa Sing ...	" ...	"
	...	" ...	Sher Gul ...	Slight ...	"
	...	" ...	Issar Sing ...	Severe ...	"
25th B.N.I.	...	" ...	Fazl Ahmed ...	Slight ...	Contusion.
	639	Sepoy ...	Nutha Sing ...	Slight ...	Contusion of face (on 31st August).

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
2nd Goorkha Regiment.	...	Naick ...	Nurbir Karki ...	Severe ...	(Since dead.)
	...	" ...	Gungaram Alléh ...	" ...	
	...	Bugler ...	Kasi Lohar ...	" ...	(Since dead.)
	...	Sepoy ...	Mangal Jais ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Bisram Thápá ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Man Sing Alléh ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Sadhú Rana ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Parbal Thápá ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Ransúr Thápá ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Jangbír Thápá ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Kethar Sing Groon ...	Slight ...	
	...	" ...	Jagatram Thápá ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Wazir Sing Nagarkoti ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Dillú Kawas ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Gungabir Rana ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Púranbir Thápá ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Mukhareah Rana ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Maiteah Chand ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Gobardhan Bandari ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Ussun Rana ...	" ...	
	...	" ...	Kasiram Groon ...	" ...	
5th Goorkha Regiment.	1630	Sepoy ...	Musthan Thápá ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, right eye. } On 31st Aug. " left hand. " hip. " forearm
	1788	" ...	Kallú Nagarkoti ...	Slight ...	
	2112	" ...	Dalbir Rana ...	Severe ...	
	...	" ...	Danbir Khanka ...	Slight ...	
	1677	Sepoy ...	Hirabir Gúrúng ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, left forearm. " throat.
	1271	" ...	Kalú Kawas ...	" ...	
	867	Havildar	Terkhú ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, head.
	2210	Sepoy ...	Jai Sing ...	Severe ...	Two sabre cuts, left arm.
	2214	" ...	Bahadur Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, right leg.
	2431	" ...	Partab Sing ...	Severe ...	" right buttock.
2nd Sikh Infantry.	2644	" ...	Bhag Sing ...	Slight ...	" left leg.
	2694	" ...	Hira Sing ...	" ...	" scalp.
	2785	" ...	Húlasi ...	Severe ...	" left arm.
	2810	" ...	Jowahir Sing ...	Slight ...	Sword cut, left hand.
	2851	" ...	Oulia Khan ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, ankle.
	2926	" ...	Shama ...	" ...	" right arm.
	2945	" ...	Khan Gal ...	Slight ...	" left hand.
	2968	" ...	Dasaunda ...	Severe ...	" right leg.
	3102	" ...	Jewan Sing ...	Slight ...	" "
	3115	" ...	Issar Sing ...	" ...	" left buttock.
	3143	" ...	Musaddi ...	" ...	" left hand.
	3165	" ...	Gulab ...	Severe ...	" right foot.
	3166	" ...	Nanku ...	Slight ...	" left leg.
	3167	" ...	Hashim Ali ...	" ...	Sword cut, head.
	3253	" ...	Regba ...	" ...	Gunshot wound, right leg.
	3257	" ...	Lehna ...	" ...	Sabre cut, left arm.
	3285	" ...	Mehr ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound, left thigh.
	3340	" ...	Pirágá ...	" ...	" " "
	3375	" ...	Mohar Sing ...	Dangerous	" " head (since dead).
3rd Sikh Infantry.	84	Havildar	Azim Khan ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot.
	116	Naick ...	Gunga Sing ...	" ...	Sword cut.
	175	" ...	Sarkhú ...	" ...	Gunshot wound.
	...	Sepoy ...	Chattar Sing ...	" ...	"
	203	" ...	Prem Sing ...	Slight ...	"
	354	" ...	Búrhi Sing ...	" ...	Shell, round.
29th Bom. N.I.	2660	Private ...	Mohamed Baksh ...	Slight ...	Splinter of shell.

Followers wounded.

CORPS.	Name.	Nature of wound.
6-8th Royal Artillery	Kahar Kalú ...	Gunshot wound, foot, slight.
	„ Kamptha ...	„ head, severe.
	„ Baran ...	„ face „
72nd Highlanders ...	„ Jada Sing ...	} both severely wounded.
	„ Fakírú ...	
92nd Highlanders ...	Bhisti Suka ...	Severe.
23rd Bengal Native Infy., Pioncers.	Mate Sita Ram ...	
	Bhisti Hafatú ...	
24th Bengal Native Infy.	Kahar Ram Din ...	„
	„ Jewan ...	„
2nd Goorkha Regiment	Bhisti Mohan Sing Rauth ...	„
	„ Ratnú ...	„
5th Goorkha Regiment	Kahar Raffi ...	} Both since dead.
	„ Labá ...	
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	Kahar Shibha ...	Contusion, spent cannon ball.
	„ Mohamed Baksh ...	„
29th Bombay Native Infy.	„ Kurli ...	Particulars not given.
Commissariat Department	One syce, name unknown ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen, on 31st August.—Since dead.

No. 3.

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Nominal Roll of Wounded.

CORPS.	Rank and Names.		REMARKS : Nature of Wounds.
3rd Bengal Cavalry.	Sowar ...	Sewa Sing ...	Has since died of wounds.
3rd Punjab Cavalry.	Duffadar	Mansúr Khan ...	Lance wound, left breast,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„	Arjún Sing ...	Punctured wound, eyebrow,—slight.
Ditto ...	Sowar ...	Bakkar Khan ...	Sword wound, amputating four fingers, left hand, and sword wound, skull,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Patch Khan ...	Sword wound, dividing nose and part of skull, and exposing left eye-ball,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Yusaf Khan ...	Sword wound, scalp,—slight.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Haidar Khan ...	Punctured wound, right forearm,—slight.
Central India Horse.	Duffadar	Lachman Dúbéh ...	Gunshot wound, hip,—severe.
Ditto ...	Sowar ...	Pardal Khan ...	„ „ shoulder,—severe.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Ali Hussain ...	Sword-cut, elbow,—severe.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Mujúd Khan ...	„ hand,—slight.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Kasi Sing ...	„ over ear,—slight.

No. 4.

INFANTRY DIVISION, BENGAL COLUMN, KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

Return showing actual numbers present at the action of the 1st September 1880.

BRIGADE.	CORPS.	OFFICERS AND MEN.				Guns.
		Officers.	Native Off- cers.	Non-Commis- sioned Offi- cers & men.	Total.	
Divisional Staff ...	.....	8	...	...	8	
1st Brigade ...	Brigade Staff ...	8	...	...	8	
	92nd Highlanders ...	18	...	510	528	
	2nd Goorkhas ...	6	12	381	399	
	23rd Pioneers ...	8	14	522	544	
	24th Punjab Native Infantry ...	7	12	402	421	
	6th Baty., 8th Bde., R.A. ...	5	2	186	193	6
2nd Brigade ...	Brigade Staff ...	7	...	...	7	
	72nd Highlanders ...	18	...	676	694	
	2nd Sikh Infantry ...	7	12	495	514	
	3rd " " ...	8	13	441	462	
	5th Goorkhas ...	8	12	450	470	
	29th Bombay Native Infantry ...	7	12	444	463	
	No. 2 Mountain Battery Artillery	4	2	200	206	6
3rd Brigade ...	Brigade Staff ...	6	...	...	6	
	2nd Battalion 60th Rifles ...	16	...	500	516	
	4th Goorkhas ...	7	11	512	530	
	15th Sikhs ...	8	12	417	437	
	25th Punjab Native Infantry ...	6	15	465	486	
	11th Baty., 9th Bde., R.A. ...	6	...	116	122	6
		168	129	6,717	7,014	18

(Sd.) J. ROSS, Major-Genl.,
Commanding Infantry Division,
Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

No. 5.

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Return showing actual numbers present on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	Nos.	REMARKS.
9th Lancers ...	300	
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	300	
3rd Punjab " ...	356	
Central India Horse ...	422	
Total ...	1,378	

KOKERAN; }
5th September 1880.

(Sd.) HUGH GOUGH, Brigr.-Genl.,
Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, K. F. F.

No. 6.

INFANTRY DIVISION, BENGAL COLUMN.

KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

Return of Gun and Rifle Ammunition expended in action by the above Division on the 31st August 1880 and 1st September 1880.

BRIGADE.	CORPS.	GUN AMMUNITION.		RIFLE AMMUNITION.		REMARKS.
		Shrapnel Shell.	Common Shell.	Martini-Henry.	Snider.	
1ST BRIGADE	24th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	307	
3RD BRIGADE	11-9th R. A. (2 guns).	10	3	...	...
	2-60th Rifles ...	...	...	244	...	
	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	3,320	
	15th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	7,940	
	25th „ N. I....	...	...	...	2,500	
		10	3	244	14,067	Total on 31st August.
1ST BRIGADE	6-8th R. A. ...	66	18	...	...
	92nd Highlanders...	...	...	8,100	...	
	23rd Pioneers ...	...	...	...	3,172	
	24th Bengal N. I. ...	...	...	...	1,999	
	2nd Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	11,845	
2ND BRIGADE	No. 2 (Derajat) M. B.	2	3	...	...
	72nd Highlanders...	...	...	6,480	...	
	2nd Sikh Infantry ...	...	...	...	5,611	
	3rd Sikh Infantry ...	...	...	...	2,027	
	5th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	758	
3RD BRIGADE	29th Bombay N. I.	...	...	...	497	
	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	1,314	
	25th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	1,286	
	2-60th Rifles ...	...	...	305	...	
		68	21	14,885	28,509	Total on 1st September.
		78	24	15,129	42,576	GRAND TOTAL, BOTH DAYS.

KANDAHAR ;
4th September 1880. }

(Sd.) J. ROSS, Major-Genl.,
Commanding Infantry Division.

No. 7.

KANDAHAR FORCE.

Return of Casualties in the undermentioned Batteries and Corps on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	Killed.	Wounded.	Horses killed.	Horses wound- ed.	Horses aban- doned.	REMARKS.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	...	1*	...	1	...	* Gunner.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	...	2†	1	...	...	† 1 Sergeant and 1 Driver.
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	1‡	...	1	8§	‡ Sowar.
3rd Light Cavalry ...	1||	1¶	1	3	...	§ Exhausted.
"						|| Ressaidar.
"						¶ Sowar.
Total ...	1	5	2	5	8	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Names.	Particulars.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery	4,261	Gunner	Samuel Morecroft	Wounded.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	1,450	Sergeant	George Cox	"
" " " "	446	Driver	Samuel Collyer	"
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	Sowar	Harál Sing	"
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	...	Ressaidar	Shaik Karim Baksh	Killed in action.
" " " "	...	Sowar	Mouir Khan	Wounded.

No. 8.

KANDAHAR FORCE.

Return of Ammunition expended by the undermentioned Batteries in action on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	SHELL.			REMARKS.
	Shrapnel.	Common.	Segments.	
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	43	9	...	
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	2	93	...	
5-11th Royal Artillery...	58	65	44	
Total expended ...	103	167	44	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 9.

Numbers, &c., of Officers and Men of the Kandahar Force' who were on duty in the Citadel and City on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	REMARKS.
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	2	...	132	
66th Foot ...	2	...	146	
1st Bombay Grenadiers ...	...	2	150	
30th Bombay Native Infantry ...	3	8	322	
Total strength ...	7	10	750	

KANDAHAR; }
5th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 10.

Numbers, &c., of the Kandahar Force who were under arms on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Ammunition expended.	REMARKS.
Divisional Staff ...	6	...	...	.....
Cavalry Brigade Staff ...	3	...	...	.....
1st Brigade Staff ...	2	...	...	.....
2nd Brigade Staff ...	2	...	...	.....
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	6	...	129	Previously included.	
C-2nd Royal Artillery ..	5	...	135	"	
5-11th Royal Artillery ...	3	...	92	"	
Poona Horse ...	4	8	117	Nil.	
3rd Sind Horse ...	4	11	399	276	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	5	9	209	Nil.	
No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners	1	...	38	"	
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	13	...	376	34	
66th Regiment ...	11	...	229	Nil.	
1st Bombay N. I. Grenadiers ...	3	2	150	"	
4th Bombay Native Infantry, Rifles	4	12	323	47	
19th Bombay Native Infantry ...	6	11	497	Nil.	
28th ditto ditto ...	3	8	392	184	
29th ditto ditto ...	7	15	527	4,430	
30th ditto ditto ...	3	8	322	.....
Total ...	91	84	3,935	4,971	

KANDAHAR; }
5th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 11.
Return of Ordnance captured at Baba Wali after the action with Sirdar Ayub Khan on 1st September 1880.

No.	Nature of Gun.	Length of gun.	Length of Bore.	Calibre.	Rifling.	Number of grooves.	Marks.	Remarks.
1	Ordnance Iron B. L. Rifled 9-pr. gun	5' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 7"	3-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Polygroove.	37	Persian scrolls and lion's head on top of guns.	Fitted with tangent sights on both sides, and muzzle sight,—the former inclined towards each other, having Vernier cross-heads, and being graduated in Persian numerals.
2	"	5' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 7"	3-11	Do.	38	ditto	ditto
3	"	5' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 7"	3-07	Do.	37	ditto	ditto
4	"	5' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 7"	3-10	Do.	40	ditto	ditto
5	"	5' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3-04	Do.	38	ditto	ditto
6	"	5' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 7"	3-10	Do.	38	ditto	ditto
1	Bronze M. L. S. B. 6-pr. gun	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11"	3-69	"	...	ditto	Fitted for tangent sight. Sight itself deficient.
1	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	5' 0"	3-60	"	...	ditto	ditto
3	"	5' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-56	"	...	ditto	Carriage has two Madras wheels.
4	"	5' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-59	"	...	ditto	ditto
5	"	5' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-59	"	...	ditto	ditto
6	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-66	"	...	ditto	ditto
7	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	5' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-61	"	...	ditto	Sight itself deficient.
8	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-61	"	...	ditto	ditto
9	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-60	"	...	ditto	ditto
10	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-68	"	...	ditto	Carriage has two Madras wheels.
11	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-60	"	...	ditto	ditto
12	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-60	"	...	ditto	ditto
13	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-61	"	...	ditto	ditto
14	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-53	"	...	ditto	ditto
15	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-60	"	...	ditto	ditto
16	"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3-63	"	...	ditto	ditto
1	12-pr. Howr. (Field)	3' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4-64	"	...	ditto	Persian inscription on ends of both trunnions also.
2	"	3' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4-68	"	...	ditto	ditto
1	" (Mountain)	2' 10"	2' 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4-50	"	...	ditto	No tangent sight.
1	"	2' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2' 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4-50	"	...	ditto	ditto
1	3-pr. gun	3' 0"	2' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2-93	"	...	ditto	Persian inscription on ends of both trunnions also.
2	"	3' 0"	2' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2-93	"	...	ditto	ditto
3	"	3' 0"	2' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2-93	"	...	ditto	ditto
4	"	3' 0"	1' 10"	2-93	"	...	ditto	ditto
1	Unfinished	4' 6"	Bored only to 2' 4"	3-22	"	...	.....	No carriage.
2	"	4' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Not bored	...	"	...	.....	ditto.

Note.—The whole of the carriages except the mountain ones are unserviceable. Those here accepted are repairable.

Total Ordnance, Afghan guns ... 33
Recaptured guns of E. B. R. H. A., not here shown ... 2
35

(Sd.) C. COWIE, Major, R. A.,
Commy. of Ordnance, Kabul-Kandahar F. F.

The 15th October, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 583.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Alexander William Dennistown Campbell, 15th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—17th August, 1878.

No. 584.—The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant W. Quentin ...	Royal Marine Light Infantry.	Bombay.
Lieutenant W. J. Langford	Ditto	Madras.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 585.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General J. Fulton, R.A., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary 1st Class, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) to the 3rd September, 1882, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major J. Colledge, s.c., Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. H. Ozzard, s.c., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Major H. G. Saunders, s.c., Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 586.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain William Thom Stuart,—9th October, 1880.

No. 587.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Bishen Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mir Nawaz Ali, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

Kote-Duffadar Leeladhur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Sing, deceased,—25th December, 1879.

Kote-Duffadar Lall Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Surrub Sukh, deceased,—26th March, 1880.

Kote-Duffadar Jawahir Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishen Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Muksein Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Peer Khan, deceased,—9th September, 1880.

No. 588.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Alla Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, deceased,—26th August, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 11TH OCTOBER, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 5th to 11th October, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
F. P. Worthy ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th July, 1880.	Not known	87 3 3	...	11th December, 1880.

W. M. LEES, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 15th October, 1880.***PROMOTIONS.**

No. 61.—Mr. J. Clarke, 2nd Grade Officer, and Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. T. G. B. Finny, 2nd Grade Officer, and Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. B. A. Dougherty, 2nd Grade Officer, and Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. G. A. D. Haviland, 2nd Grade Officer, and Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. P. Downes, 3rd Grade Officer, and Officiating 2nd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

Mr. F. M. Barwick, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

Mr. H. J. Black, 3rd Grade Officer, and Officiating 2nd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 12th October 1880.*

No. 328.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through their practical training in England, are posted as follows:—

To Madras.

Mr. A. R. Boyle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. M. Hayes, ditto 2nd „
Mr. E. B. Hanson, ditto 2nd „
Mr. R. H. Dormau, ditto 3rd „

To Bombay.

Mr. A. Hill, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. L. Strange, ditto 2nd „
Mr. W. E. Pedley, ditto 2nd „
Mr. D. W. Herbert, ditto 2nd „

To Bengal.

Mr. J. P. Coy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. L. R. Fraser, ditto 2nd „
Mr. H. F. B. Frost, ditto 2nd „
Mr. R. O. Clayton, ditto 2nd „
Mr. W. B. Bestie, ditto 2nd „

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. F. G. Heaven, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. M. Fagan, ditto 2nd „

To Punjab.

Mr. J. W. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. H. McConnell, ditto 2nd „

To Central Provinces.

Mr. F. B. Clandet, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To British Burmah.

Mr. W. B. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. P. Henderson, ditto 2nd „

To Assam.

Mr. H. Kench, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Central India.

Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Rajputana.

Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Hyderabad.

Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 329.—The following students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers in the grades specified, are posted as follows, for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year:—

To Madras.

Mr. H. E. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. S. D. Pears, ditto 2nd „

To Bombay.

Mr. A. C. H. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Bengal.

Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To British Burmah.

Mr. J. Donnan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To Assam.

Mr. W. McM. Sweet, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Hyderabad.

Mr. H. R. F. Ash, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Central India.

Mr. B. H. Blacker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Rajputana.

Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 330.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Military Works Branch to the Railway Branch.

Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Railway Branch to the Military Works Branch.

No. 331.—Mr. G. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Railway Branch to the Bengal Establishment.

No. 332.—To fill vacancies existing in the Railway Branch, the following promotions are made:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Cloete, H. N. C. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	8th October 1880.
Jones, J. J. ...	Ditto 4th "	Ditto 3rd "	19th September 1880.
Kunhardt, Lieutenant H. G., R.E.	Ditto 4th "	Ditto 3rd "	8th October 1880.
White, Lieutenant W. H., R.E....	Ditto 4th "	Ditto 3rd "	8th ditto.
Hodges, R. N. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto 4th "	19th September 1880.
Keelan, E. J. ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto 4th "	6th October 1880.
Lesmond, W. A. ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto 4th "	8th ditto.
Davis, R. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	19th September 1880.
Morris, D. ...	Ditto 1st "	Ditto ditto	19th ditto.
Harnan, J. M. ...	Ditto 1st "	Ditto ditto	6th October 1880.
Dumayne, T. J.	Ditto 1st "	Ditto ditto	8th ditto.
Brown, J. S. ...	Ditto 2nd "	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	19th September 1880.
Chabrel, M. J. ...	Ditto 2nd "	Ditto 1st "	6th October 1880.
Hickson, Lieutenant S. A. E., R.E.	Ditto 2nd "	Ditto 1st "	8th ditto.

The 13th October 1880.

No. 333.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions among the Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	Province or Branch in which employed.	Present rank.	Promoted to	With effect from	Nature of promotion.	
Levinge, H. C. ...	Bengal ...	Chief Engineer, Class III.	Chief Engineer, Class II.	September ... 19	Permanent ...	Vice Colonel Taylor, R.E.
Forbes, Major J. G., R.E.	Hyderabad ...	Superintending Engineer, Class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.			
Swetenham, Major E. ...	Central India	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.			
deBourbel, Lieutenant-Colonel B., R.E.	Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Chief Engineer, Class III.	August ... 13	Officiating ...	Vice Colonel Mayne.
deBourbel, Lieutenant-Colonel B., R.E.	Ditto	Officiating Chief Engineer, Class III.	Ditto		Temporary ...	Vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton, R.E.
Lang, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M., R.E.	Military Works	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Ditto		Officiating ...	Vice Colonel Mayne, R.E.
Tucker, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R., R.E.	Ditto	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.		Temporary ...	Vice Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel, R.E.
O'Callaghan, F. L. ...	State Railways	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	September ... 19	Temporary ...	Vice Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, R.E.
Heywood, Major J. M., R.E.	Bengal ...	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Superintending Engineer, Class II.		Officiating ...	Vice Mr. O'Callaghan.
Storey, H. P. ...	State Railways	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.		Temporary ...	Ditto.
Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel D., R.E.	Military Works	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.		Temporary ...	Vice Major Forbes, R.E., confirmed.

The 15th October 1880.

No. 334.—That part of Public Works Department Notification No. 323, dated 1st October 1880, appointing Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley State Railway, is hereby cancelled, and Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, Central Provinces, is appointed in his stead.

No. 335.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 30th January 1880, Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 336.—Resolution by the Government of India, No. 1789-G., dated Simla, the 15th October 1880 :—

Revised proportion of Upper Subordinates in each rank.

RESOLUTION.—The proportion of Upper Subordinates in each grade was last fixed in 1865, and was intended to remedy what was then described to be an almost complete stoppage of promotion. The increase in the relative numbers in the higher grades no doubt accelerated promotion and improved the prospects of this class of officers. The Government of India has been led to consider the subject afresh in connexion with the late reduction in the number of Engineers, and has arrived at the conclusion that, owing to the larger areas now supervised by officers of the Engineer Branch, greater responsibility has been thrown on the Subordinates, and that it is proper, both on this and on general grounds, to afford them some further improvement in their prospects of promotion.

Under present rules the number of Sub-Engineers is $\frac{1}{5}$ th and the number of Supervisors $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the whole establishment of Upper Subordinates. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to issue the following revised rules :—

- (1). The number of Sub-Engineers will be $\frac{1}{6}$ ths of the whole number of Upper Subordinates, adding one for a fraction.
- (2). The number of Supervisors will be $\frac{5}{6}$ ths of the whole number of Subordinates, adding one for a fraction.
- (3). The remainder will be Overseers.
- (4). The proportion in the several grades of those ranks will be determined by present rules.

The revised rules may be brought into force on 1st October 1880.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Govern-

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, in the Public Works Department, General, Irrigation, and Railway Branches.

The Governments of Bengal and Punjab, in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches.

The Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Assam.

The Resident, Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Inspector General of Military Works.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore; also that it be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. 5

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.

WHEREAS, by the twenty-seventh clause of an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") of the other part, it was, amongst other things, provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such tolls for navigation, and such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods, as should not exceed the rates, tolls or fares which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company should not in any case charge any higher tolls, fares or rates whatsoever; and whereas it is expedient to define and sanction, for the purposes of the said clause, fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods;

And whereas it is also expedient to empower the Company to make rules for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods upon, and the use, management and working of, its canal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

2. The fares and rates specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be the fares and rates defined and sanctioned for the purposes of the said clause.

Company empowered to make working rules for its canal.

3. The Company may, from time to time, make rules for the following purposes, Madras draft, s. 2.

that is to say:—

(a) for licensing vessels (other than those of the Company) to navigate the canal and for registering vessels so licensed and denoting upon each its carrying capacity;

(b) for fixing the maximum number of passengers or animals, and the maximum amount of goods, which vessels navigating the canal may carry; and

(c) generally for regulating the traffic upon, and the use and management of all vessels upon, the canal.

4. Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

5. All such rules shall, when sanctioned by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, have the force of law.

Power to cancel rules. The said Governor in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

6. A copy of this Act and the rules made hereunder, and of the Timetable and Tariff of Charges which may from time to time be observed for the Company's vessels navi-

Madras draft, s. 3. Indian Railway Act, 1879.

gating the canal, shall be exhibited, both in English and in Telugu, in some conspicuous place at each station of the canal, and in each vessel employed by the Company in conveying passengers, animals or goods over the canal.

Madras draft, s. 4: **7.** Any servant of the Company in charge of any such station or vessel at or in which the provisions of section six are not complied with shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and the Company shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such provisions are not complied with at or in any such station or vessel.

Ibid., s. 50. **8.** Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it shall be triable for such offence at any place at which he may be, or which the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Ibid., s. 51. **9.** Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

THE SCHEDULE.
(See section 2.)
Fares and Rates.
PASSENGERS.

	Pies.
First class, per passenger, per mile or fraction of a mile	... 14·4
Second class, per ditto, ditto	... 5·6
Third class, per ditto, ditto	{ Mail (fast) 3·2 Ordinary 2·0

ANIMALS.
Pies.
Annas.

A horse or mule taken singly, per mile or fraction of a mile	... 14·4
Cattle, horses and mules, per 10 or fraction of 10, per ditto	... 6·0
Calves needing only half the space of a cow to be reckoned as half.	
Sheep, goats and pigs, per 60 or fraction of 60, per ditto	... 6·0
Asses, half the rates for horses.	

N.B.—Dogs, if conveyed at all, will not be charged for, no accommodation being provided for them.

Elephants and camels will not be conveyed at all.

GOONS.

Heavy Goods, i.e., Goods weighing above 180 lbs.
Pies.

First class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the special and first classes, Madras Railway) per ton, per mile or fraction of a mile	... 7·2
Second class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the second and third classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	... 12·8
Third class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the fourth and fifth classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	24·0

Fractions of a ton will be charged for proportionately, fractions of 20 lbs. being reckoned as 20 lbs.

N.B.—Carriages or vehicles will not be conveyed.

Parcels.

EXCLUSIVE OF COLLECTION AND DELIVERY.												
Distance.	10 lbs. and under.			Above 10 and not above 20 lbs.			Above 20 and not above 40 lbs.			Above 40 and not above 60 lbs.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
50 miles and under	0	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0	0	6	3
Above 50 and not above 100 miles	0	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
.. 100 .. 150 ..	0	7	6	0	11	3	0	15	0	1	2	9
.. 150 .. 200 ..	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	4	0	1	9	0

The rates for bread, meat, fish, poultry (dead or alive), ice, fruit, plants, vegetables and flowers will be half parcel-rates as shown above.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By clause twenty-seven of an Indenture made on the third day of June, 1863, between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, it was provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge, in the event of its navigating any of the canals to which the Indenture referred, such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods as should not exceed the fares or rates which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company

should not in any case charge any higher fares or rates whatsoever. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company now desires to navigate its canal, and the present Bill has therefore been prepared to fix the maximum amount of the fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods.

The opportunity has also been taken of empowering the Company (as Railway Administrations are empowered under the Indian Railway Act, 1879) to make general rules for the management and working of its canal, and to prescribe a penalty not exceeding a fine of fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, for the breach of any such rule.

J. GIBBS.

The 24th September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 20 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Securities of the Government of India.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has determined to issue, in respect of the four and a half per cent. loan of 1880, certificates declaring the bearers thereof entitled to the principal sums specified therein, and coupons for the interest payable on such principal sums;

and whereas the Governor General in Council may from time to time desire to issue like certificates, with or without like coupons, in respect of other loans;

and whereas it is expedient to declare the mode in which the title to such certificates and coupons shall be transferable;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for certain other matters relating to all securities of the Government of India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Securities Act, 1880"; and shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. In this Act, "Government securities" includes promissory notes, debentures, loan-certificates, coupons and all other securities issued by the Government of India, whether before or after the passing of this Act.

3. Whenever the Governor General in Council has issued, in respect of any loan, a certificate declaring the bearer thereof to be entitled to the portion of the loan therein expressed, or a coupon for any amount payable as interest on any portion of such loan, the title to such certificate or coupon may be transferred, and, on payment, by or on behalf of the Government, to the bearer of such certificate or coupon, of the amount expressed therein, at or after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall be discharged as if such certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

4. No notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

5. No person shall, merely by reason of his having endorsed any Government security, be liable to pay any money due, whether on account of principal or interest, thereunder.

6. The signature of the officer of the Government of India authorized to sign any Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on such securities.

Any such signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if the same had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of such officer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India has determined to issue loan-certificates payable to bearer with coupons attached in lieu of promissory notes in the case of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1880, and it is not improbable that it will desire to issue similar certificates in the case of other loans. As the English law relating to such certificates and coupons is at present in process of development, and as it is, accordingly, by no means certain what legal incidents a Court would attach to these documents, it has been deemed advisable to provide by legislation for two points on which it is essential that the law should be definitely fixed. These are—

(a) that they shall be transferable by delivery;

(b) that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them shall be a full discharge to the Government.

In enacting these provisions the Bill follows the precedent of the Acts of Parliament relating to English stock-certificates (33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32, paragraph 1, and s. 35, paragraph 2) and India stock-certificates (26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, paragraphs 4 and 7).

2. The opportunity has also been taken to provide for certain other matters in relation to all Government securities in regard to which the need for legislation has been brought before Government.

It is desirable that the Government should be empowered by law to decline to notice endorsements of Government securities involving a trust. This is in practice done at present; but as there are doubts as to how far the Courts might uphold such practice, the Bill provides specifically (section 4) that no notice of any trust in respect of any security of the Government of India shall be receivable by the Government. In this case also we have a precedent in the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, see section 5, paragraph 6, of the former, and section 30 of the latter Act.

3. Another section (5) of the Bill, which provides that no one endorsing a Government security shall incur any liability thereby, has been introduced to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the legal effects of such endorsement.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides that the signatures to Government securities might be printed, engraved, lithographed or impressed by other mechanical process. The convenience of such an arrangement in the interest of the public service is obvious.. The 16 & 17 Vic., c. 2, allows the signature to the Bank of England notes to be impressed by machinery.

The 29th September, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THE 12TH OCTOBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in all the districts of Madras from which returns are received; more is wanted in parts of the Presidency; prospects continue fair. In Bombay, there was good rain in Kanara and Dharwar, and slight rain in parts of the Deccan, but none elsewhere; harvesting of the early crops and sowing for the spring harvest are progressing. Slight rain has fallen in most districts in Bengal and has been very beneficial, but more is still required in several places; the autumn harvest, as noted last week, is an average one. There was no rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; *rabi* sowings continue; but unless rain falls the full area cannot be sown. In the Punjab also no rain fell; but prospects continue, on the whole, fairly favourable. In the Central Provinces too the weather has been clear and fine; prospects are good. In Burma agricultural prospects are satisfactory. There has been favourable rain in Assam, and crops are doing well. In Mysore and Coorg the crops have been benefited by the rainfall of the week, and prospects are fair. In Berar, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana, with the exception of a slight fall in Hyderabad, there was no rain, and in a few places its want is much felt.

Prospects throughout the Empire are now generally good or fair; but rain is required in several districts or states for the *rabi* sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Oct. 13th)—		
Bellary ...	2.08 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; <i>ragi</i> and <i>korra</i> harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.94 (average of eight stations).	Crops want rain in six taluks; tank supplies insufficient; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	.93 (average of eight stations).	
Kistna ...	.84 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally fair; <i>cumboo</i> and <i>cholum</i> ripening; 4.5 feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.1 at Chingleput	Crops good; <i>ragi</i> , &c., harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; water-supply good.
Coimbatore ...	2.12 (average of sixteen stations).	Crops benefited by recent showers, except in parts of four taluks, where still suffering; harvest of <i>ragi</i> in four taluks,—sugarcane and paddy in two, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	.76 (average of four stations).	Rivers $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 feet; crops suffering from want of rain in many parts of district; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn—average in parts, below average in others.
Madura ...	1.23 (average of five stations).	Paddy harvested in Palni, <i>ragi</i> and <i>cumboo</i> in Madura, yield below average; crops withering.
Malabar ...	1.11 (average of twelve stations).	Crops being harvested in all taluks; rain insufficient for second crop.
Travancore ...	0.27	
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.
Bombay— (Oct. 13th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 11th 7 feet 11 inches against 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet on same date last year; rats doing some injury to rice crops in three tapas in Shabbandar; crops in Dadu and Sehwan suffered from want of water; preparations being made for <i>rabi</i> sowings; wheat, <i>bajri</i> , and red rice in Kurrachee 10, 14, and 12, in Dadu 11, 14, and 11, in Sehwan 11, 16, and 11, in Manjhand 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, and 12, in Kotri 10, 18, and 15 seers respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever of mild type in 8 talukas; cattle-disease in Nanshahro; wheat 11 seers, <i>bajri</i> 18, <i>jowari</i> 17, red rice 13, and white rice 8.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest commenced; fever continues; wheat 35, <i>bajri</i> 50 lbs.
Baroda ...	.....	All crops in good condition; harvesting commenced in some places; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 41, rice 22 lbs.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest commenced in Bardoli; more rain wanted, otherwise rice and <i>jowari</i> will suffer; fever in two talukas; crops good in five talukas, middling in others; average prices— <i>jowari</i> 39 lbs., <i>nagli</i> 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Násik ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowing progressing; showers wanted to ripen <i>kharif</i> ; <i>bajri</i> 29, wheat 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 36 lbs.; health fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Nil	Total rainfall to date 66.86, being 2.67 below average; average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal till 10th, afterwards normal; wind normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Poona	... Slight rain in Poona, Junnar, and Khed; <i>nil</i> elsewhere.	Average prices <i>bajri</i> 29-22, <i>jowari</i> 34, in Poona; <i>bajri</i> 32-8, <i>jowari</i> 36-30; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing.
Ahmednagar	... <i>Nil</i>	Rain wanted in Parner, Shrigonda, Rahuri, Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Akola for <i>khari</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops; reaping of <i>bajri</i> progressing in Jamkhed, outturn average; sowing of <i>jowari</i> nearly completed in all talukas; that of wheat and gram progressing in all, except in Kopergaon where rain is wanted; <i>bajri</i> minimum 27 lbs. in Kopergaon, maximum 42 in Jamkhed, <i>jowari</i> minimum 33 lbs. in Shrigonda, maximum 45 in Jamkhed; slight cattle-disease in four talukas, ague in one.
Sholapur	... '03	Total rainfall 3-4; <i>khari</i> crops good; <i>rabi</i> sowings much advanced; <i>jowari</i> 43 lbs. 30 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 47 lbs. 30 tolas; public health good.
Dharwar	... 1-73 (average of district).	Rain favourable throughout district; wheat 19½, <i>jowari</i> 61 lbs.; rice crop which was withering is improving; other crops good; no distress.
Kanara	... Maximum at Haliyal, 2-75; minimum at Karwar, '03.	Total rainfall 88-66; rice (common) 11 seers, in district 12½; harvest operations continue in Karwar taluka; fever subsiding.
Rajkot	... ..	Weather hot; health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 32, <i>jowari</i> 30 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Reports favourable; harvesting of early and sowing of late crops continue; good rain in Kanara and Dharwar; rain wanted in parts of Ahmednagar.
Bengal— (Oct. 13th)—		
Chittagong	... '10	Weather fair; prospects of crops good; cattle-disease in Puthia and Moiscal.
Dacca	... '45	Cutting of jute completed, yield average; prospects of late paddy, pulses, and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	... '78	Outturn of jute and early rice very good; prospects of late rice excellent; land being ploughed in some places for cold weather crops; health generally good; cases of fever occurring.
Moorshedabad	... '86	Prospects of crops continue favourable; <i>sesamum</i> and <i>kalai</i> pulse being sown; mild fever in several thanas.
Rajshahye	... 1-34	Slight rain during week; condition of late rice good; <i>kalai</i> pulse being sown; land being prepared for cold weather crops; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Burdwan	... <i>Nil</i>	Sowing of cold weather crops begun; weather favourable; outturn of early rice fair; prospects of late rice very good, but would be improved by more rain; sugarcane promising; fever prevalent at head-quarters.
Rungpore	... '27	Weather still hot, sun powerful; prospects of crops good; fever still somewhat prevalent.
Bhāgalpur	... <i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable.
Purneah	... 1-41	Late rice very promising; cold weather crops being sown; public health bad.
Patna	... <i>Nil</i>	Prospects of rice good; more rain wanted; fields being ploughed for cold weather crops.
Durbhunga	... <i>Nil</i>	Weather getting cool; prospects of rice satisfactory; more rain wanted; autumn harvest in progress; prices fallen; public health good.
Hazáribágh	... '20	Weather seasonable; almost all autumn crops harvested, with good outturn; prospects of late rice continue good; sowing of cold weather crops commenced; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack	... '05	Prospects of crops favourable; early rice chiefly cut; cholera disappearing.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain where fallen has done much good; more rain still wanted in several places; prospects of late rice and other standing crops continue generally favourable, except in Shahabad and Palamow; autumn harvest has generally yielded an average crop; it is still going on in a few places; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops progressing; fever in many districts, public health otherwise good; cholera disappearing in Cuttack; small-pox still in Pooree.		
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares	(Oct. 12th)	... <i>Nil</i>
Weather unusually warm and cloudy; crop in Chandauli in a bad state and more rain required for the <i>rabi</i> sowings; enough rain has fallen in Benares for present requirements; fever of the ordinary type reported in places, no other sickness; wheat 17½, barley 29, gram 22, fine unhusked rice 24½, coarse unhusked rice 30 seers per rupee.		
Allahabad	(" ")	... <i>Nil</i>
Slight clouds and heat; health good; prices rising; wheat 18½, barley 28½, gram 21½, coarse cleaned rice 16½, unhusked rice 31½, bajra 27½, peas 30 seers.		
Cawnpore	(" 13th)	... <i>Nil</i>
Days hot, nights cold; crops poor; condition of people good; wheat 18, barley 23, <i>bajra</i> 24, and common rice 13 seers; area under <i>rabi</i> likely to be small.		
Gorakhpur	(" 11th)	... <i>Nil</i> since 5th
Weather warm, with heavy dews; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; health fair; markets well supplied; prices easy; wheat 22½, gram 29, barley 50, and unhusked rice 45 seers.		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THE 12TH OCTOBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in all the districts of Madras from which returns are received; more is wanted in parts of the Presidency; prospects continue fair. In Bombay, there was good rain in Kanara and Dharwar, and slight rain in parts of the Deccan, but none elsewhere; harvesting of the early crops and sowing for the spring harvest are progressing. Slight rain has fallen in most districts in Bengal and has been very beneficial, but more is still required in several places; the autumn harvest, as noted last week, is an average one. There was no rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; *rabi* sowings continue; but unless rain falls the full area cannot be sown. In the Punjab also no rain fell; but prospects continue, on the whole, fairly favourable. In the Central Provinces too the weather has been clear and fine; prospects are good. In Burma agricultural prospects are satisfactory. There has been favourable rain in Assam, and crops are doing well. In Mysore and Coorg the crops have been benefited by the rainfall of the week, and prospects are fair. In Berar, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana, with the exception of a slight fall in Hyderabad, there was no rain, and in a few places its want is much felt.

Prospects throughout the Empire are now generally good or fair; but rain is required in several districts or states for the *rabi* sowings.

Note.—Orders have been separately passed to notice the probability of relief works being wanted in Rae Bareilly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Oct. 13th)—		
Bellary ...	2.08 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; <i>ragi</i> and <i>korra</i> harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.94 (average of eight stations).	Crops want rain in six taluks; tank supplies insufficient; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	.93 (average of eight stations).	
Kistna ...	.84 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally fair; <i>cumboo</i> and <i>cholum</i> ripening; 4.5 feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.1 at Chingleput.	Crops good; <i>ragi</i> , &c., harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; water-supply good.
Coimbatore ...	2.12 (average of sixteen stations).	Crops benefited by recent showers, except in parts of four taluks, where still suffering; harvest of <i>ragi</i> in four taluks,—sugarcane and paddy in two, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	.76 (average of four stations).	Rivers $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 feet; crops suffering from want of rain in many parts of district; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn—average in parts, below average in others.
Madura ...	1.23 (average of five stations).	Paddy harvested in Palni, <i>ragi</i> and <i>cumboo</i> in Madura, yield below average; crops withering.
Malabar ...	1.11 (average of twelve stations).	Crops being harvested in all taluks; rain insufficient for second crop.
Travancore ...	0.27	
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.
Bombay— (Oct. 13th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 11th 7 feet 11 inches against 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet on same date last year; rats doing some injury to rice crops in three tapas in Shabbandar; crops in Dadu and Sehwan suffered from want of water; preparations being made for <i>rabi</i> sowings; wheat, <i>bajri</i> , and red rice in Kurrachee 10, 14, and 12, in Dadu 11, 14, and 11, in Sehwan 11, 16, and 11, in Manjhand 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, and 12, in Kotri 10, 18, and 15 seers respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever of mild type in 8 talukas; cattle-disease in Naushahro; wheat 11 seers, <i>bajri</i> 18, <i>jowari</i> 17, red rice 13, and white rice 8.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest commenced; fever continues; wheat 35, <i>bajri</i> 50 lbs.
Baroda ...	.....	All crops in good condition; harvesting commenced in some places; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 41, rice 22 lbs.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest commenced in Bardoli; more rain wanted, otherwise rice and <i>jowari</i> will suffer; fever in two talukas; crops good in five talukas, middling in others; average prices— <i>jowari</i> 39 lbs., <i>ragli</i> 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Nasik ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowing progressing; showers wanted to ripen <i>kharif</i> ; <i>bajri</i> 29, wheat 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 36 lbs.; health fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Nil	Total rainfall to date 66.86, being 2.67 below average; average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air in excess of normal till 10th, afterwards normal; wind normal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Poona ...	Slight rain in Poona, Junnar, and Khed; nil elsewhere.	Average prices <i>bajri</i> 20-22, <i>jowari</i> 34, in Poona; <i>bajri</i> 32-8, <i>jowari</i> 36-39; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing.
Ahmednagar ...	Nil	Rain wanted in Parner, Shrigonda, Rahuri, Kopargaon, Sanganner, and Akola for <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops; reaping of <i>bajri</i> progressing in Jamkhed, outturn average; sowing of <i>jowari</i> nearly completed in all talukas; that of wheat and gram progressing in all, except in Kopargaon where rain is wanted; <i>bajri</i> minimum 27 lbs. in Kopargaon, maximum 42 in Jamkhed, <i>jowari</i> minimum 33 lbs. in Shrigonda, maximum 45 in Jamkhed; slight cattle-disease in four talukas, agne in one.
Sholapur ...	·03	Total rainfall 3·4; <i>kharif</i> crops good; <i>rabi</i> sowings much advanced; <i>jowari</i> 43 lbs. 30 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 47 lbs. 30 tolas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	1·73 (average of district).	Rain favourable throughout district; wheat 19½, <i>jowari</i> 61 lbs.; rice crop which was withering is improving; other crops good; no distress.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Haliyal, 2·75; minimum at Karwar, ·03.	Total rainfall 88·66; rice (common) 11 seers, in district 12½; harvest operations continue in Karwar taluka; fever subsiding.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 32, <i>jowari</i> 36 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Reports favourable; harvesting of early and sowing of late crops continue; good rain in Kanara and Dharwar; rain wanted in parts of Ahmednagar.
Bengal— (Oct. 13th)—		
Chittagong ...	·10	Weather fair; prospects of crops good; cattle-disease in Puthia and Moiscal.
Dacca ...	·45	Cutting of jute completed, yield average; prospects of late paddy, pulses, and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	·78	Outturn of jute and early rice very good; prospects of late rice excellent; land being ploughed in some places for cold weather crops; health generally good; cases of fever occurring.
Moorshedabad ...	·86	Prospects of crops continue favourable; <i>sessamum</i> and <i>kalai</i> pulse being sown; mild fever in several thanas.
Rajshahye ...	1·34	Slight rain during week; condition of late rice good; <i>kalai</i> pulse being sown; land being prepared for cold weather crops; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Sowing of cold weather crops begun; weather favourable; outturn of early rice fair; prospects of late rice very good, but would be improved by more rain; sugarcane promising; fever prevalent at head-quarters.
Rungpore ...	·27	Weather still hot, sun powerful; prospects of crops good; fever still somewhat prevalent.
Bhāgalpur ...	Nil	Prospects of crops favourable
Purneah ...	1·41	Late rice very promising; cold weather crops being sown; public health bad.
Patna ...	Nil	Prospects of rice good; more rain wanted; fields being ploughed for cold weather crops.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Weather getting cool; prospects of rice satisfactory; more rain wanted; autumn harvest in progress; prices fallen; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	·20	Weather seasonable; almost all autumn crops harvested, with good outturn; prospects of late rice continue good; sowing of cold weather crops commenced; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·05	Prospects of crops favourable; early rice chiefly cut; cholera disappearing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain where fallen has done much good; more rain still wanted in several places; prospects of late rice and other standing crops continue generally favourable, except in Shahabad and Palamow; autumn harvest has generally yielded an average crop; it is still going on in a few places; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops progressing; fever in many districts, public health otherwise good; cholera disappearing in Cuttack; small-pox still in Pooree.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 12th)	Nil	Weather unusually warm and cloudy; crop in Chandauli in a bad state and more rain required for the <i>rabi</i> sowings; enough rain has fallen in Benares for present requirements; fever of the ordinary type reported in places, no other sickness; wheat 17½, barley 20, gram 22, fine unhusked rice 24½, coarse unhusked rice 30 seers per rupee.
Allahabad („ „)	Nil	Slight clouds and heat; health good; prices rising; wheat 18½, barley 28½, gram 21½, coarse cleaned rice 16½, unhusked rice 31½, <i>bajra</i> 27½, peas 30 seers.
Cawnpore („ 13th)	Nil	Days hot, nights cold; crops poor; condition of people good; wheat 18, barley 23, <i>bajra</i> 24, and common rice 13 seers; area under <i>rabi</i> likely to be small.
Gorakhpur („ 11th)	Nil since 5th	Weather warm, with heavy dews; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; health fair; markets well supplied; prices easy; wheat 22½, gram 20, barley 50, and unhusked rice 45 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Jhānsi (Oct. 13th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops in light soil bad, in <i>mar</i> still fair, but beginning to feel effects of drought; <i>rabi</i> sowings in <i>mar</i> soil commenced; without more rain full <i>rabi</i> area will not be sown; wheat 18½, gram 23, <i>jwar</i> 33 seers.
Farukhabad („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot, with one or two clouds and easterly wind; <i>rabi</i> sowings in dry land have little chance; <i>kharif</i> crops look tolerable; health good; wheat 17½, barley and <i>bajra</i> 23½, <i>jowar</i> 20½, and maize 23¼ seers.
Agra („ 12th)	.....	Weather clear, days hot and nights cool; prospects vary, a few villages in each pargana are well off, others indifferent, and in many places, unless more rain falls, the <i>rabi</i> sowings will hardly germinate; <i>bajra</i> and <i>mukka</i> being reaped; agricultural operations for <i>rabi</i> vigorously progressing; fever still continues; wheat 17½, gram 19, barley 24, <i>bajra</i> 23½, <i>mukka</i> 25 seers.
Bareilly („ 13th)	<i>Nil</i>	Sky clear; <i>rabi</i> prospects continue good; common wheat and gram 21½, common barley 25½, common rice 15 seers per rupee; cholera decreasing.
Meerut ( „ „ )	.....	Weather clear and cool, light westerly wind; little fever; maize and rice being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing.
Sahāranpur ( „ „ )	.....	Weather fine; harvesting commenced, average outturn expected; condition of people fair; wheat 18, gram 17, barley 24, <i>jowar</i> 25, rice 11, and maize 24 seers.
Kumaun („ 11th)	.....	Weather fine; crops nearly reaped; cattle-disease prevalent; wheat 13, rice 10, millets 14 seers.
Rae Bareilly („ 12th)	.....	Weather warm; clouds about and some hope of rain; crops much the same as reported last week; sowing secured in some villages; chiefly on east side by rain of 29th September and 2nd October; elsewhere great anxiety; <i>kachha</i> wells being dug wherever possible; people despondent, but doing all they can; signs of distress beginning to be visible among day-labourers; expect to have to provide some employment by end of month at latest unless rain falls; prices getting high; Rae Bareilly wheat 13, barley 19, in Salone 16 and 20 seers.
Lucknow („ 13th)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings delayed for want of rain; rain much needed for a good <i>rabi</i> crop.
Partabgarh („ 11th)	<i>Nil</i>	Wheat 18 to 20½, barley 28 to 32½, <i>arhar</i> 29 to 30, rice 16 to 18, gram 19 seers; ploughing is going on and sowing wherever the ground is moist enough; in the south-east of the district sowings are more vigorous than elsewhere, owing to a better local rainfall; the rain at Kunda reported last week covered an area of 14 miles, and there also sowings have begun; tanks are drying up, or are being used for irrigating the neighbouring paddy; crops on high lands at distance from water are not thriving; other crops are maturing; days close, nights and mornings cool.
Sitapur („ 13th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced; markets well supplied; wheat 21, barley 34, <i>gojai</i> and <i>jowar</i> 20, <i>moka</i> and <i>dhan</i> 33, <i>bajra</i> 20, rice 18½, gram 29, <i>sauan</i> 50, <i>urd</i> 26, and <i>arhar</i> 28 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Wheat 18 to 20, barley 28 to 30, gram 23 to 26, rice 13 seers per rupee; no prospect of rain; bazaars abundantly supplied; state of crops unsatisfactory; much injury has been caused by want of rain.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week; days still hot, but nights cool; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> in progress everywhere, but full area cannot be sown unless more rain falls; prospects fair in western, but less hopeful in eastern, districts and in Oudh; general health and condition of people fair; cholera decreasing in Bareilly; prices rising in Cawnpore and Rae Bareilly, but elsewhere stationary.		
Punjab— (Oct. 12th)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Clouds gathering; rain needed for <i>rabi</i> sowings; health generally good.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops average; prices steady; health good.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Irrigated crops fair; unirrigated have suffered from want of rain.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest prospects not favourable, but prices have a downward tendency.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prices steady, but rain wanted for spring crops; health good.
Sialkot ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Rāwalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on irrigated lands promise well; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops promising; health good.
Dera Isma'il Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>General Remarks.</i> —The prospects remain on the whole fairly favourable, but a few districts are suffering from scant rainfall.
Central Provinces— (Oct. 13th)—		
Nāgpur ...	.....	Weather clear and fine; prospects of crops excellent; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather clear and cool; produce of rain crop below average; prices unchanged; fever continues.

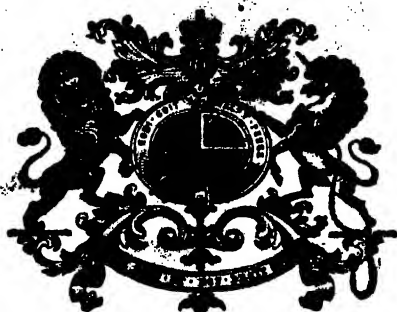
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>continued.</i>		
Saugor ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> doing well and <i>rabi</i> ploughing progressing; wheat 23, <i>jowari</i> 34, and rice 12 seers.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather clear; rice cutting and <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; wheat 17½ and rice 19 seers.
Hoshangabad (Oct. 12th)	.....	Rice harvesting; rain crops promising good yield; wheat 16, <i>jowari</i> 25, and rice 9½ seers.
Raipur („ 9th)	.....	Weather clear and fine; land being prepared for spring crops; fever prevalent; prices stationary; rice 26 and wheat 26½ seers.
Sambalpur („ 7th)	33	Weather clear and warm; prospect of crops favourable; fevers continue; prices risen; rice 31 seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during week, except a slight fall at Sambalpur; prospects of <i>kharif</i> generally good; <i>rabi</i> sowings begun in some districts; weather favourable so far; prices stationary; fever and cattle-disease still prevalent.
British Burma— (Oct. 9th)—		
Akyab ...	74	Total rainfall 190.33; public health good; slight cattle-disease; prospects of crops so far good, but rain wanted; outturn may be affected by continued drought.
Rangoon ...	1.46	Total rainfall 89.16; public health good.
Bassein ...	3.97	Total rainfall 102.36; a little small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three townships; frequent and heavy showers of rain, with much sunshine; crops thinning; slight injury by insects in one circle.
Prome ...	Nil	Total rainfall 46.60; cholera severe in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1.78	Total rainfall 193.04; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Toungoo ...	3.37 for week ending 2nd October; 1.36 for week ending 9th October.	Total rainfall 83.82; public health good; crops prospects good; some paddy land destroyed by floods, partly re-planted; hill cultivation fine. <i>General Remarks.</i> —A few cases of small-pox; cholera stopped in Thayetmyo, but reported severe in Prome; cattle-disease slight in several districts and prevalent in Bassein; public health otherwise good; want of rain in Akyab; crops a little injured by insects in two districts; agricultural prospects generally good.
Assam— (Oct. 13th)—		
Gauhati ...	13	Weather seasonable; crops doing well; public health fair.
Sylhet ...	2.46	Prospects of crops excellent.
Cachar ...	1.05	Weather hot; prospects of crops reported favourable; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1.84	Weather cool; crops promising well; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 13th)—		
Bangalore ...	2.07	{ Crops improved by recent rains, except in Kolar district, in parts of which they are withering; prospects generally fair; coffee and <i>rabi</i> crops in Coorg poor; health good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	.62	
Mercara ...	4.01	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 13th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops coming on well; cotton flowering; <i>rabi</i> sowing commenced; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers.
Akola ...	.....	Cotton and <i>kharif</i> crops look very well, but rain is wanted both for the <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops.
Hyderabad ...	93	Total rainfall up to date 22.39; <i>kharif</i> crops nearly ripe; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> sowings continues; prices—rice 10½, white <i>jowari</i> 18, gram 15, <i>tur</i> 15, and <i>bajra</i> 19 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Oct. 13th)—		
Indore ...	Nil	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	Nil	Days hot, nights pleasant; prospects average.
Sutna ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowing progressing.
Rutlam ...	{ Nil	Prospects and public health good.
Neemuch ...		
Goona ...		
Bhopal ...	Nil	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Agar ...	Nil	Agricultural prospects favourable; health good.
Nowgong ...	Nil	Health fair; crops suffering much from want of rain.
Mánpur ...	Nil	Health good; more rain wanted in Barwán and Bagand districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 13th)	.....	Rather close and warm during day; nights cool.
Sirohi (" 10th)	.....	Tanks and wells full; very healthy; crops favourable; sun very powerful and warm.
Marwar (" 8th)	.....	Eight months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crop prospects not so promising; warm and sultry; late rains not being general; <i>kharif</i> crops suffered greatly, consequently outturn will not realize 10 annas; prices rising slowly.
Meywar ( " " )	.....	Tanks and wells full; fever prevalent; crops good; seasonable.
Harowtee (" 9th)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> and prospects in Hoondee good; <i>kharif</i> in Shahpura, Tonk, and about Deoli below average owing to insufficient rain, which will also affect <i>rabi</i> ; health good.
Jhallawar (" 7th)	.....	<i>Makki</i> gathered; health good.
Ajmere (" 13th)	.....	Cloudy and heat excessive; an average outturn of <i>kharif</i> harvest.
Jeypore ( " " )	.....	Rain for <i>rabi</i> sowings needed; much fever about; prices steady;
Bhurtpore ( " " )	.....	market well supplied.
Ulwur (" 11th)	.....	Harvesting of <i>bajra</i> and maize continues; gram sowings commenced
		fever prevalent.
Nepal—		
(Oct. 5th)--		
Katmandu ...	13	Sky still remains overcast and the weather is unsettled.

The following is a revised Statement of the Rainfall at Akyab up to the 25th September 1880.

For week ending						Week's rainfall.		Total rainfall.	
						Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
March	27th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
April	3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
"	10th	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	99
"	17th	...	...	...	...	5	13	6	12
"	24th	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12
May	1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12
"	8th	...	...	...	...	2	51	8	63
"	16th	...	...	...	...	2	29	10	92
"	22nd	...	...	...	...	4	60	16	58
"	29th	...	...	...	...	9	24	24	82
June	5th	...	...	...	...	10	90	35	72
"	12th	...	...	...	...	5	77	41	49
"	19th	...	...	...	...	10	72	59	21
"	26th	...	...	...	...	10	63	69	24
July	3rd	...	...	...	...	25	81	94	05
"	10th	...	...	...	...	11	37	105	42
"	17th	...	...	...	...	3	87	109	20
"	24th	...	...	...	...	4	57	113	56
"	31st	...	...	...	...	13	74	127	80
August	7th	...	...	...	...	15	03	142	63
"	14th	...	...	...	...	4	98	147	61
"	21st	...	...	...	...	7	81	155	42
"	28th	...	...	...	...	9	62	165	04
September	4th	...	...	...	...	10	32	175	36
"	11th	...	...	...	...	1	38	176	64
"	18th	...	...	...	...	1	75	178	39
"	25th	...	...	...	...	8	48	186	87

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11 of 1880.

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
BOMBAY.

Kenery (Kundari) Island Light—Intended Alteration.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st April 1881, a red ray will be shown from the Kenery (Kundari) island light. This ray will cover the dangers lying seaward of Alibagh and Choul, as also the Choul Kádú rocks; and will be visible between the bearings of North and N. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

[Bearings are Magnetic and from seaward. Variation $1^{\circ} 0'$ Easterly in 1880.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,

for A. DUNDASTAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey
Department;
The 9th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 738, 2736 and 826. Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 125; also Light list for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1231 and 15. Light list for 1880. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 385.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.**No. 12 of 1880.****EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.****SUNDA STRAIT—SUMATRA.***Flashing Light on Flat Cape.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 3 (1), issued from this Department on the 4th February 1878, on the intended establishment of a light on Flat cape (Vlakken hook or Pamantyoos point), north-west entrance point of Sunda Strait:—

The Netherlands Government has given further notice that the light is now exhibited:—

The light is a *Flashing* light, elevated 205 feet above high water, visible seaward between the bearings of S. 42° E. and N. 58° W., except where it is obscured by Little Fortune (Klein Fortuin or Batoe Ketyil) islet, between S. 72° E. and S. 76° E.: it should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

Position, approximate, lat. 5° 58' 50" S., long. 104° 30' 40" E.

[The bearings are Magnetic. Variation $\frac{1}{2}$ ° East-erly in 1880.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey
Department; }
The 15th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2056, 2761, 941a and 748b, and Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. 1, 1878, page 170, and Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.**No. 13 of 1880.****EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.****JAVA—SUNDA STRAIT.***Destruction of First Point Lighthouse.*

The British Hydrographic Office has notified that Telegraphic information, dated 8th September 1880, has been received from the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces in the Dutch Indies, to the effect that the stone lighthouse on First Point (Tanjong Koelong), the south point of entrance to Sunda Strait, has been thrown down by a violent earthquake.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey
Department; }
The 16th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2056, 2761, 941a and 748b, and Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 161, and Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.**No. 14 of 1880.****EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.****BALY ISLAND.***Harbour Light at Beliling.*

The Netherlands Government has given notice that a harbour light is now exhibited at Beliling (Papejan Beliling), near Sangsit, north coast of Baly Island.

The light is a *fired* white light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles.

Position, lat. 5° 6' S., long. 115° 3' E.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
in charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey
Department; }
The 16th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 934 and 941b and Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.**No. 15 of 1880.****CHINA SEA.****CARIMATA STRAIT.***Position of Gwalia Reef.*

With reference to the existence of a shoal reported in lat. 1° 12½' S., long. 108° 43½' E., on which the British ship *Gwalia* was totally wrecked on 15th February 1880:—

The British Hydrographic Office has notified that the following further particulars have been received from Lieutenant and Commander W. H. J. Nowell, H.M.S. *Foxhound*, resulting from an examination of the locality made in May 1880:—

This danger (*Gwalia reef*) is of coral formation, nearly circular in shape, and about half a mile in diameter; the general depths over it are from 3 to 4 fathoms, but there are two patches, breaking at low water, on which the least depth found was

4 feet; the reef lies with the following bearings, viz.—

Carimata peak . . . S. 34° E.
Panambungan North peak . S. 81° E.

Position as given, lat. 1° 3' S., long. 108° 33'

During the *Foxhound's* stay the current set W.S.W. from one to two knots per hour; the rise of tide was observed to be about 7 feet, one high and one low water occurring in the 24 hours.

[The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1½° Easterly in 1880.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,

in charge of office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey }
Department, }
The 18th October 1880. }

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 2160, 941a, and 748b, and Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 317, Hydrographic Notice No. 10 (page 6) of 17th May 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1880.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. W. W. Apperley has been appointed to act as Agent at Cawnpore during the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Sterndale.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1880.

No. 39.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 35, dated 18th September 1880, Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Officiating Superintendent, Indian Museum, has returned from privilege leave, and took over charge of his office on the forenoon the 7th October 1880.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees,
Indian Museum.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1880.

No. 21.—Mr. R. DeG. Naylor, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd October 1880.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. C. Duffin, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and ten days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th October 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 6th October 1880.

No. 192.—Colonel John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave, from 1st to 30th November next, preparatory to retirement from the service.

The 11th October 1880.

No. 193.—Captain T. H. Holdich, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it.

No. 194.—Captain G. W. Martin, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1880.

No. 195.—Mr. M. G. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E.,*
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge, Surveyor General's Office.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. H. R. Littlewood, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1880.

The 21st October 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. G. Jarbo, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil

Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
BLUCHISTAN, P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th October 1880.

No. 12.—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), was granted 30 days' preparatory leave, with effect from the forenoon of 19th September 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl.,
for Bluchistan, P. W. Dept.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 15th October 1880.

No. 1696.—Captain D. W. K. Barr, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 11th September to the forenoon of the 5th October, during the absence, on special duty at Simla, of Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B.

H. D. DALY,
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October 1880.

No. 59.—Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 60.—With reference to Public Works Department No. 1680 G., dated 28th September 1880, Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, resumed charge of his duties in the Office of the Inspector General, Military Works, on the forenoon of 17th September 1880.

The 18th October 1880.

No. 61.—Honorary Lieutenant J. Walsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, during the absence of Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Walsh received charge of the Sialkot Division on the afternoon of 5th October 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

**CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV-
ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN-
TEED RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 19th October 1880.

No. 24.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, availed himself on the forenoon of the 27th September of the two months' privilege leave granted in this office Notification No. 22 of 27th ultimo.

No. 25.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 283 of 20th August 1880, Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line, on the afternoon of the 25th August 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th October 1880.

No. 139.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21, of the Public Works Code, on the 4th October 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Moollan, the 4th October 1880.

No. 47.—With reference to Consulting Engineer Lahore's Notification No. 20, dated 15th September 1880, Mr. R. W. L. Tooze, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave therein granted him on the forenoon of the 27th September 1880.

The 6th October 1880.

No. 48.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 317, dated 29th September 1880, Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of the charge of Khanpur Division by Mr. C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on the afternoon of 8th September 1880.

* * * *

J. A. LITTLE, *Capt., S.C.,*
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 17th September 1880.

No. 45.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 259, dated 7th August 1880, Captain C. E. Shepherd, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway, on the forenoon of the 5th August 1880.

No. 46.—Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th August 1880.

The 9th October 1880.

No. 50.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 126, dated Simla, the 14th September 1880, transferring Mr. C. L. Desmazures, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, to the Office of Port Store-keeper, Karachi, Babu Bama-pado Roy, Sub-Store-keeper, 1st Grade, took charge of the Office of Store-keeper, Sibi, on the afternoon of the 16th August 1880.

R. N. HODGES,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 16th October 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, temporary 4th Grade, reported his return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 19, dated 1st June 1880, on the forenoon of this day.

Wm. B. CARTER, C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 14th October 1880.

No. 21.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 283, dated 20th August 1880, Pandit Prem Nath, Deputy Examiner, joined the Accounts Office of this Line on the forenoon of 8th September 1880.

The 16th October 1880.

No. 22.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 12, dated 9th July 1880, Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, returned from the privilege leave therein granted on the afternoon of 2nd October 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 15th October 1880.

No. 8.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 9th October 1880.

T. GRACEY, Capt., R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 14th October 1880.

No. 15.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Superintendent of Works, Rathial-Pindi Section, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 133 of 2nd October 1880, on forenoon of the 5th August 1880, making over charge to Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 16.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, returned to duty from the leave granted to him in Director General of Railways' No. 133 of 2nd October 1880, on forenoon of the 27th September 1880, and took over charge of Office of Superintendent of Works, Rathial-Pindi Section, from Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on same date.

C. A. BULL,
late Supdt. of Works.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th October 1880.

No. 19.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, District Traffic Superintendent, Bandikui District, is granted six weeks' privilege leave of absence under Chapter VI, Section 42, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. S. S. BISSETT, Capt., R.E.,
Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1880.						
Oct. 4	Ra. Holiday.					
" 5	...	Rs. 50,197	Rs. 639	...	Rs. 39,56,573	Rs. 8,58,694
" 6	...	...	...	...	Rs. 38,66,585	Rs. 8,58,694
" 7	...	...	...	...	Rs. 36,56,538	Rs. 8,58,698
" 8	Holiday.					
" 9						

CALCUTTA MINT, J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 20th Oct. 1880. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal ending 7th October 1880.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A. P.	ASSETS.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	.	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	.	1,24,92,356	0 0
Reserve Fund	.	22,89,279	0 0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	.	63,87,624	13 10
Public Deposits at Head Office	86,09,780 15 10	2,42,41,945	4 7	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	.	52,04,569	14 5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,56,32,164 4 9			Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	.	1,13,54,944	0 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,45,47,211 13 8			Balances with other Banks	.	5,91,840	2 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,21,932 8 5			Bullion	.	63,375	12 0
Sundries	11,89,336 5 9			Dead Stock	.	10,75,859	11 2
				Stamps	.	8,22,14	0
				Sundries	.	3,79,822	11 0
						3,75,58,618	15 8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,32,69,848 0 1	3,51,31,086	0 9
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,18,61,238 0 8		
RUPEES		7,26,89,705	0 5	RUPEES		7,26,89,705	0 5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 21st October 1880. }

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secy. & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 21st Oct. 1880 ... Rs. 1,15,35,417-15-3.

J. WESTLAND,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
 The 22nd October 1880. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
155	... D 8—34689 ...	500	Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.
156	... D 17—03784 ...	50	T. Ramu Chendra Rao, My- sore.
24	... D 12—20483 } " —20484 }	5	{ T. H. Kavanagh, Esq., V.C., Lucknow.

- **Mismatched.**

ALLAHABAD,)
The 20th October 1880.)

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W60 ... M 35—30302 ...		50	W. Robinson, Allahabad.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.	Rs.
H147 ... M34-06117 ...	20 B. Ramaswamiengar, Shimoga.

BOMBAY.
The 19th October 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
for Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
220	... O 73—63449	... 1,000	Babu Kedar Nath Ghose.
221	... O 74—10494	... 1,000	} Babu Upendra Kumar Raha.
	... —10495	... 1,000	
	... O 71—03567	... 500	
223	... O 68—83797	... 100	Ahasanul Azim.
224	... O 68—46600	... 100	Babu Brindaban Chunder
			Sarcar.
225	... O 84—63939	... 10	} Babu Ashootosh Dey.
	... —63941	... 10	
	... —63942	... 10	
	... —63943	... 10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
246	...	O 82-24408	...	10 Mr. S. W. Nickels.
247	...	O 52-88552	...	10 Babu Bhoopendra Lal Mit.
				ter.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	

90 ... E 1—50164 ... 1,000 Mohamed Butt and Ahmed Butt, Ludhiana.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
147 ... E 7—99709			
to			
" —99719			
E 7—99892			
to			
" —99900			
and			
E 7—99890			
123 ... E 2—44993 ...	500		Rain Nath and Mool Chand, Munechs of Goherdhan Das, through Hust Mul, Jullundher.
136 ... E 16—89416 ...	10		Mr. J. Falcomer, of S. P. and D. Railway, Kurra- chee.

LAHORE, }
The 16th October 1880. }

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
123 ... B 60—70794 ...	10		Srinivasa Chariar, Kupum.
121 ... B 51—50671 ...	500		Kumaria Din, Periamet
" —50672 ...	500		Madras.
125 ... B 66—20841 ...	100		A. P. R. A. Nachiappa
" —20857 ...	100		Chetti, Coral Merchant
" —20877 ...	100		Street, Madras.
126 ... B 66—13811 ...	100		Ch. Nathunani Chetti, Merchant, 20, Chulni Stri- nivasapuram Arni Muthia Mudali Street, Madras.
127 ... B 47—03121 ...	5		W. E. Clarke, Esq., Bar- rister-at-Law, Calicut.
128 ... B 57—85790 ...	20		P. Ramaswami Nayadu, late Draughtsman, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }
The 11th October 1880. }

C. HALL,

Offy. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880-81.			
W2 ... F 10—75738 ...	100		Dwarka Nath Singhu, Head Clerk, School of Industry, Jubbulpore.

NAGPUR, }
The 11th October 1880. }

GODREZZJEE D. PUDUMJEE.

Offy. Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th October 1880.

No. 8184.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Post Master, Madras, has been granted one year's furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. Percy made over charge of his Office to Mr. J. G. Combes on the afternoon of the 31st August 1880.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	30th Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Interme- diate Ports	6-30 "	25th "	Str. <i>Africa</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 "	25th "	P. & O. Str. <i>Gwalior</i> .
Foreign Mails via Bombay	6-30 "	27th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern packets	6-30 "	20th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 "	20th "	Str. <i>Purulia</i> .
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 "	20th "	Str. <i>Burker</i> .
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	23rd "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 "	29th "	Str. <i>Natura</i> .

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd October 1880.

Barnes, A.	DeSouza, R. E.	Peyton, J.
Blundon, R.	Drozario, Mrs.	Porno Chundra Sircar.
Brown, Lella, Miss.	Graham, W. A. F.	Regina, Madame.
Brown, Arthur.	Gray, W.	Reynold, C. Mc. D.
Burns, Mrs. J.	Gray, J.	Richards, Geo.
Burrows, C.	Green, Capt. J. E.	Rodgers, M.
Butler, F.	Halliday, E.	Rouphand Sadhar.
Caldwell, Matthew.	Hamilton, W. H.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Campagne, A. G.	Jarvis, N. A.	Silva, Miss H.
Christy, H.	Kelly, Mrs. K.	Simmon, Jacob.
Clargn, T.	Kingsley, Mrs.	Stack, J. C.
Clinton, H.	Kowdhare Lall.	Waller, C.
Cliza, L.	Louderberg, H.	Walters, Mrs. P.
Cox, G.	Lewis, F. T.	Weise, Berta.
Cross, Mrs. J.	Macdonald, D.	White, G. G.
Da Costa, Miss J. C.	Manley, H. A.	Williams, Mrs.
Daniel, Mrs. J. E.	Maudrell, A. W. J.	Williams, W. G.
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Payne, Mrs. J.	Wise, J. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Althors, A. H.	Foster, E. (S. S. <i>Booldana</i>).	Pearson, Lewie.
Anson, Capt.	Garriek, D.	Perks, M. J.
Austin, A. Godwin.	Godlu, Francis.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
Bailey, Harris.	Griffin, W. H.	"Precilla," R.
Barker, T. W.	Harford, J.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Itae, William.
Blackton, T. W.	Hay, G.	Keld, R.
Bromur, A. W.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Rishworth, J.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Hopekirk, William.	Scanlon, O. A. R.
Bryce, Joseph.	Hughes, Pringle.	Sevastopulo, A. E.
Byford, H.	Hynes, Mrs.	Simpson, L.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Jackson, R. A.	Smith, Douglas.
C. G. C.	Jackson, W.	Stuart, F.
Cavanagh, J.	James, J. D. R.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt.	Johnston, Capt.	Thompson, W.
Foot.	Keighley, Mrs.	Thomas, Mrs. J.
Coombs, J. W.	Kellock, R.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Cootie, Waller.	Man, Alex.	Usborne, W.
Crowlie, E. T.	Matson, E.	Vaughan, —
C. W. S.	Michael, G.	Waddell, Surgeon La.
Evans, J.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Wardle, Mrs.
Evans, Mrs. P. A.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
		Wright, H.

Newspapers.

Buchanan, Beverley.	Morton, M.	Usborne, W.
Crowlie, E. T.	O'Brien, S. H. G.	Wilson, J. H.
Griffin, W. H.		

Registered Letters.

Beprodas Pal Chowdry.	Dubus, E. K.	Pickett, E.
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Parcel.

F. Caldington

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The halves of twelve 20-Rupce Notes of the following numbers have been found in Indore:—

TREASURIES.

Nagpore and Bombay.

Nos. F8—20487, 20489 to 20494, 20496 to 20498, 20500 and 23732.

Apply to—

H. L. St. BARBE,
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.
for Central India.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880. }

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**NOTICE.**

Sál timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sál logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8" x 4", about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sál logs about 60, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sál logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sál logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " " 1 " " "

Sál, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8" x 4", about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sál logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

Buxa,
The 6th October 1880. }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فوج

یہ دوا کوئیناٹن کے خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہے عامیہ قیمت مذکور بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-
SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers	30	1½ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	These have never been used.
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to Mr. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, via Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	Rs. A. P.	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8 0 0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8 0 0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3 0 0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1 8 0	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) ...	1 0 0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3 0 0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3 8 0	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
*Meteorological Reporter
to Government of India.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate. In sending for books for personal use, it should be stated that they are required for this purpose, to avoid the delay of enquiry before complying with the requisition.

Just published.

Super-royal octavo, cloth.

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Army List.

Corrected to 30th September 1880.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. *Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

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Vol. I.—From 1834 to 1863.

Vol. II.—From 1864 to 1871.

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Price of each Volume, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 19 annas.

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Vol. VIII.—The Panjáb Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

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INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

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To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*

To all officers employed in Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes :—

No. A005090, dated 16th of January 1879,
4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for
Rs. 5,000.

No. A009862, dated 16th of January 1879,
4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for
Rs. 2,000.

The half Notes were received from the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow; they were endorsed by the Bank to me as Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, and by me were endorsed to the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

P. C. DALMAHOY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Depy. Insp. Genl. of Police, N.-W. P.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o. 43. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH.

TARIFF ON INLAND TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Nos. 373-381T., dated Simla, October 5, 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, No. 10T.-653, dated 3rd July 1880, to the Government of India.

Letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, No. 178, dated 6th July 1880, to the Director General of Telegraphs in India.

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 453T., dated 27th July 1880, to the Government of India.

Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 21st August 1880, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of Bombay remarks in its letter now read :—

“While on the subject of Telegraphs, I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to point out that the charges are extremely high in India. The charge for 20 words, exclusive of addresses, in Australia is only one shilling. The telegraphs belong to the Government of each Colony, and the receipts for through messages are divided according to mileage by a ‘clearing house’ arrangement. The distance covered is up to 3,000 miles. In one year, during which His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir J. Fergusson was in South Australia, the number of telegraphic messages in the Colony is believed to have been 50 per cent. of that of postal letters, the charges being one shilling and two pence respectively. It is, therefore, apparent that the cheapness of rate caused the telegraph to be used to an extent unknown in India, or even in the United Kingdom, in proportion to the population, the saving of time in so large a country being considerable.

“I am to state that, if the Government of India would allow the Government of Bombay to try the experiment of charging half a rupee for twelve or

“twenty words for *local* messages, guaranteeing the present amount derived therefrom, His Excellency the Governor in Council believes the results will be “remarkable.”

2. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce represent that, in comparison with the tariffs in force in the United Kingdom and in Germany, the tariff in India appears to them to be exorbitant, and suggests, for the consideration of Government, the expediency of reduction to a minimum charge of eight annas for four words, with one anna more for every additional word, no charge being made, as at present, for the transmission of the address.

3. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce urge that the experience of other countries has shown that a lowering of rates and a sliding scale of charges according to the length of the message has in no way tended to diminish the profit of their Telegraph Departments; and on this ground they suggest a minimum rate of twelve annas for four words (exclusive of address, which would be free) and one anna for each additional word.

4. These proposals are based on two hypotheses, (I) that the rates for telegraphic messages in India are unduly high, and (II) that a reduction in rates would be followed by an increase in the traffic which would more than compensate for the immediate loss in revenue.

5. The Government of Bombay and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce contend that the Telegraph Tariff of India is unreasonably high, compared with the tariffs in force in other countries; on this point there appears to be some misapprehension of the facts.

6. In Australia the charge, so far as can be ascertained, is one shilling for a minimum of ten words *within the limits of each Colony*. The inter-colonial rates vary from two to three shillings or more for a message of ten words, so that the Indian uniform tariff of one rupee with free delivery for five miles for distances which extend to 3,000 miles compares rather favorably than otherwise.

7. In Germany there is a fixed charge of 20 pfennige per message irrespective of length in addition to a word rate of 5 pfennige, and the address is charged for.

8. In Great Britain the minimum charge is one shilling, the number of words allowed twenty, the address is free, and a charge is made for delivery of six pence a mile beyond the first mile, and of a shilling a mile if the total distance exceeds three miles. The cost of a single rate message delivered at the average distance from the Telegraph Office at which Indian messages are delivered is one shilling and six pence.

9. In the United States of America the unit message is ten words, the address is free, and there is a charge for delivery beyond half a mile. The tariff is proportional to distance and varies from 25 cents to 1 dollar and a half for distances within 1,000 miles. For distances over 1,000 miles, between State and State, the rate is from 2 to 3 dollars.

10. The Government of India notices the admission made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that a fair comparison between results in England or in various countries of Europe and India is not possible, because the distances to be traversed here are, as a rule, so much greater; but differences in extent alone form only one, and that not the most serious, of the difficulties in the way of making a fair comparison of the tariffs of different countries; and, unless the climate, internal resources, average individual prosperity and social conditions of the countries whose tariffs it is sought to compare be also taken into account, such a comparison must be altogether misleading.

11. The area of India is roughly eight times that of United Germany, and thirteen times that of Great Britain. The greatest distance a message can be transmitted in England is about 500 miles; in India upwards of 3,000 miles. In Great Britain there is a temperate climate, a population dense, self-governing, and very wealthy, inhabiting a small area; it is a centre of trade, of science and of manufacture, where every appliance of a telegraph is locally made and procurable at very short notice, technical knowledge is there cheap and always available, and consequently a telegraph can be established there at a minimum cost and maintained with the least possible difficulty and expense.

12. In India there is, on the other hand, a tropical climate injurious to the materials of which a telegraph is composed, a country vast and in parts still

almost unopened; a population poor, and in the mass ignorant, to whom the telegraph is an exotic; a country that requires to import the greater portion of the material and technical appliances for its telegraphs, and also its principal technical supervision, where it is necessary to keep large stocks of stores at great cost ready for emergencies, and where consequently a telegraph can only be established at very high cost and maintained with difficulty and expense.

13. In the United States, notwithstanding the advantages in climate, appliances, and in the character and means of the inhabitants as a whole, the tariff is considerably higher than in India, and it appears to the Government of India that the moderate simple tariff of one rupee for six words for all distances up to 3,000 miles, with free address and free delivery up to a distance of five miles, compares very favorably with the tariffs in force in other more fortunately situated countries.

14. It is urged, however, in support of the proposal for a reduction in telegraph rates, that the adoption of a very low tariff is the only means of securing an adequate revenue; but this contention is not borne out by experience, and the Government of India, with the information before it, is forced to the conclusion that, while in no country and under no circumstances have reductions of the telegraph tariff resulted in a net gain, the instances are rare in which such reductions have not resulted in a loss of revenue.

15. At the commencement of the present year the Government of India, in order to obtain the benefit of an uniform tariff throughout the dominions administered by it, reduced the tariff between India and Burmah from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 1 for six words. The experience of three months' working of this tariff is reported to be that not only has the average cost per message been reduced in exactly the same proportion, showing that there has been no increase in the length of messages, but the number of messages transmitted, so far from showing any equivalent increase, has absolutely decreased. The decrease is doubtless due to stagnation of trade, but it serves to bear out the contention of the Telegraph Department in this and other countries that the telegraph traffic follows, particularly in its augmentations, the fluctuations of trade, and that it is influenced by the tariff only in a very secondary degree.

16. In the face of these experiences it is obvious that the Government could not look forward with any confidence to obtaining under a reduced tariff any increase in the net revenue, or even to the maintenance of the present net revenue of the Telegraph Department.

17. A low *uniform* tariff is obviously inconsistent with a still lower *local* tariff, and the Government, as at present advised, is not disposed to abandon the important principle of uniformity. The most essential feature of a telegraph tariff is, that it shall be simple, intelligible to all and easy in its application, so that the public shall themselves be able readily to calculate the payments due under all circumstances, and to verify the correctness of the charges made by the departmental employés. The present tariff appears to thoroughly fulfil these conditions.

18. The Government of India has quite recently had the question of a reduction of the Inland Telegraph tariff under consideration, and is fully alive to the advantages to be anticipated from such a measure when it can be introduced without retarding the progress of the Telegraph Department towards commercial solvency. There are undoubtedly conditions under which it might be a just and wise policy to fix the charges for telegraphic inter-communication at so low a rate that the cost of the administration must exceed the revenue, but such conditions only exist in India at present to a limited extent, if at all, and the Government of India is not prepared to adopt any revision of the tariff, the effect of which would be to burden the general revenues in order that the senders of telegrams might be enabled to transmit them at a lower rate than the cost price.

19. The introduction and maintenance of the telegraph system in India has proved in the past extremely costly; and for very many years the general revenues of the country have suffered to provide for the maintenance of an institution from which, apart from its administrative and political value, only a very limited section of the community has reaped the benefit; and the time has now come when the Government may reasonably expect that the yearly

expenditure of the department, including interest on the capital, shall be covered by the receipts from the public, *plus* the value of the messages despatched on the service of the Government itself.

20. With the existing tariff the Telegraph Department is now at length beginning to pay its working expenses, but the increased revenue of recent years is in great measure due to exceptional and temporary causes, and, although the stimulus given may not be altogether barren of permanent results, a continuance of the traffic at the present rate cannot be calculated upon, and it is improbable that the net revenue will for many years to come be sufficient to cover the working expenses in addition to interest on the capital invested. But in any future modification of the tariff that experience may show to be desirable, this object must be kept steadily in view.

21. The Capital Account of the Telegraph Department includes numerous items, such as charges consequent on military expeditions, cost of temporary and abandoned lines, &c., &c., which are either properly chargeable to "Revenue," and should have been charged off in the year in which they were incurred, or which have not added to the permanent value of the plant. The Government does not expect that the Telegraph Department should earn interest on a capital thus improperly inflated: and the Capital Account of the Telegraph Department should be carefully scrutinized with a view to the elimination of such items and to the arrival at a fair valuation of the lines and appliances as they now stand, in communication with the Accountant General of the Public Works Department.

22. On the capital value thus arrived at, the Government expects that the telegraph revenue shall yield a fair interest after paying its working expenses. When the revenue shall be found to yield more than sufficient to cover these charges, the Governor General in Council considers that such surplus may properly be applied to reducing the tariff in the interest of the senders of messages, and will be prepared to consider favorably any proposals that may be put forward with that object.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Telegraphs in India for information and guidance, in reply to his letter No. 453T., dated 27th July, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance:

That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information, in reply to its letter No. 10T.-653, dated 3rd July 1880:

That copies be sent to the Chambers of Commerce in Bombay and Bengal, in reply to their letters dated 6th July and 21st August respectively, and to the Chambers of Commerce in Madras, Rangoon and Karachi for information:

And, further, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1378 AND 1379, AND 1ST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1504, 1505, 1512 AND 1513 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH AUGUST AND 9TH OCTOBER 1880.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FI

Prices Current of Food-grains through

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUI																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (C hoo, Bajra), Panicularia Spie		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.
	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5 9 8	8 11	...	...	...	...	14 10 14 10	13 0 16 14	17 2 13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	12 0 12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 10 13 6	10 2 16 14	15 13 11 5	25	14 25	14 21	10 39	10 39	10 39	10 39	10 39	10 39
Godavery	9 14 10 13	7 10	...	...	...	...	11 6 11 6	9 14 16 0	16 0 14 0	23	0 23	0 15	6	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	8 2 8 5	6 10	...	...	...	...	14 13 13 13	13 0 15 8	14 11 14 2	20	13 21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	8 8 8 8	7 3	...	...	...	...	13 14 13 14	11 14 16 0	16 0 14 0	23	0 23	0 20	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	9 8 9 14	8 6	...	...	...	...	10 11 11 2	11 2 11 10	12 6 12 14	23	11 23	11 16	10 23	3 23	14 1	...	...	...
Bellary	9 10 9 10	7 11	...	...	...	...	12 5 12 5	11 13 14 0	14 0 11 14	33	0 29	0 17	8 18	13 13	13	...	...	...
Kurnool	6 11 7 0	6 5	...	...	...	...	11 6 11 6	9 14 12 2	12 2 11 2	34	14 32	14 16	13 25	0 22	13 1	...	...	...
Madras	8 5 8 5	7 8	...	...	...	...	11 3 11 3	9 11 12 2	12 2 10 10	20	3 20	14 11	8 23	2 21	0 2	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 12 0	11 3 12 6	12 6 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	8 8 8 8	7 10	...	...	...	...	13 2 13 2	12 2 14 2	14 2 13 8	21	13 22	11 22	11 23	2 23	2 2	...	...	...
South Arcot	6 3 6 3	5 8	...	...	...	...	13 8 13 8	11 5 14 0	14 0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	7 0 7 5	5 2	...	...	...	...	13 11 14 8	10 13 16 11	...	20	11 21	14 19	2 23	14 23	2 3	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	7 14 7 14	5 10	...	...	...	...	13 5 13 5	10 6 13 13	13 13 10 8	21	11 22	6 11	0 21	10 21	10	...	...	...
Madura	7 13 8 0	6 10	...	...	...	...	12 13 13 0	9 13 8 13	8 13 8 10	5	14 23	8 17	0 23	8 21	5	...	...	...
Tinnevely	7 13 7 13	5 10	...	...	...	...	12 11 12 11	9 8 13 10	13 3 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	9 13 9 13	7 0	...	...	...	...	12 2 12 2	10 5 12 11	12 11 10 14	20	14 21	11 18	5 23	13 22	5	...	...	...
Nilgiris	6 6 6 6	5 11	...	...	...	...	9 3 9 3	8 0 9 10	9 10 8 6	15	6 15	6 16	3 15	6 15	6	...	...	...
Salem	7 6 7 6	4 14	...	...	...	...	10 11 10 11	9 2 12 6	11 10 10 0	22	5 23	13 15	14 20	5 21	11	...	...	...
South Canara	7 11 7 11	5 10	...	...	...	...	8 3 8 3	7 13 11 5	11 5 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	8 10 9 6	6 8	...	...	...	...	12 2 11 11	10 8 13 0	12 8 11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	10 9 9 1	7 2	16 14	15 8	16 14	7 11	7 1	6 7 10 12	10 12 9 6	16	14 14	11 12	5 13	9 12	3	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	15 8 15 0	8 0	33 0	23 0	13 0	7 12	6 8	5 8 11 0	10 0 8 0	24	0 22	0 8	4 23	8 19	8	...	...	...
Kaira	13 5 13 5	7 10	26 10	26 10	13 5	8 0	8 0	7 4 11 7	11 7 8 14	20	0 18	13	...	20	0 18	13	...	...
Surat	9 13 9 13	7 14	11 6	11 6	4 10	6 11	6 11	7 2 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 12	18 4 18	4 9	0 15	0 16	0	...	...	...
Broach	12 4 12 4	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4 10 0	10 0 8 11	17	13 16	0 9	6 16	13 16	0	...	...	...
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12 7 12	6 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 7 8 7	8 7 8 7	7 15	12 0 12	0 9	5 11	4 11	4	...	...	...
Colaba (Alibag)	9 0 9 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0 11 0	11 0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2 12 13	8 13	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 7 9 10	9 10 8 10	17	0 15	12 10	6 15	5 13	1	...	...	...
Nasik	12 14 11 7	7 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15 8 15	8 15 8 15	2	7 8 15	6 12	0 13	6 13	6	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	12 3 11 1	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 8 9 1	9 1 7 15	16	3 14	15 10	1 14	6 12	12	...	...	...
Poona	9 3 9 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6 8 9	8 9 8 9	15	4 15	4 8	11 12	10 11	8	...	...	...
Sholapur	11 5 10 4	7 11	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 1 9 14	9 14 8 8	19	6 19	0 10	6 17	7 16	9	...	...	...
Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	9 14 9 11	6 4	13 13	14 12	...	7 5	7 8	5 0 9 1	9 1 9 8	8	2 31	3 31	3 10	0 27	0 26	0	...	...
Satara	8 11 8 11	6 1	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3 7 14	7 14 7 14	7	2 12	2 12	1 7	6 11	9 11	9	...	...
Belgaum	8 13 8 0	5 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	8 8 11 0	10 8 9 0	19	0 19	0 17	8 11	0 19	8 19	2	...	...
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0 9 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0 13 0	13 0 12 0	25	0 25	0 25	0 21	0 21	0	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	7 15 7 15	5 14	...	...	...	8 9	7 2	6 6 9 13	8 8 7 12	13	0 13	0 13	0 9	13 9	3	...	...	...
Kannra (Karwar)	11 0 10 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4 10 0	9 0 10 8	13	0 13	0 13	0 10	8	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals (Godhara)	8 4 8 4	7 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11 13 5	13 5 6 6	2 35	9 35	9 8	14 22	13 22	13	...	...	...
Aden	6 9 6 9	6 9	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1 5 9	5 9 5 9	5	0 5	0 5	0 3	7 0	7	...	...	...
Asirgarh	12 8 12 1	8 8	...	...	...	8 5	8 15	7 4 11 0	11 0 11 0	9	0 20	10 8	4 11	2 17	0 17	0	...	...
Baroda	9 11 9 11	7 1	14 14	14 14	9 9	7 7	7 7	6 4 10 4	10 4 8 4	18	5 18	5 9	14 17	17 16	0	...	...	...
Disa	17 6 17 4	10 13	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	4 14 8 4	8 4 5 8	25	4 25	4 10	10 24	8 24	0	...	...	...
Nimach	14 8 14 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	...	9 0 6 0	26	0 26	0 26	0 17	0 15	0	...	...	...
Nasirabad	16 10 15 2	12 12	25 34	23 6	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	25	0 25	0 22	9 20	0 17	0 15	10	...	...
Rajkot	16 8 15 8	8 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 14 11 1	11 0 8 2	18	12 17	0 9	12 17	8 15	10	...	...	...
Upper Sindh Frontier	9 6 9 8	9 12	13 9	13 9	13 3	6 15	6 7	6 10 8 0	8 0 8 0	8	2 13	6 12	6 11	7 13	5 13	3	...	...
Karachi	10 13 10 0	9 5	15 8	16 0	15 0	7 8	7 8	7 0 9 8	9 8 8 0	15	8 13	8 11	0 15	8 14	0	...	...	...
Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	10 0 9 13	9 1	13 14	13 15	14 2	8 0	8 0	6 9 10 10	10 10 8 0	13	0 12	5	...	13	5 13	5	...	...
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 15 12 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 9 8	7 8	...	...	...	16	6 14	4	...	...
Western Districts.																		
Burawan	16 8a 15 8	11 4	24 8	25 0	18 0	21 12	18 0	11 10	23 8	20 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	15 0 15 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	18 12	10 0	27 8	27 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becrbloom	17 0 17 0	11 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	11 0 11 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booghly	15 0 16 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowrah	15 8 16 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 8	18 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 25 to 26-8 seers, best rice 16 to 18-12 seers, common rice 18 to 20-8 seers, and gram 19 to 22-8 seers.
 b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 32 seers, common rice 20 to 33 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers

in the 2nd half of September 1880.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 25.5 seers, best rice 15 to 27.8 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 24 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUP																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Soryaum.			Bulrush Millet, (Cumbho, Bajra) Pennisillaria Spica		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
Central Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Calcutta	14 12	14 12	9 12	22 0	22 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	13 5	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nudda	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 8	30 8	...	15 4	15 4	9 7	18 13	17 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	13 8	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	9 4	21 4	21 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	9 8	24 0	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	16 0	17 0	10 13	25 0	26 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	10 13	30 0	26 6	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	21 0	20 4	11 4	27 8	33 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	9 0	24 0	21 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bungpore	18 0	18 0	11 4	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	9 4	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	21 12	19 14	10 8	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	9 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	22 8	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	27 8	24 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dacca	16 0	14 8	11 4	35 0	35 0	10 0	23 0	22 8	10 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
Furzedpore	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	...	6 8	6 4	6 0	23 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	26 4	25 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	14 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	35 8	35 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 6	9 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Patna	21 10	21 10	15 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	13 5	13 5	10 0	18 14	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	20 8	21 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	20 0	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga	23 4	20 0	12 0	50 0	36 4	17 0	13 4	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	25 0	25 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	18 0	18 0	13 4	30 0	37 8	22 4	10 0	9 8	6 8	20 0	19 0	15 0	33 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...
Chumpran	22 0	22 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	22 0	21 0	13 10	42 0	31 0	13 10	16 12	15 12	9 7	19 15	21 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	17 11	18 15	11 9	46 0	37 14	17 10	17 11	17 11	10 6	18 15	18 15	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parneah	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Cuttack	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	14 7	17 1	10 8	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	11 13	11 13	8 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	8 8	20 0	21 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balsore	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	25 8	25 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Huzaribagh	17 0	15 0	11 0	30 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	16 0	14 0	7 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	36 0	32 0	12 0	40 0	36 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	12 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...

- 41 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Khidderpore) 14-1 seers, barley 17-12 to 26-8 seers, best rice 7 to 8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, and gram 17-8 to 1 seers.
- 42 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 34 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 23 to 26-10 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
- 43 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 4 to 16 seers.
- 44 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers.
- 45 In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 10 seers.
- 46 In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 28-2 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 25-4 seers, and gram 20-13 seers.
- 47 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 22-5 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 21 to 30 seers, and gram 6-10 to 15 seers.
- 48 In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 22 seers, best rice 11-8 seers, common rice 29 seers, and gram 16 seers.
- 49 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 16 seers, and gram 8 seers.
- 50 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 23-8 seers, and gram 6 to 11 seers.
- 51 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jallergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jallergunge) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 20-8 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.
- 52 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.
- 53 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 45 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
- 54 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 30 seers and common rice 20 to 35 seers.
- 55 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-12 to 27 seers, barley 31-4 to 40 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 18-13 to 25 seers, lesser millets 43 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Nowada) 45 seers, and gram 25 to 35-8 seers.

SEERS OF 60 TOLAHS.

or Millers, Bagel, &c.
Saver, Vengat, Saver,
Saver, Corallo, Maru-
Saver, Saver, Pantum
Saver, &c.

		Gram.						Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	20 0	20 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	<i>Central Districts.</i>	
...	16 0	11 0	80 0	85 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Calcutta	
...	...	20 10	21 5	10 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	9 6	9 6	9 6	24 Pergunnahs	
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nudda	
...	Jessore	
...	...	27 4	23 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Moorshedabad	
...	...	16 0	14 8	10 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Dinapore	
...	...	19 11	21 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 12	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	Rajshahye	
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore	
...	...	17 4	17 4	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	9 15	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	Bogra	
...	...	13 0	19 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna	
0 8 0	9 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling	
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	6 4	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri	
...	...	17 6	17 6	11 7	106 0	106 0	106 0	10 0	9 8	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>	
...	...	13 8	13 8	8 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca	
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Furrodpore	
...	...	16 0	16 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	Backergunge	
...	...	15 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	Mymensingh	
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Tipperah	
...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong	
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Nonkholly	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	Hill Tipperah	
...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	<i>Behar.</i>	
...	27 0	26 0	26 0	14 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Patna	
...	...	26 0	26 0	14 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya	
...	Shahabad	
29 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	140 0	170 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durblunga	
...	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	Mozufferpore	
28 0	19 4	26 0	26 0	14 0	160 0	150 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun	
...	...	28 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparan	
...	...	31 8	27 4	11 8	105 0	105 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr	
...	...	25 4	24 0	12 10	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 15	9 15	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagalpur	
...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Purneah	
...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah	
...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
17 1	10 8	18 6	18 6	11 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	<i>Orissa.</i>	
...	...	14 7	14 7	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	Cuttack	
...	...	12 8	12 12	8 8	76 0	75 0	160 0	9 8	9 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Pooree	
...	Balasore	
42 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	240 0	250 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	<i>Chota Nagpore - South- Western Frontier Agency.</i>	
...	Hazaribagh	
34 0	32 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga	
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom	
64 0	64 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—continued.

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, murwa (in Madh or Indian-corn 35 to 50 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers.

c In the Hazarepore sub-division the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 26 seers, barley 32-8 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 19-1 seers 20 to 36 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers.

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 26 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 16-8 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, great millet 30 to 45: to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 50 seers, and gram 25 to 27 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-12 to 30 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 22-8 to 33 seers, common rice 25 to 37 seers, lesser mil Indian-corn (in Banks) 40 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, barley (in Kinsengunge) 16 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 23 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers.

y In the Godda sub-division the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 19-8 seers, barley at Godda 30 seers, best rice 24 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 28 se corn 35 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 18-8 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 20 to 32-8 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 27 to 29 seers, lesser millets 70 to 80 seers 60 to 80 seers, and gram 31-8 to 35 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18-50 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 38 seers, best rice 15-25 to 22 seers, common rice 17 to 36 seers, l tongunge) 65 seers, lesser millets 35 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 40 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 20 to 25-8 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 1 Indian-corn 45 to 60 seers, and gram 10 to 19 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisetum Spontaneum.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
t r á Hills ú ng ong. gar anpur & Jaintia Hills Hills	No return	No return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	16 0	13 8	14 0	26 0	25 0	18 10	10 8	11 0	9 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	0 19	0 19	0 12 0
anpur	18 13	16 10	16 3	29 0	23 11	23 11	6 8	6 7	8 0	11 13	10 12	10 12	26 14	23 10	21 9	23 10	23 10	15 0
Karnagar	18 7	17 14	15 6	29 11	28 10	18 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	13 4	11 8	24 6	22 8	19 12	22 2	0 17	10 8
it	18 8	18 4	14 8	27 0	26 0	19 4	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	0 19	0 22	0 22	0 17 8
dehahr	20 2	19 6	15 6	30 0	27 12	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 12	10 8	9 0	23 8	23 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	16 0
h	19 0	17 8	14 8	26 0	24 4	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	11 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	0 21	0 19 8
un	12 0	12 0	10 4	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
wá	15 0	17 8	15 0	18 0	21 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
r	18 7	17 7	14 6	28 2	27 9	23 1	11 4	11 4	6 12	12 6	12 6	11 4	15 12	15 12	16 14	22 8	20 4	19 2
labad	20 0	19 6	16 4	27 8	30 0	22 8	6 14	6 9	7 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	...	...	20 0	...	...	18 12
m	18 0	19 5	15 2	24 14	26 14	19 8	6 0	6 0	5 6	14 11	13 12	15 4	...	...	12 0	...	...	12 0
ly	20 0	19 6	13 12	26 4	27 8	20 0	6 14	6 14	5 0	14 6	13 2	12 3	25 0	25 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	17 8
jahánpur	21 8	20 8	15 0	31 0	29 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 4	14 0	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pergunnahs	22 8	22 0	17 8	40 0	37 8	35 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 4	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra	17 4	17 8	14 12	23 0	23 0	23 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 8	11 0	22 0	19 8	20 0	0 19	8 18	0
	16 8	16 8	14 4	22 12	22 8	22 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 4	12 8	10 4	23 0	22 8	22 0	0 21	0 21	8 19 0
khabad	18 4	17 11	12 12	25 2	24 3	17 3	5 12	5 13	6 7	13 3	11 1	11 4	23 11	21 10	...	...	...	...
puri	17 0	17 4	13 12	24 0	24 8	18 4	6 0	6 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...
ah	17 0	17 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	0 17	8 23	0 23	0 17 8
	17 12	17 8	14 0	24 0	22 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	19 0	19 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	0 18	0 24	0 24	0 18 0
si	19 2	18 5	15 0	33 14	30 15	24 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	31 14	31 11	...	...	...	19 4
pur	21 4	18 8	12 0	40 0	35 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	45 0	45 0	0 20	0 30	0 30	0
pore	19 0	19 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	12 0	27 8	27 8	20 0	0 26	0 26	0 16 0
pur	16 4	17 8	13 8	22 0	25 8	22 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	13 2	14 2	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
abnd	17 8	17 4	13 4	27 8	27 8	19 0	7 4	7 4	6 4	13 4	13 4	12 8	32 0	34 0	0 19	8 31	0 31	0 18 8
rpur	17 14	18 8	13 10	27 8	28 14	20 12	9 0	9 0	7 12	17 8	17 8	16 0	29 4	30 0	0 18	0 27	0 25	8 17 8
pur	16 7	16 7	13 4	20 4	21 15	20 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 4	10 0	14 10	26 7	27 7	18 0	0 21	3 27	0 17 6
ipur	19 12	19 12	14 13	31 12	30 10	24 11	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	14 2	14 13	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...
thpur	No return	No return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22 12	21 4	15 8	37 8	37 4	24 0	17 0	16 4	11 0	21 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
garh	19 3	19 3	14 0	29 8	29 8	22 2	7 6	7 6	8 14	16 4	18 7	18 7	29 8	...	...	...	...	...
pur	17 0	16 8	12 8	25 0	28 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	13 0	15 9	13 0	28 0	29 0	0 14	0 26	0 27	0 16 0
es	17 14	17 14	14 7	29 5	27 6	22 0	13 0	11 6	10 14	17 5	17 5	15 4	27 2	27 2	21 9	22 12	22 12	18 8
ipur	19 15	19 5	14 13	30 14	30 14	21 14	10 5	10 5	7 1	16 1	14 12	12 14	41 3	29 9	21 4	26 6	6 16	12
	21 0	21 4	14 4	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	7 8	19 0	19 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
uft	24 4	21 4	...	39 0	33 2	...	9 0	7 14	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
now	17 12	17 0	13 15	26 7	25 0	21 7	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 7	13 6	14 8	25 4	23 13	19 12	24 3	24 14	16 8
	17 13	17 0	13 12	26 0	25 11	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	24 0	25 0	0 26	0 22	0 22	0 16 0
Bauki	18 0	17 8	14 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	12 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	0 26	0 20	0 20	0 17 0
ur	22 2	21 0	16 8	33 12	32 3	22 8	8 8	8 8	5 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
lui	19 4	18 2	15 0	29 1	26 12	21 9	4 11	4 11	4 11	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
i	24 8	23 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	25 0
bad	19 0	18 4	15 0	27 12	26 12	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 4	13 8	35 0	...	22 0	...	...	14 0
nich	20 0	20 0	15 8	40 0	40 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	28 0	28 0	0 34	0 10	0 10	0 10 0
a	23 8	22 12	16 2	42 0	42 12	25 10	15 12	15 10	16 0	17 4	17 4	16 8	32 8	31 8	8 32	8 22	0 23	0 17 0
Baroli	17 4	18 10	16 6	23 8	26 8	26 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	15 5	19 0	...	...	21 8	19 0	20 0	0 19 0
inpur	19 12	20 0	17 0	31 10	32 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ibgarh	18 9	19 13	16 13	30 0	32 5	26 8	15 0	14 6	14 5	17 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
si	18 0	17 0	15 0	25 0	22 12	21 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	10 0	22 4	22 0	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 18 8
gach	19 0	17 0	15 4	27 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	22 0	0 20	0 24	0 20	0 18 0
uel	16 8	16 0	16 10	24 0	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 6	24 0	24 0	0 20	0 20	0 18	0 18 0
ar	14 0	13 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	0 24	0 20	0 20	0 20 0
tak	16 4	15 8	15 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	0 23	0 20	0 19	0 19 8
	14 12	14 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	27 0	26 0	0 24	0 21	0 22	0 26 0
adha	16 1	15 3	14 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	0 21	0 20	0 20	0 13 0
biána	17 12	17 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	10 0	25 0	24 0	0 18	0 20	0 20	0 16 0
a	11 8	11 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	0 9 4
undur	17 4	16 8	14 8	23 0	22 12	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	0 19	0 17	0 18	0 15 11
idarpur	18 0	17 8	14 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	0 20	0 18	0 18	0 16 0
gra	17 8	17 8	11 8	26 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

news for the last 444 of September 1960 — continued.

W. BEEDS OF 80 TOLANS.

Lower Mills, Bagel, &c. (Kavay, Varagu, Bawee, Chama, Coraloo, Marawa, Nalgies), Panam Millacum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	No return received			Sylhet	ASSAM.	
...	Cachar		
...	Goalpara		
...	Garo Hills		
...	Kamrup		
...	Darrang		
...	Nowgong		
...	Sibsagar		
...	Lakhimpur		
...	Khasi & Jaintia Hills		
...	Naga Hills		
...	15 0	14 0	13 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Dehra Dun	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	18 13	17 3	15 8	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	Saharanpur		
...	18 3	17 10	14 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	20 8	20 0	15 8	110 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut		
...	22 8	20 6	15 4	130 0	130 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Bulandshahr		
...	19 8	20 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	11 8	11 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Kumaun		
...	6 0	9 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	Gharhwal		
...	18 0	18 4	15 3	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	19 6	19 6	15 10	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
...	20 11	21 9	15 0	192 0	192 0	168 0	9 9	10 3	9 4	Budaun		
...	20 0	20 0	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	Bareilly		
...	23 8	22 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 4	9 8	Shahjahanpur		
...	17 8	17 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Turai Pergunnahs		
...	19 0	18 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Muttra		
...	17 4	17 8	14 4	80 0	120 0	90 0	10 4	10 0	11 8	Agra		
...	20 5	20 0	13 2	151 12	151 12	160 0	16 0	Farrukhabad		
...	18 4	18 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	Mainpuri		
...	18 0	18 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etawah		
...	19 4	17 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Etah		
...	23 0	23 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Jalaun		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																				
	Wheat			Barley.			Rice (best sprt).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hoison Sorghum.			Bairush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisetia Spontea.					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
ritaur	16	0	15	8	12	8	23	8	20	8	15	0	...	...	...	11	8	10	8	9	8
lkot	15	8	15	0	13	13	23	8	23	0	16	12	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9	15
alsapur	18	0	18	0	12	8	24	0	23	0	15	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	0
iore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ozapore	15	0	15	0	14	0	24	0	24	0	18	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	10	0
ranwala	15	8	15	0	12	8	24	0	22	0	15	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0
valpindi	10	12	9	12	8	3	15	0	13	4	9	5	...	...	...	5	4	5	0	6	8
lunn	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rat	14	0	13	6	12	10	19	8	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0
hpur	12	12	12	4	10	8	18	0	18	0	14	8	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	7	8
oltan	12	0	11	12	11	0	18	0	17	0	16	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0
ng	12	4	12	4	11	0	16	8	16	8	16	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	0
atgomery	13	0	12	12	12	0	18	0	17	0	18	0	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	7	0
saffargarh	12	0	12	8	12	0	19	0	19	0	17	0	...	...	...	4	8	4	8	6	0
a Ismail Khan	10	0	10	7	10	10	12	14	12	14	14	11	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	5	10
a Ghazi Khan	10	0	11	9	12	8	15	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	5	0
nu	10	2	10	2	10	6	15	5	14	13	11	6	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	4	6
hawar	8	8	6	9	5	10	10	9	8	8	5	14	...	...	...	6	0	5	1	4	11
lat	7	6	7	0	7	3	9	8	9	6	8	7	...	...	...	6	1	6	1	7	5
lara	8	12	8	12	7	0	14	0	14	8	8	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	4	6	0
spur	15	12	14	4	10	0	...	...	...	...	8	4	8	4	7	8	12	4	11	4	9
ndara	17	8	17	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	9	12	9	12	8	12	18	8	12	12	8
nda	16	4	16	4	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	11	8
rdaba	17	4	17	5	10	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	5	12	10	0	10	0	7
aghāt	16	0	16	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	14	0	13	0	13	0	21	0	20	0	19
bulpore	17	8	17	0	11	12	17	8	18	0	15	0	11	8	11	0	16	4	16	0	13
gor	22	8	21	8	11	0	35	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	11	8	8	8
noh	28	0	25	0	11	12	30	0	...	...	11	0	12	12	13	4	9	8	14	0	14
si	17	0	18	0	10	4	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	15	0	15	0	13
idla	18	8	18	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	12	8	10	8	11	0	18	0	17	0	16
āl	15	0	15	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	11	0	7	0	11	0	12	0	8
indwara	13	0	14	0	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	9
hangabad	16	0	16	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	6	12	6	12	4	0	9	9	9	9	7
singhpur	17	12	16	12	11	0	...	...	...	...	11	12	10	8	8	0	15	8	11	8	11
lar	14	0	13	11	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9	0
pur	24	8	24	8	22	4	...	...	...	...	14	8	13	0	15	0	25	8	23	8	24
balpur	18	0	17	8	17	8	...	...	...	...	23	0	23	0	14	0	35	0	27	0	20
spur	32	0	32	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	28	0	28	0	22	0	41	0	41	0	28
er Godavari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan Division.																					
ab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
doway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu Division.																					
agoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nkwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
sein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
zanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
me	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
yetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim Division.																					
herst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ny-gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
underabad	10	8	10	6	7	3	...	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	9	4	10	14	10	8
arum	11	1	10	15	7	14	...	...	...	...	8	1	8	11	7	11	7	11	9	14	9
adderghat	8	8	9	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	7	8	7	8	9	4	9
ratoti	14	0	13	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	8	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	7
ola	14	0	13	8	8	0	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	8	7
lohpur	13	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	7
dana	15	0	15	0	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	0
n	13	0	13	0	8	8	6	8	6	8	5	8	9	8	9	0	7
im	14	5	13	8	7	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	7	8	8

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHs.

[illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

India for the 2nd half of September 1880 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Choena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), <i>Pennisetum Miliaceum</i> , &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	Bangalore	MYSORE AND COORG.	
...	Kolar		
...	Tumkur		
...	Mysore		
...	Hassan		
...	Shimoga		
...	Kandur		
...	Chitaldroog		
...	Coorg		
...		RAJPOOTANA.	
...	21 8	20 4	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jeypore		
...	26 0	24 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kishengurh		
...	18 15	18 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uluwar		
...	16 8	*	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhartpore (City)		* No return received.
...	25 0	23 0	14 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmere		
...	Deoli Cantonment		
...	18 12	17 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Erinpura		
...	19 0	16 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sirohee		
...	14 0	14 4	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abu		
...	15 0	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anadra		
...	31 0	32 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Six pies per man's load.
...	17 3	16 6	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meywar (Jodeypore)		
...	27 8	27 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banswara (Meywar Agency)		
...	18 12	18 12	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partabgarh (
...	16 14	16 14	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	Bikaner		
...	24 4	24 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boondie	CENTRAL INDIA.	
...	22 8	22 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kotah		
...	24 8	23 3	14 3	100 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk		
...	Jhalawar		
...	23 12	23 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora		
...	19 1	17 4	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dholpur		
...	Indore		
...	Gwalior		
...	Gooma		
...	Rathum		
...	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

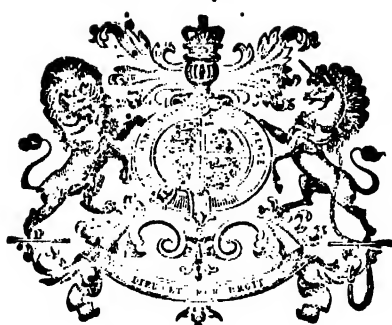
*Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first six months of the official year 1880-81,
and of the nine preceding years.*
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.															YEAR.			
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1871-72	Rs. ...	Rs. 52,53	Rs. ...	Rs. 24,48	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,84	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 15,30	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 12,29	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,06,44	1871-72			
1872-73	Rs. ...	Rs. 54,57	Rs. ...	Rs. 23,72	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,11	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 13,43	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 21,85	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,15,68	1872-73			
1873-74	Rs. ...	Rs. 45,98	Rs. ...	Rs. 22,34	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,49	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 15,73	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,00	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,03,54	1873-74			
1874-75	Rs. ...	Rs. 50,45	Rs. ...	Rs. 24,55	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,55	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 15,43	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 14,98	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,06,96	1874-75			
1875-76	Rs. 41,85	Rs. 7,63	Rs. 52,48	Rs. 23,45	Rs. 3,40	Rs. 26,85	Rs. 1,04	Rs. 87	Rs. 1,91	Rs. 9,31	Rs. 6,92	Rs. 16,23	Rs. 4,11	Rs. 17,51	Rs. 21,62	Rs. 36,33	1875-76		
1876-77	Rs. 37,20	Rs. 6,07	Rs. 43,27	Rs. 21,47	Rs. 52	Rs. 21,99	Rs. 1,02	Rs. 11	Rs. 1,13	Rs. 9,37	Rs. 4,34	Rs. 13,71	Rs. 4,76	Rs. 12,40	Rs. 17,16	Rs. 23,44	1876-77		
1877-78	Rs. 46,24	Rs. 7,27	Rs. 53,51	Rs. 25,46	Rs. 49	Rs. 25,95	Rs. 1,44	Rs. 18	Rs. 1,62	Rs. 6,41	Rs. 85	Rs. 7,26	Rs. 5,14	Rs. 9,30	Rs. 14,44	Rs. 18,09	1877-78		
1878-79	Rs. 37,87	Rs. 6,59	Rs. 44,46	Rs. 22,75	Rs. 1,07	Rs. 23,82	Rs. 1,16	Rs. 10	Rs. 1,26	Rs. 7,71	Rs. 2,05	Rs. 9,76	Rs. 6,97	Rs. 12,94	Rs. 19,91	Rs. 22,75	1878-79		
1879-80	Rs. 37,17	Rs. 4,30	Rs. 41,47	Rs. 20,23	Rs. 86	Rs. 21,09	Rs. 1,87	Rs. 10	Rs. 1,97	Rs. 7,05	Rs. 2,72	Rs. 9,77	Rs. 6,40	Rs. 16,89	Rs. 23,29	Rs. 24,87	1879-80		
1880-81	Rs. 35,57	Rs. 5,15	Rs. 40,72	Rs. 27,06	Rs. 76	Rs. 27,82	Rs. 2,65	Rs. 10	Rs. 2,75	Rs. 7,68	Rs. 4,51	Rs. 12,19	Rs. 6,14	Rs. 18,30	Rs. 24,44	Rs. 28,82	1880-81		

N. B.—Collections for the years previous to 1876-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, the returns not distinguishing refunds separately.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.
Calcutta, 22nd October 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 43.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compila

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private in and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council to by the Governor General :—(*Nothing for publi*

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the General for making Laws and Regulations, or p under Rule 22 :—(*Nothing for publication*).

SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PORT BLAIR.

Simla, the 22nd October 1880.

No. 339.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon W. Owen, of the Indian Medical Service, to be Second Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars.

FORESTS.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 688F.—The Notifications of this Department, No. 99F., dated the 13th February, and No. 159F., dated the 4th March last, promoting Mr. M. H. Ferrars, B.A., from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests in British Burma, and directing the reversion of Mr. P. J. Carter to his substantive appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in that province, are cancelled.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th October 1880.

No. 292-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 183G.-P., dated the 28th June 1880, the

recognition, by the Government of India, appointment of Mr. Jacob Steiner, as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, h confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 18th October 1880.

No. 2017-G.-G.—The services of Captain Burton, recently employed on special politic in Afghanistan, are placed at the disposal Government of the Punjab, with effect fr 1st September 1880.

The 19th October 1880.

No. 2024-G.-G.—Under Section 21 Civil Leave Code, Mr. H. L. St. Barbe Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor C for Central India, is granted furlough for e months, from the 5th December 1880, o subsequent date as he may avail himself with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 21st October 1880.

No. 2033-G.-G.—Lieutenant H. M. Ter appointed to officiate as Political Assista Class, and posted as Assistant to the Reside Assistant to the General Superintendent of tions for the Suppression of Thuggee and in Hyderabad, with effect from the date of ing charge, *vice* Lieutenant Meade.

H. M. DURANI

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1880.

No. 3351.—Mr. C. A. Stuart having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. K. Spence, received charge of his office, after noon, on the 2nd October 1880,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 589.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, in continuation of the previous accounts of the Maiwand and Kandahar operations, of the following correspondence and despatches, relating to the operations of a detachment under the command of the late Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke, between Kandahar and Kokeran, on the 28th July last.

2. The Governor General in Council entirely concurs in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's appreciatory remarks on the excellent service rendered by Brigadier-General Brooke on this occasion.

From COLONEL T. E. GORDON, C.S.I., Deputy Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5726-A.,—"Kabul"—dated Simla, the 13th October, 1880).

In continuation of my letter No. 5351-A., dated the 25th September, 1880, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Primrose, transmitting Brigadier-General Brooke's report of the part taken by the troops under his command in protecting and bringing in the remnants of Brigadier-General Burrows' brigade returning from Maiwand.

2. His Excellency feels sure the Government will concur with him in considering the above report a record of excellent service performed by the late Brigadier-General Brooke and the small force placed at his disposal.

3. The delay which has taken place in rendering this despatch is much to be regretted, it having been obtained only on being called for.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(dated Kandahar, the 28th September, 1880).

With reference to your telegram to the address of Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., received this day, intimating that copies of any instructions issued to Brigadier-General Brooke on his proceeding to meet the troops returning from Maiwand on the 28th July should be forwarded, I have the honor to inform you that my instructions were given verbally to that officer, to the effect that he should proceed along the Kokeran road, with a small force of all arms, in the direction of Singiri, with a view of helping in the men and followers of Brigadier-General Burrows' column, and protecting them from the villagers, who were then firing on them. He was to use his own discretion in carrying out these instructions.

2. I beg herewith to forward a copy of Brigadier-General Brooke's report of his proceedings.

3. With regard to paragraph 8 of Brigadier-General Brooke's report, the information he received was probably conveyed to him in a note from Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, who was also returning to Kandahar, in the following terms:—

"The hills about Abásábad and neighbouring villages are full of men, and passage to cantonment impossible. Skirmishers going out, but guns wanted."

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. F. BROOKE, Commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force,—(No. 300,—“*Field Operations*”—dated Kandahar, the 8th August, 1880).

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the orders received from the Lieutenant-General, I left cantonments at 5-30 A.M. on the 28th July, with the force as per margin, to proceed to Kokeran to cover the retirement of the force under Brigadier-General Burrows, whose movement on Kandahar was, as reported by an officer who had arrived half an hour previously, being endangered by the opposition of the country people, who had collected in large numbers for that purpose.

2. On leaving cantonments, the only practicable road to Kokeran passes for about one mile (as the Lieutenant-General is aware) through walled gardens, and along the main street of the village of Abásábad, which is narrow and tortuous. The gardens were full of armed men, who, however, fell back without much resistance before my skirmishers, and thus allowed the guns and the remainder of the column to pass unopposed through the village of Abásábad into the more open country beyond.

3. From the time of leaving Kandahar, parties of the retiring force were met, who reported that they had been attacked by the country people all along the route, but especially at the villages of Singiri and Kokeran.

4. I therefore pushed on as quickly as the weakness of my force and the necessity of clearing my flanks of the large number of armed men who crowded the high hills on my left, and the walled enclosures and strongly-placed villages on my right, would allow. Although the resistance offered was not important, considerable time was necessarily occupied in clearing the numerous positions taken up by the enemy, and it was nearly 9 o'clock A.M. before I reached Kokeran.

5. Here I took up a position which enabled me to command the Herat road, the village, and the fortified residence of the Sártíp; and at once sent on some cavalry to communicate with the force under Brigadier-General Burrows, which had at that time completed the crossing of the Argandab river, and was halted about a mile from Kokeran.

6. On the appearance of the force under my command, the village and fortified post at Kokeran were hurriedly evacuated by a very considerable body of armed men, who, up to this time, had been harassing and killing all small parties of the retiring force who had passed within their range. This body of men then established themselves in a village on the bank of the Argandab, about 800 yards from my right flank, from which position, however, they were quickly dislodged, and all further firing from the enemy prevented until the rear guard of General Burrows' force had passed me on their way to Kandahar. I caused the Sártíp's house to be entered by a party of the Royal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Rodick, but no one was found in it.

7. When the last man of the retiring force had passed me, I recalled that portion of my cavalry which, under Captain Anderson, had been watching the ford of the Argandab; and as soon as they had rejoined my column, I commenced to return to Kandahar, picking up all stragglers who had been unable to keep up with General Burrows' force. In returning from the ford, Captain Anderson's small party of cavalry were attacked by very superior numbers; but they quickly overcame the resistance, and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

8. Our return march was unmolested for about three miles and a half, when I received information from the front that the hills immediately over the village of Abásábad and the walled enclosures round it were strongly occupied by the enemy. I at once sent forward the two guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery, under Captain Law, with a cavalry escort, following myself with the remainder of the cavalry and infantry, and, passing through General Burrows' force, which was then halted, pushed rapidly to the front, throwing out skirmishers to clear the gardens and village. Some excellently directed shells from the guns caused the enemy to evacuate their fortified posts on the hills, while the skirmishers cleared the walled enclosures of all opposition, enabling both my force and that of Brigadier-General Burrows to pass through the extremely difficult village of Abásábad with trifling loss.

9. On reaching the open ground on the Kandahar side of Abásábad, I again halted and formed up my force, and so remained until the main portion of the force

* Obtained from the regiment.

of Brigadier-General Burrows had passed me, sending back a company of the Royal Fusiliers,* under Captain E. W. Adderley, to keep the outskirts of the village of Abásábad clear of the enemy and bring in all stragglers. I then followed General Burrows' force into cantonments, where I arrived about 1-30 P.M.

10. The loss of the enemy in the operations above described must have been considerable, not only from our artillery and rifle fire, but also consequently on two well executed charges which were made by the Poona Horse, admirably led by Captain J. W. Anderson, whom I desire to commend to the favorable consideration of the Lieutenant-General.

11. The conduct of the troops under my command was, in all respects, excellent and full of spirit.

12. The well directed fire of the two guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery proved most useful. They were excellently commanded throughout the day by Captain W. Law, whom I desire to bring to special notice as an officer of much professional knowledge, zeal and forwardness.

13. Major F. C. Singleton, 28th Bombay Native Infantry, and Lieutenant R. P. B. Rodick, Royal Fusiliers, commanded their respective detachments to my entire satisfaction, leading them in a very forward manner against positions of exceptional difficulty.

14. I would ask the Lieutenant-General's special consideration and approval for my staff officers,—Captain F. W. V. Leckie, 8th Bombay Native Infantry, Brigade Major, and Captain F. C. Keyser, Royal Fusiliers, Orderly Officer,—both of whom are officers of superior attainments and qualifications. The zealous assistance they afforded me throughout the whole day was invaluable. Surgeon J. McNamara, the medical officer in charge of the column, was also most useful to me.

(a) Sowar Rugotoollah Khan, Poona Horse, killed.

15. I annex the usual casualty roll. (a)

No. 590.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the defence of the post at Kach on the 16th August last:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8139-K., ^{Kabul} _{Field Operations} dated Simla, the 4th September 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter marginally cited, forwarding a report from Major-General Phayre, c.B., relating to an attack on the Kach post, and the repulse of the enemy by the garrison, under the command of Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, that the defence of the post was well arranged and deserving of commendation.

3. The despatch will, I am to add, be published in the *Gazette of India* at an early date; but I am to request that, in the first place, a nominal return of the killed and wounded, as well as a statement showing the ammunition expended, may be obtained and submitted to Government.*

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, c.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4660-A.,—*Kabul*—dated Simla, the 28th August 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying report received from Major-General Phayre, c.B., relating to an attack on the Kach post, and the repulse of the enemy by the garrison, under the command of Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps.

2. The defence of the post appears to His Excellency to have been well managed, and was very successful.

3. The loss of so many followers is very much to be regretted, but it does not seem that it could have been prevented, as the men were evidently seized with a panic, and ran blindly towards the enemy.

* No complete return has yet been received by the Government of India.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 591.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major-General C. C. Johnson, c.b., Deputy Quartermaster General, is confirmed in the appointment of Quartermaster General in India. Dated 24th July, 1880.

No. 592.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. Templer, 1st Battalion, 13th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, 2nd Battalion, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 593.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, s.c., Commandant, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Sartorius, v.c., c.m.g., Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major D. Adamson, s.c., Squadron Commander, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days,—191 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. B. Clark, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 79 days, under Rule VIII, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. D. Greaves, s.c., Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule IX, note (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. C. Lamb, s.c., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas, s.c., (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 594.—Brigadier-General R. J. Hughes, half pay, late 63rd Foot, Commanding the Mooltan Brigade, 2nd Class, is allowed leave out of India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 595.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 28th September, 1880, pages 5069 and 5073.

War Office, September 21, 1880.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., and Major-General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Joseph Comber, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 16th April, 1880.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Brooke Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Thomas Snow, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Weekes Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hooper Foord, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Whish, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Julien Ralph Bell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Heggan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Harris, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 596.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sidney Chabucers, Bengal Infantry,—19th October 1880.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 597.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in the Sylhet District to be designated the "Sylhet Volunteer Rifle Corps" and to notify the following appointment:—

To be Captain Commandant.

Mr. Henry Luttman-Johnson, c.s.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 16th October 1880.*

No. 337.—Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 19th October 1880.

No. 338.—Mr. F. H. Collett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, having passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, section i, paragraph 18, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from 1st October 1880.

No. 339.—Captain H. LeM. Carey, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 10th November 1880, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 20th October 1880.

No. 340.—To fill a vacancy existing in the Railway Branch, Mr. T. Ker is promoted from Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from 29th September 1880.

No. 341.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 330, dated 12th October 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 342.—The order of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, appointing Mr. F. FitzJames, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in those

Provinces, is confirmed. While so officiating, Mr. FitzJames will have temporary rank as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

No. 343.—Mr. C. S. R. Palmer, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, having passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, section i, paragraphs 16–20, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 9th April 1880.

The 21st October 1880.

No. 344.—Mr. T. L. Tanner is reduced from 3rd to 4th Grade of Executive Engineers, with effect from the date he was relieved of the charge of his Division on the Pindi-Kohat Section, Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 345.—The services of Mr. A. S. Gerrard and Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineers, 1st and 2nd Grade respectively, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 346.—The orders of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah appointing Mr. H. M. Mathews, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st October 1880, until relieved by Mr. Furnivall, are confirmed.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 347.—Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, is on return from field service posted to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH OCTOBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Favourable rain has fallen in some Madras districts, and the north-east monsoon is reported to have broken in the Kistna district; more rain is still required in parts; but prospects, on the whole, remain fair. In Bombay there was little or no rain; and it is still wanted in Surat and parts of the Deccan. Good rain fell in most parts of Bengal, with much benefit to the standing crops, but more is still required in portions of Behar; *rabi* sowings are progressing satisfactorily. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is reported only from Benares and Fyzabad, and some is also believed to have fallen in Partabgarh; rain is urgently needed in most of the central districts. Failing a further fall, the *kharif* outturn will be poor, and much of the *rabi* area must be left unsown; some distress has begun to be felt among the poorer classes in Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Rae Bareilly; and in Allahabad, Jhansi, Sitapur, and Partabgarh prices are rising. In the Punjab there was slight rain in Sialkot, but none elsewhere; the yield of the autumn harvest will, it is expected, be below the average. In the Central Provinces there was general slight rain; but in Nagpur, Bhandara, and Bilaspur, where the fall was apparently better, the reaping of the *kharif* harvest has begun, and preparations for the spring crops are in progress. There was moderate rain in Burma during the week; more is required in parts of Pegu and in Akyab; agricultural prospects are generally favourable. In Assam prospects remain good. In Mysore and Coorg the crops have been further benefited by the week's rainfall. In Berar and Hyderabad there were slight showers. No rain fell in the Central India States, and it is badly wanted in places. In Rajputana also the weather was clear.

Prospects throughout the Empire continue, on the whole, fair, except in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the insufficiency of rain has shortened the yield of the *kharif* crops and is likely to materially lessen the area usually put under spring crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Oct. 20th)—		
Bellary ...	1.34 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good; <i>ragi</i> and <i>korra</i> harvested in two taluks, yield average.
Kurnool ...	.21 (average of four stations).	Rain wanted; <i>cumboo</i> and <i>korra</i> being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	7.33 (average of thirteen stations).	
Kistna ...	1.1 (average of six stations).	Standing crops require more rain; <i>cumboo</i> harvest commenced; 2.5 feet water over anicut; monsoon commenced.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.51 (average of six stations).	Crops generally good, in parts not thriving for want of rain; <i>ragi</i> , &c., harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; pasturage sufficient; water-supply good.
Coimbatore ...	1.51 (average of fifteen stations).	Crops benefited by recent showers, except in parts of two taluks, where dry crops still suffering; harvest of <i>ragi</i> in five taluks, paddy in two, sugarcane and <i>tenai</i> in one—outturn average.
Tanjore ...	2.06 (average of thirteen stations).	Rivers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; crops generally good, except in Puttukottai, where more rain is needed; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn average.
Madura ...	1.44 (average of nine stations).	<i>Cumboo</i> and <i>ragi</i> harvested in Madura, yield below average.
Malabar ...	1.49 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting of first crop nearly over; rain insufficient for second crop.
Travancore ...	1.33	
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.
Bombay— (Oct. 20th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	Heavy dew at night; river on 18th 7 feet 1 inch, against 7 feet 9 inches last year; fever in nine talukas, cattle-disease in one; red rice, wheat, and <i>bajri</i> in Tatta 18, 11 and 19 seers respectively, in Sakro 16, 7 and 20, in Shahbandar 17, 8 and 18, in Jati 16, 8 and 20, in Mirpur Batoro 20, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 18.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Rats are reported to have done injury in some parts of Guni taluka; fever of mild type in nine talukas; cattle-disease continues in Nau-shahro; wheat 11 seers 20 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 19, <i>jowari</i> 18, red rice 13, and white rice 8.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	<i>Bajri</i> harvest going on; fever continues; wheat 35, <i>bajri</i> 50 lbs.
Baroda ...	.....	All crops in good condition; harvesting progressing; <i>bajri</i> 41, rice 22 lbs.
Surat ...	.....	Little more rain required, otherwise rice and <i>jowari</i> will somewhat suffer; preparation for <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; prospects fair; average prices— <i>jowari</i> 43, <i>ragli</i> 39 lbs.
Nasik ...	.....	Weather very warm and close; rain expected and will do good; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed in places; <i>bajri</i> 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, and wheat 28 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·04	Total rainfall 66·90, being 2·90 below average; abnormal temperature 1° warm till 15th, afterwards <i>nil</i> ; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal till 17th, afterwards in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly till the 17th, afterwards southerly; thunder, lightning and a little rain on 19th.
Poona ...	.....	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 30-33, <i>jowari</i> 35-5 in Poona; <i>bajri</i> 34-20 <i>jowari</i> 34-32 in district; rain wanted; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed.
Ahmednagar ...	·50 at Nagar; <i>nil</i> elsewhere.	Rain generally wanted for <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops, but very urgently in Kopergaon and Sanganner; reaping of <i>bajri</i> progressing in Jamkhed, Sheogaon, Sanganner, Akola, and Nagar—outturn 16 annas in Jamkhed; sowing of <i>jowari</i> nearly completed in all talukas; that of wheat and gram progressing, but delayed in Kopergaon and Sanganner, where crops are withering for want of rain <i>bajri</i> minimum 30 lbs. in Parner, maximum 48 lbs. in Jamkhed, <i>jowari</i> minimum 33 lbs. in Sheogaon, maximum 48 lbs. in Jamkhed slight cattle-disease in four talukas, ague in one.
Sholapur ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; <i>jowari</i> 44 lbs 30 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 40 lbs. 20 tolas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Karwar, 1·92; minimum at Honore, ·07.	Total rainfall 90·58; common rice in Karwar 12, in district 13 seers per rupee; harvesting of rice begun in coast districts.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; health slightly feverish; <i>bajri</i> 32, <i>jowari</i> 37 lbs.
Bengal—(Oct. 20th)—		
Chittagong ...	3·12	Heavy shower on 13th; weather since fair but unusually hot; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cattle-disease in Moiscal.
Dacca ...	2·99	Fields being prepared for cold weather crops; prospects of late paddy, <i>kalai</i> , and sugarcane promising; price of common rice stationary; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·51	Prospects of late rice very promising, very good outturn expected; early rice and jute harvested, outturn above average; land being ploughed for cold weather crops; usual amount of fever, but health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	3·13	Prospects of crops favourable; rain during week general, and has improved state of crops; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	2·54	Weather seasonable; heavy rain on 11th and 15th; prospects of crops good; land being prepared for cold weather crops; prices stationary; public health good.
Burdwan ...	4·1	Rain greatly benefited late rice and sugarcane; cold weather sowings begun; prospects very favourable; fever prevalent at Sadr and Culna sub-divisions.
Rungpore ...	·40	Weather getting cooler; sky cloudy; prospects of crops good; fever still prevalent.
Bhagulpur ...	·79	Prospects favourable; sowing of cold weather crops in progress.
Purneah ...	1·10	Winter rice splendid; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops proceeding; public health very bad; rivers falling.
Patna ...	·23	Prospects of rice good; land being ploughed for cold weather crops.
Darbhanga ...	1·65	Weather cloudy; rain has much benefited late rice and moistened soil for cold weather crops; autumn harvest almost over; prices falling; some fever at head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	1·70	Weather seasonable; prospects of all crops continue good; rain has done much good to crops on high land; cold weather sowings somewhat backward; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	4·0	Early rice gathered, late rice promising well; cholera disappearing.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 19th)	General rain on 17th	Heavy clouds are still hanging about; prospects in the Benares tahsil fairly good and in Chandauli brightening; health generally good; fever reported here and there; markets well stocked, and prices steady; prices—wheat 17½, barley 29, gram 22, fine unhusked rice 25, coarse unhusked rice 30 seers.
Allahabad („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Sky much overclouded; weather sultry; two deaths from cholera in district, otherwise very healthy; all prices risen—wheat 16½, barley 23½, gram 18½, coarse clean rice 15½, unhusked rice 27½, <i>bajra</i> 24½, peas 26 seers.
Cawnpore („ 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm; east winds; soil too dry for sowing <i>rabi</i> ; condition of poorer classes critical; fodder very scarce; wheat 18, barley 23, <i>bajra</i> 24, and rice 13 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Gorakhpur (Oct. 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm; heavy dews; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; health fair; markets well supplied; prices easy; wheat 22½, gram 30, barley 50, and unhusked rice 45 seers.
Jhānsi („ 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Clouds gathering; <i>rabi</i> sowings in <i>mar</i> and <i>kahar</i> continue; without more rain <i>kharif</i> will be poor, and full <i>rabi</i> area will not be sown; prices rising—wheat 17, gram 23, <i>juar</i> 24 seers.
Farukhabad („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather still hot; little or no wind; health good; <i>kharif</i> tolerable; <i>rabi</i> prospects not bad, except in unirrigated lands; wheat 17½, barley 26½, <i>bajra</i> 20½, <i>juar</i> 26½, maize 22½, gram 19½ seers.
Agra („ 19th)	.....	No indication of rain; days hot, nights cool; unless more rain falls the <i>rabi</i> sowings in places, where less has fallen, will hardly germinate; <i>kharif</i> crops ripening; <i>bajra</i> and <i>makka</i> are in market; fever continues; wheat 17½, gram 19, barley 23, <i>bajra</i> 22, <i>makka</i> 24 seers.
Bareilly („ 20th)	... ..	Sky clear; wind easterly; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; late rice ripening; common wheat 20, common rice 15, barley 28, gram 22 seers; 60 deaths from cholera reported during week, otherwise health fair.
Meerut ( „ „ )	.....	Weather clear and cool, cloudy last night; health generally good; maize outturn below average, rice fair; cheapest wheat 21, gram 22, barley 29, rice 14, <i>bajra</i> 25, <i>juar</i> 27 seers.
Kumaun („ 19th)	.....	Weather fine; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> in progress; wheat 13, rice 11 seers; health good; some cattle-disease.
Moradabad („ 20th)	.....	Health good, except complaints of fever; <i>rabi</i> prospects continue good; wheat 18, gram 19, barley 29, and maize 28 seers; assistance required in flooded tracts.
Lucknow („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Barley 25 seers; continued drought injuring <i>kharif</i> ; fodder getting scarce; health good; the <i>hewant</i> crops will be poor, and without rain <i>rabi</i> prospects are dark; partial failure of harvest causes distress amongst day-labourers.
Partabgarh („ 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	Days close and cloudy, but clouds disappear at nights; nights cool; markets are pretty full, but prices are rising; rain urgently wanted both for <i>rabi</i> sowings and for the <i>kharif</i> standing crops; tanks almost empty; <i>bajra</i> being cut; much of the <i>juar</i> crops about to come out in ear may be saved by timely rain, but without this will be lost beyond recall; health good; wheat 14 to 18, barley 17 to 21, <i>ahar</i> 17 to 25, rice 14 to 17, gram 15 to 20 seers.
Sitapur („ 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Winds variable; a shower of rain is much needed; wheat 20, barley 30, <i>gajai</i> 28, <i>juar</i> 20, <i>makai</i> 29, <i>bajra</i> 20, <i>dhan</i> 31, rice 18½, gram 26, <i>sawaan</i> 40, <i>urad</i> 25, <i>ahar</i> 27½ seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	Partial showers	Outturn of <i>kharif</i> scanty; rainfall very deficient; it is to be feared some portion of the <i>rabi</i> land cannot be sown, but much of it is now being sown; prices satisfactory; bazars abundantly supplied; wheat 18 to 20, gram 22 to 26, rice 13 to 13½, barley 27 to 29 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Rain believed to have fallen near Partabgarh border on 19th.	This morning distant thunder in south-east, giving much ground for hope; even 5 would do immense good, situation very critical; efforts to save <i>juar</i> increase difficulty with <i>rabi</i> , very little sown yet, unless general rain falls very soon 3 or more of usual <i>rabi</i> area likely to be unsown; people doing all they can; distress among labourers increasing; prices of <i>kharif</i> grains high in Rae Bareli, yesterday— <i>makai</i> 19, <i>mash</i> 19, <i>makra</i> 22, wheat 15½, gram 19, barley 20 seers.
Aligarh („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine; crops below average; condition of people normal; wheat 19, barley 25, <i>bajra</i> 23, gram 19 seers per rupee.
Sahāranpur ( „ „ )	.....	Weather fine; autumn crops being harvested, and spring crops being sown; condition of people fair; wheat 19, barley 26, gram 17, rice 10, <i>makai</i> 28, <i>juar</i> 25 seers.
General Remarks. —There has been general rain in Benares and some showers in Fyzabad; rain is also believed to have fallen on the 19th in Partabgarh, where it was urgently needed both for the <i>rabi</i> sowings and the <i>kharif</i> standing crops; rain is badly wanted in Cawnpore, Jhānsi, Agra, Lucknow, Sitapur, and Rae Bareli, otherwise the <i>kharif</i> will be poor and much of the <i>rabi</i> area unsown; in Cawnpore the <i>kharif</i> has been entirely lost; in Allahabad, Aligarh, and Meerut the crops have been below the average, but the condition of the people is fair; in Gorakhpur, Benares, Sahāranpur, Moradabad, Kumaun, and Bareilly prospects are good, but assistance is required in the flooded tracts of Moradabad; prices rising in Allahabad, Jhānsi, Sitapur, and Partabgarh; markets are on the whole well supplied, but there is some distress among the poorer classes in Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli; with the exception of some cholera in Bareilly and fever in Moradabad, the health of the people is generally good.		
Punjab — (Oct. 19th)		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops being cut, outturn estimated at ½; prices stationary; sowings for spring crops in progress.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	Autumn crop being harvested; sowings for spring crops progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops average; prices steady.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Irrigated crops fair, others have suffered; rain wanted for sowings for spring crops.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	State of crops not good, and prices show upward tendency.
Sialkot ...	<i>4</i>	Prices steady, with downward tendency.
Rawalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Autumn crops about average; rain wanted for sowing spring crops.
Peshawar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on irrigated lands very promising; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Indigo outturn above average, but rice below; sowings for spring crops in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping in progress, and ploughing for spring crops commenced.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The yield of the autumn harvest will be below the average, but not to such an extent as to materially affect prices.
Central Provinces— (Oct. 20th)—		
Nagpur ...	1·86	Weather hot, cloudy; prospects of crops good, except cotton, which is somewhat injured from heavy fall of rain of 18th; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·1	Weather cloudy; cotton in flower; rice being cut; land being prepared for spring crops; produce of rain crop below average; fever continues.
Saugor ...	·19	Cloudy, with slight rain; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; cotton and other <i>kharif</i> crops doing well; reaping commenced; <i>jowar</i> and rice 12 seers.
Seoni ...	·53	Sowings progressing; weather unusually hot.
Hoshangabad ...	·09	Winter sowings commenced; rain crops promise good yield; clouds hanging about; wheat 16, rice 9, and <i>jowar</i> 25 seers.
Raipur (Oct. 16th)	·26	Occasional showers throughout week; prospect of cotton below average; cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	·12	Weather clear, warm, and cloudy; prospects of crops very good; cotton doing well; prices stationary; rice 31 seers.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Only slight rain, except in Nagpur, Bhandara, and Bilaspur; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops continue favourable on whole, and rice cutting has begun in some parts; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; cattle-disease, fever, and small-pox prevalent in some districts; prices easy.
British Burma— (Oct. 20th)—		
Akyab ...	·21	Total rainfall 190·54; public health good; cattle-disease slight; crop prospects fair; rain wanted; distribution of later rain will affect expected yield.
Rangoon ...	·99	Total rainfall 90·15; public health good.
Bassein ...	1·14	Total rainfall 103·50; a little small-pox, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease; weather and condition of crops favourable.
Prome ...	·43	Total rainfall 47·03; cholera continues in Prome town and part of district, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·87	Total rainfall 193·91; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Toungoo ...	·79	Total rainfall 84·61; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera continues in Prome; slight cattle-disease in several districts, general health otherwise good; some scarcity of rain in Akyab and parts of Pegu; reports of crops generally favourable.
Assam— (Oct. 20th)—		
Gauhati ...	·24	Weather seasonable; <i>sali</i> crop prospects good; ploughing for mustard; public health fair.
Sylhet ...	1·84	Prospects of crops continue excellent; public health good.
Cachar ...	2·14	Weather cloudy; prospects of <i>sail</i> and <i>asra</i> crops reported favourable; preparation for cultivation of winter crops commenced; common rice 24½ seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·24	Weather cool; all crops promise well; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 20th)—		
Bangalore ...	·99	} Crops in good condition, owing to recent falls of rain; prospects improving; coffee and <i>ragi</i> crop in Coorg poor; health good; prices fallen in parts, stationary elsewhere.
Mysore ...	4·45	
Mercara ...	·59	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 20th)—		
Amráoti ...	·63	<i>Kharif</i> and cotton flourishing; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers.
Akola ...	.....	Prospects of crops favourable; weather warm.
Hyderabad ...	·34	Total rainfall up to date 22·73; <i>kharif</i> crops almost ready for harvest; no sickness; prices—yellow <i>jowari</i> 21, white <i>jowari</i> 17, <i>bajri</i> 19, and <i>tur</i> 16 seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week : preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Oct. 20th)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather warm and cloudy; prospects good, except in Bandelkhand, where rain is greatly needed.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects average; health good.
Sutna ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue.
Rutlam ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural operations continue; health good.
Neemuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Mukka</i> crops gathered; health good.
Goona ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; health good.
Bhopal ...	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Mukka</i> a little below average; health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Health fair; crops suffering very much for want of rain.
Mānpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy; rain much wanted in districts; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 20th)	.....	Seasonable.
Sirohi (" 17th)	.....	Tanks and wells full; very healthy; prospects good; mornings and evenings cooler.
Marwar (" 14th)	.....	Eight months' water in tanks, wells almost full; health good; prospects not so promising; prices fluctuating; scarcity of water in Jeysulmere; cattle leaving.
Meywar (" 15th)	.....	Tanks and wells full; fever still prevalent; prospects good; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced.
Harowtee (" 16th)	.....	In Kotah and Bundi crop and prospects good, in Shahpura, Tonk, and Deoli under average, but prices cheaper than last three years; little fever.
Jhallawar (" 14th)	.....	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 20th)	.....	Health good; land for <i>rabi</i> under preparation; water-supply in tanks deficient.
Jeypore ( " " )	.....	Harvest secured, about 75 per cent. average crop; preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; prices firm; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Oct. 19th)	.....	Fever decreasing; <i>bajra</i> 19, <i>jowar</i> 24, barley 22, and wheat 16 seers.
Nepal— (Oct. 12th)—		
Katmandu ...	.....	Weather has cleared considerably during the past week.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 22nd October, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I. C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Leave was granted.

TÁJ MAHAL'S PENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension. He said that there was only one observation that he need make in presenting the Report, which related to a change that the Committee had made in the Bill since it had been introduced. They had provided for the investment of the interest accruing upon the principal sum to which the Bill related, as well as of the principal sum itself, in Government Securities. In all other respects there had been no material change made in the Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT inquired if the Select Committee had considered the papers before the Council from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the subject of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN replied in the affirmative.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Aitchison be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

To provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhānsi Division of the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 29th October, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 22nd October, 1880.

} D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 25th October 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 2nd, and Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, on account of the Hindu festival "Kalee Poojah."

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Deputy Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1880.

No. 13.—Mr. P. Ford, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from forenoon of the 7th September 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st October 1880.

No. 1739.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistant, who has passed his Septennial Professional Examination, is advanced to the next

higher class, with effect from the date specified against his name:—

NAME.	DATE OF COMPLETION.		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
WITH ENGLISH QUALIFICATIONS.				
To be 1st Class Hospital Assistant.				
Waseeh-ood-Deen	Sept. 30, 1880	...	Oct. 14, 1880	Oct. 1, 1880

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
*1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA,**
P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 15th October 1880.

No. 1400 G.—LEAVE.—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, and Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias in Central India and Rajputana, is granted twenty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th October 1880.

Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, will perform the current duties of the Banswara and Pertabgurh Assistancy, in addition to his own, during Captain Dalrymple's absence.

The 19th October 1880.

No. 1404 G.—LEAVE.—Major F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted privilege leave from 13th October, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to 5th November 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October 1880.

No. 62.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 21st October 1880.

No. 63.—Lieutenant H. W. Duperier, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on return from field service, is posted to the headquarters staff of the Inspector General's Office, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

No. 64.—Lieutenant W. G. Bowyer, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 65.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 337, dated 16th October 1880, Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the headquarters staff of the Inspector General of Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 21st October 1880.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 66.—Lieutenant E. Glennie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.*

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 25th October 1880.

No. 27.—Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), respectively made over and received charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 22nd October 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 25th October 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 11, dated the 6th August, Mr. W. H. King, C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, returned from the two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave granted in this Office No. 8 of 20th July 1880, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 15.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 43 of 10th ultimo, Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, has been posted to Fort William Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command,
Military Works.*

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 22nd October 1880.

No. 2402.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 59, dated 14th October 1880, Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, joined this Command on the forenoon of the 19th October 1880, and is attached to this Office as a temporary arrangement from that date.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 347, dated the 22nd instant, Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 25th October 1880.

W. H. JOHNSTONE, *Capt., R.E.*,
for Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 20th October 1880.

No. 26.—The leave on medical certificate for one month granted to Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, in Notification No. 1 of 9th June 1877, by the Director of State Railways, Western System, is commuted to privilege leave.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 27.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 11 of 1880, Mr. W. H. Freeman is retransferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th October 1880.

No. 140.—Mr. J. Elstor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State extension of three months' leave on medical certificate in excess of that notified in this Office Notification No. 94, dated 16th July 1880.

The 23rd October 1880.

No. 141.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated 28th January 1880, it is now ruled that the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway shall be extended to the fourteenth mile from Sibi, shall include the Pirchowki Extension, and shall be called the Lower Section, and that the Section beyond the fourteenth mile from Sibi shall be called the Upper Section, of the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 142.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 341, dated 20th October 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted temporarily to the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, and placed under orders of Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

No. 143.—Consequent on the opening of the Punjab Northern Railway to Rawalpindi, the Rathial-Pindi Section is abolished, and the Open Line is divided into the following executive charges:—

1.—The Lahore Division.

From Lahore to north distant signal, Jhelum Station, and the Salt Branch, from Lala Musa to Mianí.

2.—The Jhelum Division.

From north distant signal, Jhelum Station, to north-west distant signal, Rawalpindi Station.

3.—The Rathial Ravines Division.

No. 144.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 143, dated 23rd October 1880, the following Officers are placed under the orders of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore for service on the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway:—

Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 145.—The under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division, which is hereby constituted as part of the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Sindia Railway:—

Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,—from the Rathial-Pindi Section, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Bombay Railway Establishment.

Mr. S. Rebsch,—from the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 146.—The under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Bhopal-Jhansi Survey Division, which is hereby constituted as part of the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhopal Railway Survey:—

Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,—from unemployed list.

Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—from the Pindi-Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Baboo Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—from the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 147.—Mr. W. deW. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is, on return

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 18	1,81,890	92,068	...	1,81,890	34,56,823	7,85,050
" 19						
" 20						
" 21						
" 22						
" 23						

CALCUTTA MINT, } J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 25th Oct. 1880. } Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 28th Oct. 1880 ... Rs. 1,27,15,254-0-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 29th October 1880. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes. Value. Name of Claimant.
Rs.

K 7—36308 ... 5 Dr. Ruttonjee Hormusjee,
Assistant Surgeon, Ahmed-
abad.
K 3—22528 ... 50 Mr. Kenneth Murchison,
Station-master, Oomra-
wattee, Berar.

AKOLA, }
The 22nd October 1880. }

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. No. of Notes. Value. Name of Claimant.
Rs.
210 ... D 18—56184 ... 100 Jawanda Mull and Jay Dyal
Mull, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Rs.
157 ... D 11—95798 ... 10 Mr. J. David, Allahabad.
25 ... D 5—45904 ... 20 { Syed Mustafa Hussein, Eta-
—45905 } wah.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, }
The 27th October 1880. }

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.-G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. No. of Notes. Value. Name of Claimant.
Rs.
1880.
W62 ... M 53—05587 ... 20 Khan Mahomed Kanji, Goa.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880. Rs.
H148 ... M 43—26275 ... 100 Pe Jose Agostino Pintode
Rozay, Brassein.

BOMBAY, }
The 26th October 1880. }

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. No. of Notes. Value. Name of Claimant.
Rs.
227 ... O 70—97450 ... 500
O 68—36022 ... 100
" —85121 ... 100
O 31—39016 ... 50
O 59—05947 ... 20
O 58 89196 ... 20
O 49—24144 ... 10
O 52—80664 ... 10
" —87095 ... 10
O 79—65681 ... 10
" —10475 ... 10
" —70414 ... 10
O 78—83524 ... 10
O 54—71073 ... 10
O 47—72842 ... 10
O 81—16301 ... 10
O 76—53242 ... 10
L 6—80238 ... 10
229 ... O 68—66988 ... 100
" —66989 ... 100
231 ... O 68—54663 ... 100
232 ... O 69—20869 ... 100
" —20870 ... 100
" —20871 ... 100
" —20872 ... 100
" —20873 ... 100
233 ... O 68—72465 ... 100
238 ... O 68—79918 ... 100
O 31—66476 ... 50
" —12651 ... 50
239 ... O 35—92468 ... 100
Debendra Nath Saha and
Jogendra Nath Saha.
Babu Shoseebhooan Kundoo.
Golam Nazaff.
Babu Seeta Nath Hazra.
Babu Woomees Chunder
Chatterjee.
Nundo Lal Baboo.
The Dy. Post Master Gene-
ral, British Burma,
Rangoon.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Rs.
160 ... O 36—75329 }
" —75328 } 5 Mr. Geo. Hodson.
161 ... L 20—38673 }
" —38676 } 5 Babu Nilmony Dutt.
162 ... L 88—09341 }
" —09314 } 10 Chetty Lal.
163 ... O 45—67187 }
" —85502 } 10 Toolsee Das Sadkhan.
164 ... O 80—59187 }
" —59188 } 10 Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co.
165 ... O 25—79378 }
" —79379 } 20 B. U. Ahmad.
248 ... O 83—30099 ... 10 Babu Woomea Churn Sett.
249 ... O 50—28182 ... 10 Moumohini Dasee.
250 ... O 68—45494 ... 100 Babu Radha Kissur Muker-
jee.
251 ... O 43—14067 ... 10 The Post Master General,
N. W. Provinces, Allah-
abad.
252 ... O 58—92214 ... 20
O 15—95562 ... 10
L 56—01893 ... 5
Babu Rajmohan Rai Chow-
dhuri.

CALCUTTA, }
The 29th October 1880. }

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
G 14—50265 ...	10	Mrs. J. Cowley, of Hyderabad.	
G 7—55187 ...	10	Major F. H. Marsh, Superintendent, Native Army Schools, Umballa.	
G 9—82282 ...	50	Mr. D. L. Lobo, Guard, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur.	

KURRACHEE,
The 22nd October 1880. }

W. PATTON,

Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
91 ... E 17—41485 ...	20	The Post Master General,	
E 16—72250 ...	50	Lahore.	
92 ... E 13—93985 ...	100		
" —93986 ...	100	Jawanda Mall and Jaydial	
" —93987 ...	100	Mall, Lahore.	
" —93989 ...	100		
" —78104 ...	100		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
13 ... E 16—77883 ...	10	Colonel H. T. Forbes, Barrackpur.	
" —59233 ...	20	Miss Corden, Darjeeling.	
131 ... E 12—74032 ...	100	Mr. G. W. Lawrie, Umballa.	
144 ... E 13—78903 ...	5	Tej Rai, Bareilly.	
145 ... E 8—30942 ...	10	Kishen Sahai, Meerut.	
146 ... E 16—79859 ...	5	Mr. R. Carr, Allahabad.	
149 ... E 7—47267 ...	10		
" —48956 ...	500	Khurka Shah, Sealkote.	
E 10—97103 ...			
E 2—50638 ...			
150 ... With ...			

LAHORE,
The 23rd October 1880. }

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
62 ... B 60—52060 ...	10	T. A. Nagappa Pillai, Head Clerk, Assistant Collector's Office, Trichinopoly.	
" —65930 ...	10		
" —73874 ...	10		
" —81817 ...	10		
63 ... B 60—66568 ...	10	Mr. F. Reynolds, Chandrapudi Estate, Kadur District.	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
129 ... B 42—98032 ...	20	R. Carr, Esq., G. W. Secretary to the Grand Lodge of India of the Independent Order of Good Templars, Allahabad.	
130 ... B 58—73551 ...	100	P. S. Shanmugam Pillai, Cloth Merchant, Tuticorin.	
131 ... B 56—82312 ...	10	A. V. Ram Rao, Kandapur, South Canara District.	
" B 60—52381 ...	10		
" B 59—12131 ...	100		
132 ... B 61—37423 ...	50	P. Rajah Rao, Sleeper Contractor, Mysore State Railway, Karikhanbully, via Bangalore.	
133 ... B 46—85938 ...	5	S. Raju Ram Rao, Sub-Registrar, Palni.	
134 ... B 47—25642 ...	5	Mrs. L. E. Haunington, Salem.	
" B 57—59672 ...	20		

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 18th October 1880. }

C. HALL,

Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880-81. W3 ... F 10—85518 ...	100	Abadeen Kasumjee Lakadsha, Merchant of Nagpur.	
" —76312 ...	100		

NAGPUR,
The 21st October 1880. }

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE,

Offg. Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th October 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	1880. 6th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	6	1st "	Str. Ethiopia.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also via Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies.	6	2nd "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	6	3rd "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets.	6	2nd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits.	6	4th "	Str. Paralia.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo and Rangoon.	6	5th "	Str. Comilla.
Persian Gulf.	6-30	30th Oct.	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

Lost & Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post
Office on the 29th October 1880.

Alexander, A. M.	Galloway, A. S. F.	O'Donel, G. H.
Alston, Capt. Thomas.	Gardner, — (B. S. Elora.)	Packer, William.
Anderson, John.	Gilford, Love & Co.	Pertman, M. P.
Anderson, Mrs. C.	Gray, W.	Perrin, Miss Agnes.
Augustin, Butler.	Gray, G.	Phillips, E. O.
Baxter, Miss.	Greenbergh, M. J.	Presswell, G. Jardin.
Bernard, Mrs. A.	Hall, F. & King.	Poonoo Chundra Sircar.
Bernard, A. F.	Hamilton, W. H.	Rae, Capt. D.
Blundon, H.	Hamilton, R. C. A.	Reynold, C. McD.
Booth, Miss L. E.	Hamilton, G.	Richards, Geo.
Campagnac, A. G.	Harrison, J. (Engineer, Ice Factory.)	Rodgers, —
Carter, Miss.	Harvey, G. M.	Roopchand Sadhar.
Cantfield, Mrs. Georgina.	Hashman, Miss Blanche.	Rose, —
Connor, J. L.	Haslam, P.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Cotton, Lt., Bengal Police.	Humphrey, Major J. C. T.	Silva, Miss H.
Counsell, William.	Jarvis, N. A.	Smith, Thomas S.
Crichton, Mrs. Jane.	Jones, Mrs. E. W.	Stuart, Miss J.
Crow, Mrs. J.	Knight, William.	Thompson, Master E. E.
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Macdonald, D.	Thompson, J. H.
Dias, Francis.	Mason, —	Varley, Frank.
Drosario, Mrs. W.	Mason, —	Webster, F.
Eliza, Mrs. L.	Mayer, E.	Weise, Herta.
Escomb, Brass & Co.	Meyer, E.	White, G. H.
Ews, W.	Mosile, S.	Williams, Mrs.
Farmer, Mrs. P.		Wine, J. W.
Feltcher, H. James.		Young, T. G.
Gallagher, Mrs. Marian.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anson, Capt.	Garlick, D.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Austin, A. Godwin.	Goode, Francis.	Poore, John.
Bailey, Harris.	Grimm, W. H.	Rae, William.
Barker, T. W.	Harford, J.	Reid, R.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Rishworth, J.
Blackton, T. W.	Hay, G.	Scanlon, O. A. R.
Braganca, Cosme	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Sevastopol, A. E.
Biprianode.	Hewett, H. J.	Simpson, L.
Byron, E. C. A.	Hirlemann, Madame.	Smith, Douglas.
Bryne, Joseph.	Hopkirk, William.	Stuart, F.
Byford, H.	Hughes, Fringio.	Thompson, W.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Hynes, Mrs.	Tobin, John.
C. C. C.	Jackson, R. A.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Cavanagh, J.	Jackson, W.	Udorne, W.
Clarke, Lt., 29th Regt.	Johnston, Capt.	W. C. S.
Foot.	McCredy, James McG.	Waddell, Surgeon La.
Counby, J. W.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Ward, Mrs.
Coute, Walter.	Murdock, Mrs.	Wickman, Mrs. Mary.
Crowley, E. T.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Williams, E. J.
Cunn, John.	Owen, H. M.	Williams, Capt. W. J.
Cutham, John.	Pearson, Lewis.	Wheeler, Alex.
Coombe, M. C.	Perks, M. J.	Wright, H.
Cyans, J.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.	
Fanchard, C.		

Newspapers.

Bachanan, Beverley.
Crowley, E. T.
Griffin, W. H.

Morton, M.
O'Brien, S. H. G.

Usborne, W.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Jelly, S. John.
Marquis d'Osmond.
Packer, Mrs.

Pickett, E.
Rosa, Lorenzo.
Scanlan, C. A. R.
Shury, C. T.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880. }

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8" x 4", about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the North Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical content cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " " " "

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8" x 4", 9,000, at Re. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-1 Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Bu-

Buxa,
The 6th October 1880. }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFI

This preparation is an efficient substitute Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta *cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also supplied by the principal European and Native drug stores in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئناکین کے خوب قابض مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ میں سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیوا سے ہو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ سب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے چار روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے۔

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 - Vol. XX. Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
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Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies.

Selection of Papers regarding the H Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the U; Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st October 1880. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in t Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. V Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By CAPT THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Notes on the History of Midnapore, contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. EDWARD THUR DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal S Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed the Government of Bengal, under the direction of Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies Rs. 45 0
„ Unbound copies „ 35 0

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. S. CORSON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered ... Rs. 10 0
Vol. II, ditto ditto ... „ 10 0
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Single copies of monthly Nos. ... „ 2 0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Tra and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, v Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and gra of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates Engineers. *Price, Rs. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Abstract of the Rules of the Road Sea. *Price, Rs. 1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been d clared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigr vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0

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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes:-

No. A00509, dated 14th of January 1879,
4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for
Rs. 5,000.

No. A099862, dated 16th of January 1879,
4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for
Rs. 2,000.

The half Notes were received from the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow; they were endorsed by the Bank to me as Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, and by me were endorsed to the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

P. C. DALMAHOY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, N.-W. P.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 050218, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Kadumbiny Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

KADUMBINY DASSI,

Bansbariah, Zillah Hooghly.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 44. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

INTRODUCTION OF A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BUOYAGE FOR PORTS IN INDIA.

No. 2941, dated Simla, the 30th September 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following letters—

From the Government of Madras, No. 237, dated the 24th April 1878.

“ “ of Bombay, „ 809, dated the 13th September 1878.

“ “ of Bengal, „ 1491, dated the 6th May 1878.

„ Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1496-282, dated the 1st August 1878.

“ “ “ „ 1757-282, dated the 29th August 1878.

“ “ “ „ 2004-282, dated the 3rd October 1878.

„ Superintendent of Marine Surveys, No. 29, dated the 23rd May 1879.

Read also—

A despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 1 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 15th January 1880.

Read also—

A letter from the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, No. 40, dated the 13th July 1880.

RESOLUTION.—The adoption of a uniform system of buoyage in Indian ports has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time past. The Governor General in Council, having now obtained the advice of the Board of Trade and the Trinity House Corporation, considers that the system proposed by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys and described in the Appendix to this Resolution is suitable generally for Indian waters. In this system, differences of form constitute the primary basis of distinction; but differences of colour are also utilised.

2. The Governor General in Council requests that the system may be gradually introduced, as it becomes necessary to replace existing buoys, in all ports and their approaches, Bombay Harbour alone excepted.

ORDERED, that this Resolution and its Appendix be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, for information and the necessary action; and to the Military (Marine) Department for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution and the Appendix be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix.

SYSTEM OF BUOYAGE.

The side of the channel is to be considered starboard or port with reference to the entrance to any port from seaward.

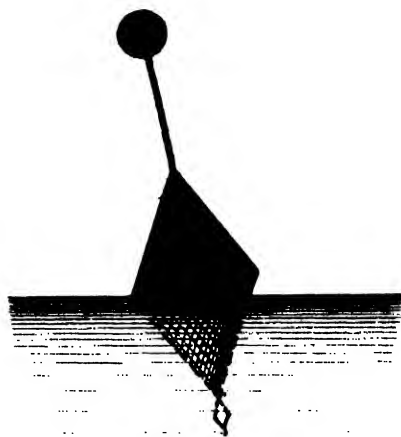


Fig. A.

The entrances of channels or turning points shall be marked off by *Conical Buoys*, with a staff carrying globe or triangle or basket (Fig. A), *Black Buoys* on starboard side of the channel, and *Red* on port hand.

The sides of channels shall be marked as follows :—

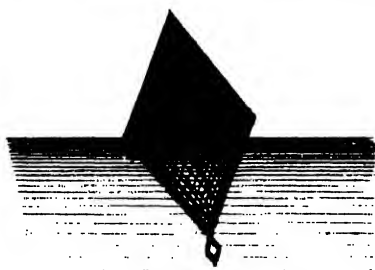


Fig. B.

Conical Buoys painted *black* (Fig. B) shall mark the *starboard* side, and *Can Buoys* painted *red* (Fig. C) shall mark the *port* side.

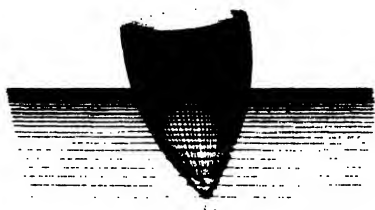


Fig. C.

Where a *middle ground* exists in a channel, each end of it shall be marked by a *Conical Buoy* showing *red* on one side, *black* on the other (Fig. D), and with a *double* beacon, either of basket and globe, or basket and triangle, as may be desirable. In case of this middle ground being of such extent as to require intermediate buoys, they shall be of shapes and colours as if on the sides of a channel.

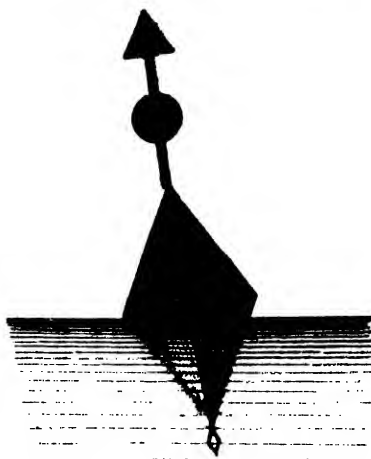


Fig. D.

*Wrecks shall still continue to be marked by
Green Nun Buoys (Fig. E.)*

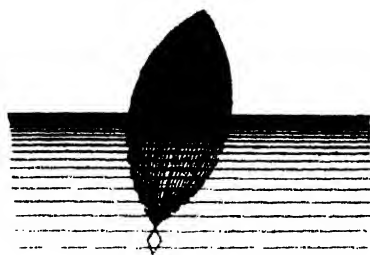


Fig. E.

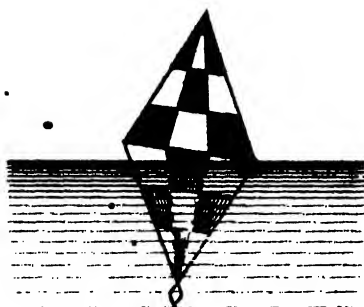


Fig. F.

*Fairway Buoys shall be Conical and chequered
black and white (Fig. F.)*

Where channels are named in large rivers, like the Hooghly, the initial letter of the channel's name preceded by the letter L. for Lower, C. for Central, or U. for Upper, may be painted on the buoys; *e. g.*, L. E. for Lower Eden; C. E. for Central Eden, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVII of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		20th Sept. 1879.	18th Sept. 1880.	to 20th Sept. 1879.	to 18th Sept. 1880.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Oct. 1880	East Indian ...	5,95,843	7,19,450	3,05,34,205	2,85,85,707	...	19,48,498
25th Sept. 1880	Eastern Bengal ...	1,19,482	1,75,746	26,07,122	29,76,701	3,69,579	...
25th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	46,899	63,447	33,51,227	31,74,280	...	1,76,947
25th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,50,194	1,84,400	72,02,924	85,31,840	13,28,916	...
25th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,13,396	1,12,407	47,01,284	43,80,216	...	3,21,068
25th ditto ...	South Indian ...	52,278	67,279	23,74,014	25,94,456	2,20,442	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,61,974	2,64,688	1,88,32,935	1,78,76,452	...	9,56,483
2nd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	72,527	94,543	54,50,239	59,73,296	5,23,057	...
	TOTAL ...	14,12,593	16,81,960	7,50,53,950	7,40,92,948	...	9,61,002
	<i>State.</i>						
2nd Oct. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,809	1,771	96,641	1,01,272	4,631	...
2nd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,392	1,332	66,720	52,816	...	13,904
2nd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	26,842	39,206	26,85,422	27,15,022	29,600	...
2nd ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,552	10,938	5,77,121	5,83,491	6,370	...
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	... (a)	(b) 33,851	(c) 26,570	...	7,281
2nd Oct. 1880	Anraoti ...	575	423	55,167	46,373	...	8,794
25th Sept. 1880	Wardha Coal ...	2,632	1,131	1,65,115	1,39,124	...	25,991
25th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,601	10,102	4,87,017	5,05,990	18,973	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Tirhoot ...	7,343	9,539	3,20,860	3,83,027	62,167	...
25th Sept. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	31,509	42,991	11,06,674	21,14,715	10,08,041	...
25th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	3,957	8,947	2,31,692	3,61,283	1,32,591	...
25th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,356	25,932	6,97,709	9,93,856	2,96,147	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	22,053	32,346	8,58,146	10,48,160	1,90,014	...
25th Sept. 1880	Sindia (Northern Section) ...	1,133	2,427	72,188	83,141	10,653	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	...	1,078	...	47,445	47,445	...
2nd ditto ...	Dhond and Munnad ...	1,770	7,788	3,54,482	4,95,971	1,41,489	...
25th Sept. 1880	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	46,065	71,366	18,62,827	(d) 45,45,033	26,82,206	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	10,107	21,215	(e) 1,10,853	3,12,648	2,01,795	...
2nd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,463	2,491	94,779	90,324	...	4,455
25th Sept. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	9,709	...	4,77,398	4,77,398	...
25th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	931	...	(f) 60,119	60,119	...
	TOTAL ...	1,99,159	2,99,953	93,77,564	1,61,86,778	53,09,214	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,11,752	19,81,913	8,49,31,514	8,92,79,726	43,48,212	...
	GROSS ESTIMATES ...			4,17,96,461	4,39,54,325	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,31,35,953	4,53,25,401	21,89,448	...

- (a) Return not received.
 (b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
 (c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
 (d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.
 (e) Total receipts from 21st April to 20th September 1879.
 (f) Total receipts from 6th April to 18th September 1880.

No. XXXVIII of 1880.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		27th Sept. 1879.	26th Sept. 1880.	to 27th Sept. 1879.	to 26th Sept. 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Oct. 1880	<i>Guaranteed.</i> East Indian ...	7,46,175	6,81,975	3,12,80,380	2,92,67,682	...	20,12,698
25th Sept. 1880	Eastern Bengal ...	1,09,346	1,61,816	27,16,468	31,38,517	4,22,049	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	54,153	42,447	34,05,380	32,16,727	...	1,88,653
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,83,619	1,85,200	73,86,543	87,17,040	13,30,497	...
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,30,579	1,14,184	48,31,863	44,94,400	...	3,37,463
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,015	66,127	24,37,029	26,60,583	2,23,554	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	2,98,621	2,80,794	1,01,31,556	1,81,57,246	...	9,74,810
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	80,069	77,155	55,30,308	60,50,451	5,20,143	...
	TOTAL ...	16,65,577	16,09,698	7,67,19,527	7,57,02,646	...	10,16,881
	<i>State.</i>						
2nd Oct. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,494	4,112	99,135	1,05,384	6,249	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,693	1,201	68,413	54,017	...	14,396
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	34,898	43,067	27,20,320	27,58,089	37,769	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,065	10,345	5,87,186	5,93,836	6,650	...
Last 4 days of June.	Khangsaon ...	...	(a) ...	(b) 33,851	(c) 26,570	...	7,281
2nd Oct. 1880	Amraoti ...	615	482	55,782	46,855	...	10,927
25th Sept. 1880	Wardha Coal ...	16,051	762	1,81,166	1,39,886	...	41,280
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,446	11,759	5,00,463	5,17,749	17,286	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Tirhoot ...	9,326	10,170	3,30,186	3,93,197	63,011	...
25th Sept. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	43,259	74,339	11,49,933	21,89,054	10,39,121	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neenach ...	4,062	9,946	2,35,754	3,74,229	1,38,475	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,128	19,859	7,12,837	10,13,715	3,00,878	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	23,216	37,500	8,81,362	10,85,660	2,04,298	...
25th Sept. 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,195	1,360	73,683	84,501	10,818	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,078	...	48,523	48,523	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	11,711	8,060	3,66,193	5,04,031	1,37,838	...
25th Sept. 1880	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	63,406	88,501	19,26,233	(d) 46,33,534	27,07,301	...
2nd Oct. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	5,473	14,032	(e) 1,16,331	3,26,680	2,10,349	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,733	1,754	96,512	92,078	...	4,434
25th Sept. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	10,090	...	4,87,488	4,87,488	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	1,067	...	(f) 61,186	61,186	...
	TOTAL ...	2,57,776	3,49,484	1,01,35,340	1,55,36,262	54,00,922	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,23,353	19,59,182	8,68,54,867	9,12,38,908	43,84,041	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,27,58,137	4,49,33,916	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,40,96,730	4,63,04,992	22,08,262	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.

(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

(e) Total receipts from 21st April to 27th September 1879.

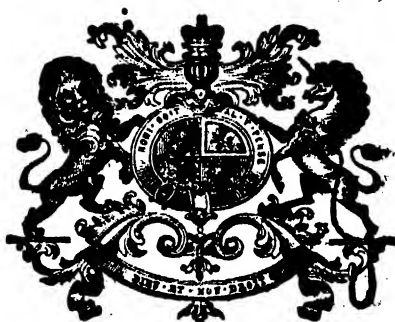
(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 25th September 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1540, 1541, 1544
AND 1545 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD OCTOBER 1880.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.											
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Common.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
Sylhet	10 0 8	0 9 0	14 0 14	0 10 0	0 21 0	0 12 0	14 0 14	0 10 0	0 21 0	0 12 0	14 0 14	0 10 0
Cachar	10 10 11	6 8 14	16 0 13	5 13 320	0 17 12	8 14 22	12 22 10	10 0 10	13 5 14	8 7 320	0 16 0	10 0 10
Godpárá	26 10 21	0 10 0	4 0 4	0 0 0	5 0 5	0 6 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	11 0 11	0 8 0	0 12 0	8 13 0
Gáro Hills	13 0 13	0 12 0	6 8 8	0 8 0	11 0 11	0 7 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	10 0 10	0 6 0	0 13 0	0 7 0
Kámrúp	6 8 8	0 8 0	7 0 7	0 6 0	8 8 8	5 6 10	0 9 8	6 0	4 0	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 0 7	0 6 0	8 0 8	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khási & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	14 11 13	11 9 0	12 13 11	10 11 522	6 18 12	14 16 15	0 16 0	9 0 9	8 4 8	4 6 8	12 7 4	6 0 17
Gwalior	19 0 17	8 14 8	15 0 15	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gooná	16 14 16	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bátám	19 6 18	12 13 0	38 0 38	0 18 6	7 12 7	4 6 0	17 14 17	3 17 0	0 36 11	32 217	0 23 12	24 0 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 44.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—(*Nothing for publication*).

SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 28th October 1880.

No. 1647.—The Governor General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be President of the said Council, with effect from this date, during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council, during the time of such visit, shall be reposed in the said Sir John Strachey, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, any law or regulation as provided in the said Act. And the Governor General is hereby authorized alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

MEDICAL.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 503.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon C. W. Owen, of the Indian Medical Department, to be in joint medical charge of Simla, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Surgeon G. Bomford.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 517.—Mr. R. Willmot, Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, is granted furlough for two years under Chapter IV, Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsi-

diary leave, with effect from the 20th October 1880, or such subsequent date as he may have been relieved.

No. 523.—The services of the undermentioned medical officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Surgeon J. C. Fullerton.

„ A. Barclay.

„ E. Sanders.

„ E. S. Brander.

No. 526.—The services of Surgeon T. E. L. Bate are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

POLICE.

The 27th October 1880.

No. 282.—*Appointments.*—Mr. E. Moffat, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, or until further orders.

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, *vice* Mr. Moffat.

Mr. C. A. Fraser to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Hobson.

PORT BLAIR.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 385.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant H. A. Deane, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PATENTS.

The 28th October 1880.

No. 88.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 28 of 1880.—William Blackburn Turner, of Shegaun, in the West Berar Division, of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Engineer, for opening and freeing cotton from dirt leaf and seeds, called "Turner's Patent Safety Cotton Opener."

No. 33 of 1880.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Belfast, Ireland, for improved aerated beverages.

No. 34 of 1880.—Algernon Edwin Abbott, Running Engine Foreman of G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawul, and George William Pitt, Engine Driver of the G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawul, for dropping and cleaning fires of locomotive or any engines either when running or stationary, and which prevents clinker from collecting and saves fuel and labour.

No. 40 of 1880.—John Greig, Junior, Engineer and Planter, Viewforth Terrace, Edinburgh, for rapidly cutting tea leaf while in a green or fresh withered state into small and regular squares previous to the rolling process, and by which an almost total saving is effected in the after-process in broken tea and dust, together with a saving in time and quality of tea manufactured.

No. 43 of 1880.—Joseph Stokes Williams, of Riverton, New Jersey, United States of

America, but at present residing at Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in the construction of supports or posts for railway signals and other purposes.

No. 44 of 1880.—Joseph Stokes Williams, of Riverton, New Jersey, United States of America, now of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in railway crossings and switches, and the means or apparatus for signalling upon, or operating mechanism connected with, lines of railway.

No. 59 of 1880.—Max Hahn, of Berlin, for improvements in apparatus for working switches and points, turning platforms and the like, and communicating signals on railways.

No. 60 of 1880.—Antoine Bureau, of Gand, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in electric lamps.

No. 63 of 1880.—Druitt Halpin, of No. 7, Thornfield Road, Shepherd's Bush, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in lock-nuts.

No. 69 of 1880.—Friedrich Breyer, of Vienna, in the Austrian Empire, Engineer, for an improved mode of, and apparatus for, removing excreta and other similar refuse matter, and for treating the same for the production of a useful article of commerce therefrom.

No. 71 of 1880.—Thomas Threlfall, of San Francisco, in the County of San Francisco and State of California, one of the United States of America, for the process of, and machine for, separating and cleaning vegetable fibre.

No. 77 of 1880.—William Kitts, of Rangoon, in British Burma, Engineer, for an improved method of shelling rice, and in apparatus therefor.

FORESTS.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 703F.—Mr. H. Leeds, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, now on leave, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 26th October 1880.

No. 35-J.-R.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Maharaja of Bijawar has abolished all transit dues throughout the Bijawar State.

GENERAL.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 2059-G.-G.—Major A. Conolly, recently employed on special political duty in Kuram, has been granted one month's special leave, with effect from the 1st October 1880.

The 28th October 1880.

No. 2084-G.-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Officiating

Political Agent for the Western States of Rajputana and Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, officiated as Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent of the Eastern States of Rajputana, from the afternoon of the 21st September to the forenoon of the 15th October 1880, *vice* Colonel Beynon, on privilege leave.

No. 2087-G.-G.—Colonel J. D. Hall, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, is appointed to be Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, *vice* Colonel Forbes, retired.

Major A. J. Bannerman, 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Colonel Hall.

No. 2097-A.-G.-G.—Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd October 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2097-C.-G.-G.—Lieutenant T. Hope, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, is posted as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd October 1880, *vice* Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, proceeding on leave.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 2099-G.-G.—Colonel C. A. Benson, Commanding Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is appointed to officiate as Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Stewart, or until further orders.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th October 1880.

No. 3528.

Read again—

Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, publishing the Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 903, dated 20th February 1880, republishing the Rules of the 20th December 1879 as finally revised.

RESOLUTION.—In promulgating the Savings Bank Rules, first published on the 20th December 1879, and revised and completed on the 20th February 1880, it was the intention of the Governor General in Council to facilitate and encourage the deposit of savings in the Public Savings Banks. It was not the object of His Excellency in Council to compete with ordinary Banks of Deposit, or to attract to the Public Treasury, deposits which would, in ordinary course, be left with such Banks.

2. The balances in deposit in the Government Savings Banks of all kinds, have been as follows :—

					Rs.
On the 31st March	1870	...	...	...	1,01,63,000
	1871	...	...	...	1,08,55,000
	1872	...	...	...	1,23,68,000
	1873	...	...	...	1,47,82,000
	1874	...	...	...	1,73,69,000
	1875	...	...	...	1,74,68,000
	1876	...	...	...	1,89,54,000
	1877	...	...	...	1,93,62,000
	1878	...	...	...	1,92,54,000
	1879	...	...	...	1,91,25,000
On the 31st December	1879	...	...	...	2,04,26,000

3. The new Rules came into operation on the 1st January 1880, and the subsequent additions to the deposits in the Savings Banks have been as follows :—

					Rs.
January	...	...	...	...	6,15,000
February	...	...	...	...	7,26,000
March	...	...	...	...	8,65,000
April	...	...	...	...	9,87,000
May	...	...	...	...	9,58,000
June	...	...	...	...	15,18,000
July	...	...	...	...	17,02,000
August	...	...	...	...	19,63,000
TOTAL					93,34,000

4. Thus the balances in deposit on the 31st August last had increased to Rs. 2,97,60,000. The Deposits since the 31st August are not yet known.

5. It is evident that the effects of the new Rules have been to stimulate Deposits more than was anticipated. Moreover, it has been ascertained that many of the new Depositors do not belong to a class for whom Public Savings Banks are designed.

6. The Governor General in Council has, accordingly, resolved to restrict, again, the amount of Deposits to be received on one account to Rs. 500 in one Year, and to limit to Rs. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ the amount of Monthly Interest to be allowed on one Account.

7. This last limitation, however, will not, till the 1st of May next, apply to Depositors who are already in receipt of higher Monthly Interest. Without the special authority of the Comptroller General, no Depositor, who is not already receiving more than Rs. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ Monthly Interest, will in future receive more Monthly Interest than that sum; and, subject only to the special permission to the contrary of the Comptroller General, this limit will, from the 1st May 1881, apply to all Deposits, excepting only Compulsory Deposits in State Railway Savings Banks.

The following revised Rules for Government Savings Banks, are accordingly published, all previous Rules being revoked:—

I.—In these Rules—

“Depositor,” “Deposit,” and “Secretary” bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act*, 1873.

“Account” means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

“Balance” means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the Managers of Benevolent or other Public Associations, or by Public officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any Public Officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit, with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no Account will be opened for less than One Rupee, and no person may deposit more than Five Hundred Rupees, in all, between the 1st of April in any Year, and the 31st March of the following Year.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller Balance than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any Balance over the highest multiple of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each Calendar Month upon the minimum Balance of the Account between the close of the Fourth Day and the end of the Month.

VII.—Till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits, at the rate of one pie a Month for every 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18, or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher Monthly Interest will be allowed upon any Balance than Rs. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his Balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in Stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular Loan is specified, then Stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought: and Stock or Notes of any Government Loan, to a moderate amount, may be received by the Comptroller General from or on behalf of any Depositor and converted into Stock. The Stock thus bought or received, will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his Deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into Notes and delivered to him. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., besides the Bank's fees, will be charged upon such purchases, sales, and deliveries.

IX.—Every Account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the Balance upon which

future interest will accrue. If an Account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding Calendar Month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an Account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to reopen it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary, from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—Whenever a Depositor changes his residence, an Account may be transferred, free of charge, to the Government Savings Bank in the District to which the Depositor is removing. Without the special permission of the Comptroller an Account may not be otherwise transferred from one Bank to another.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary or, if the Savings Bank is at a Public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every Deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no Deposit will be received, or payment made, without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any Deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date, will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book, will be supplied free of charge; but, if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a Closed Account is reopened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—Without special permission, a Depositor may not operate upon his Account more than once in thirty days, or open more than one Account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule and, in particular, any employment of an Account as an ordinary Drawing Account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public Account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any Account or may close any Account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the Account is likely to be used, or is being used, contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any Account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no Deposit shall be accepted on the Account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the Balance of the Closed Account after the end of the Calendar Month then current.

XV.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVI.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each Deposit Book, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVII.

I _____ acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of monthly interest.

Principal.	Monthly interest.	Principal.	Monthly interest.	Principal.	Monthly interest.
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1½	Pie 1	15	Pie 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	252	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th October, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 593.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication, for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 551 of 1880, of the subjoined correspondence regarding the gallant and devoted conduct of the 66th (The Berkshire) Regiment of Foot at the Affair of Maiwand, on the 27th July last.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5994-A.,—“*Kabul*,”—dated Simla, the 25th October 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting on the gallant and determined stand made by the 66th Regiment at Maiwand.

The events mentioned have already been referred to in my letter No. 5351-A., dated the 25th September 1880; but the details now given show the gallantry and devotion to duty of the officers and men who fell on that occasion.

The “accompanying documents” mentioned in paragraph 1 of Lieutenant-General Primrose’s letter are Brigadier-General Daubeny’s report and accompaniments of the proceedings of the force under his command in connection with the burial of the dead on the field of Maiwand, which have been forwarded to Government with this office No. 5948-A., dated the 22nd instant.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.B., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla,—(No. 1050-K., dated Kandahar, the 1st October 1880).

In forwarding the accompanying documents, I would most respectfully wish to bring to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief’s notice the gallant and determined stand made by the officers and men of the 66th Regiment at Maiwand.

The disposition of the regiment was as per margin, and of this number 10 officers

<i>Fighting line.</i>	<i>With smooth-bore battery.</i>	and 275 non-commissioned officers
15 officers.	1 officer.	and men were killed, and 2 officers
364 men—all ranks.	42 men—all ranks.	and 30 non-commissioned officers
<i>Baggage guard in rear.</i>	<i>Sick.</i>	and men wounded.
4 officers.	32 men.	
63 men—all ranks.		

These officers and men nearly all fell fighting desperately for the honor of their Queen and Country.

I have it on the authority of a Colonel of Artillery of Ayub Khan’s army, who was present at the time, that a party of the 66th Regiment, which he estimated at one hundred officers and men, made a most determined stand in the garden marked “A” in the accompanying plan.

They were surrounded by the whole Afghan army, and fought on until only eleven men were left, inflicting enormous loss upon the enemy.

These eleven charged out of the garden and died with their faces to the foe, fighting to the death.

Such was the nature of their charge and the grandeur of their bearing that although the whole of the *ghazis* were assembled around them, not one dared approach to cut them down.

Thus standing in the open, back to back, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, these eleven officers and men died; and it was not until the last man had been shot down that the *ghazis* dared advance upon them.

He further adds that the conduct of these men was the admiration of all who witnessed it.

This is the testimony of a man who witnessed the scene, and who gave the information before Brigadier-General Daubeny proceeded to Maiwand.

From an examination of the ground, from corroborative evidence, and from the position in which the bodies were found, I have not the least hesitation in stating that this account is true; and I think His Excellency will agree with me when I say that the history does not afford any grander or finer instance of gallantry and devotion to Queen and Country than that displayed by the 66th Regiment on the 27th July 1880.

A nominal roll of the officers and men who fought and died thus nobly has been already forwarded to you; and enquiries from survivors elicit the following facts:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith was last seen on the *nullah* bank, kneeling on one knee, with a color in his hand, officers and men rallying round him; and on this spot his body was found.

Here too fell Captain William Hamilton M'Math, a gallant soldier, and one who would, had his life been spared, have risen to distinction in Her Majesty's service.

Close by Second-Lieutenant Harry James Outram Barr was shot dead over one of the colors.

Captains Ernest Stephen Garratt and Francis James Cullen were both killed on the field in front of the *nullah*, up to the last moment commanding their companies and giving their orders with as much coolness as if on an ordinary regimental parade.

Captain Walter Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden, where the last stand was made; and here also fell Lieutenant Maurice Edward Rayner, Lieutenant Richard Trevor Chute, Second-Lieutenant Walter Rice Olivey, and Second-Lieutenant Arthur Honeywood.

The two latter officers were seen holding up the colors, the pole of one of which was shattered to pieces, as rallying points; and Lieutenant Honeywood was shot down whilst holding a color high above his head, shouting—"Men, what shall we do to save this!"

Sergeant-Major Alexander Cuppage was shot dead outside the garden whilst carrying a color; and many other non-commissioned officers and men laid down their lives in the attempt to save the colors of their regiment on that day.

With the gallant band who made this last grand effort, fought and died Major George Frederick Blackwood, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Thomas Rice Henn, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant Charles William Hinde, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Native Infantry, with some of his men.

The men of the 66th on baggage guard, under the command of Captain J. Quarry, did excellent service during the retreat.

The party told off to man the smooth-bore battery under Lieutenant G. De la M. Faunce worked their guns steadily and well during the fight.

No. 559.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 582 of 1880, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the part taken by the troops of the Kandahar garrison, under the command of Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., in the action of the 1st September last, near Kandahar.

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 5553-K.,—"Kabul"—(dated Simla, the 27th October 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5754-A., dated the 14th instant, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., detailing the part taken by the troops under his command in the operations of the 1st September 1880, near Kandahar.

2. With reference thereto, I am to state that the Governor General in Council concurs in the remark made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in paragraph 12 of your letter No. 5585-A., dated the 7th instant, that these troops rendered good service on the occasion referred to.

3. Lieutenant-General Primrose's report will be published in the *Gazette of India* on an early date, for general information.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5154-A.,—"Kabul,"—(dated Simla, the 14th October 1880).

In continuation of my letter No. 5585-A., dated 7th instant, paragraph 12, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward herewith despatch No. 999 of the 27th ultimo, from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting the part taken by the troops under his command on the 1st September.

2. His Excellency concurs in the remarks already made by Sir Frederick Roberts, that the Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR F. S. ROBERTS, K.C.B., Commanding in Southern Afghanistan,—(No. 999-K.,—“*Field Operations*,”—dated Kandahar, 27th September 1880).

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions received from you early on the morning of the 1st September 1880, I issued the following orders:—

“I.—E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, escorted by two companies of the 7th Fusiliers and four companies of the 28th Native Infantry, will march from Kandahar *via* the Edgah gate, so as to reach the hill behind the village of Gandizan by 9 A.M.

“II.—The officer in command of this party will report himself to Brigadier-General Gough, v.c., commanding the Kabul Field Force Cavalry Brigade, which is to be formed up behind the Gandizan hill by 9 A.M.

“III.—The infantry and guns will precede the cavalry, and clear the way for them.

“IV.—The detachment of infantry with E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, at Gandizan, will remain stationary when the cavalry advances.

“V.—The troops as per margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows, No. 5-11th, Royal Artillery, four guns, 40- pounders. will be formed up at Kalacha-i-Haidar (the old cavalry lines) at 8 A.M., for the purpose of threatening the Baba Wali Kotal and watching the Kotal-i-Murcha.

“VI.—The Commanding Royal Engineer will detail a party of sappers to accompany the force.

“VII.—This force will remain stationary during the day.

“VIII.—The Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery will see that a good position is taken up by No. 5-11th, Royal Artillery, for firing at the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal; and, in doing this, he will bear in mind that the object of the movement on the right is entirely to hold the enemy on and about the pass, whilst the real attack is delivered by the left in the direction of Pir Paimal.

“IX.—The following troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Daubeney, will at once occupy a line of pickets (in relief of those of the Kabul Field Force) extending from Picket Hill on the right by Karez Hill to Chil-Zina on the left:—

4 companies, 66th Regiment.
2 ,, 1st Bombay Native Infantry.
2 ,, 28th ,, ,, ,,

“X.—The whole of the available cavalry of regiments as per margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Nuttall, will move out in advance of Brigadier-General Burrows, and take up a good position for watching the Baba Wali and Kotal-i-Murcha passes, with the ground intervening.

“XI.—C-2nd Royal Artillery will proceed at once to Picket Hill, where Major Greig will report to Colonel Johnson for further orders.

“XII.—A day's cooked rations to be taken by the troops.

“XIII.—Only the first reserve of ammunition will accompany the troops.

“XIV.—Signallers to accompany each party.

“XV.—The Deputy Surgeon-General will make all arrangements for the reception and care of the wounded.

“XVI.—The head-quarters of the Lieutenant-General will be at first in the Sappers' garden.

“XVII.—Colonel Mainwaring, 30th Native Infantry, will take command of the city during the day, and make all local arrangements.”

2. In accordance with the above, the cavalry moved out at about 7-30 A.M., and Brigadier-General Daubeney followed at about 8 A.M., occupying the ground ordered as follows:—

2 companies, 1st Bombay Native Infantry, were posted on Picket Hill.
2 ,, 66th Regiment, on Karez Hill.
1 company, 66th Regiment, between Karez Hill and Picket Hill.
1 ,, 2nd Bombay Native Infantry, between Chil-Zina and Karez Hill.
1 ,, 2nd Bombay Native Infantry, watching the gardens in left rear of the Chil-Zina.

3. Brigadier-General Burrows marched shortly after, taking up a strong position in the old cavalry and Jacob's Rifles' lines.

4. An excellent position was found for No. 5-11th Royal Artillery, about one hundred yards to the right of Picket Hill.

5. During the whole of the march of the above troops into position they were constantly shelled by the enemy from guns in battery on Baba Wali Kotal, but no casualties occurred.

6. At 9-15 A.M. No. 5-11th came into action under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and remained in action until 12-30 P.M., engaging the guns on the Kotal, which replied with much spirit until about noon, when they were apparently directed upon the troops who were making the turning movement by Pir Paimal.

7. During the early stage of the advance of the 1st and 2nd Brigades on the village of Gandhi Mulla Sahibdad, the enemy gathered in strong force on the low hills directly in front and east of the Baba Wali Pass, evidently contemplating a rush on the guns of No. 5-11th; but their leaders, who could be distinctly seen urging them on in the direction of Kalacha-i-Haidar, could not force the *ghazis* collected there to face the position taken up by Brigadier-General Burrows; and, though some few actually advanced down the hills, the main portion would not follow, and they remained under cover until the position was turned, when they retreated rapidly over the Kotal.

8. At 9 A.M. Major Tillard, commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, with the escort of the 7th Fusiliers and the 28th Native Infantry, arrived at the village of Abásabad and reported to Brigadier-General Gough, who directed him to proceed along the Kokeran road and clear the low hills near the village of Gandizan.

9. Immediately on opening fire the enemy commenced a heavy musketry fire on the guns (which was, however, soon silenced), and also fire from the two guns at the foot of the south-west spur of the Pir Paimal.

10. The practice of these two guns was continuous and good; and though the guns of E-B were engaging them some time, they were unable to silence them.

11. Shortly after 11 A.M. Brigadier-General Gough directed this party to advance and hold the hills by Gandizan, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and in this position they remained until ordered to return to quarters at 5 P.M.

12. On reporting to Colonel Johnson, Major Greig, commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, was ordered to form up behind Karez Hill with the rest of the attacking troops.

13. At about 9 A.M. two guns of this battery moved to the right of Karez Hill and opened fire against the village of Gandhi Mulla Sahibdad, and were shortly after joined by the rest of the battery, which kept up a fire on the village until masked by the advance of the 1st Brigade.

14. The battery then limbered up and followed the 1st Brigade during the remainder of the day, coming into action on the left of the village of Gandhi Mulla Sahibdad, but, the enemy dispersing, they did not fire.

15. At 2 o'clock the cavalry, which had been watching the passes, received orders to cross by the Baba Wali Kotal and pursue up the Arghandab valley in the direction of Kajah Mulk.

16. Brigadier-General Nuttall, taking with him the 3rd Sind Horse and the 3rd Light Cavalry, proceeded at once to carry out these orders, and, pushing on, came upon bodies of the enemy making for the hills and along the valley.

17. These he charged and dispersed, following up the retreating enemy to Mansurabad, a distance of some fifteen miles.

18. Night coming on compelled him to abandon the pursuit, and he therefore returned, reaching the lines at about 10 P.M.

19. Brigadier-General Nuttall estimates the loss of the enemy in this pursuit at one hundred men killed.

20. At 5 P.M. the whole of the pickets being relieved returned to quarters.

21. A complete casualty list, with amount of ammunition expended, has been already forwarded.

No. 214,—“*Field Operations*,”—dated Quetta, the 2nd October 1880.

Forwarded to the Adjutant General in India, in continuation of Field Force No. 88, dated 26th September 1880, to which I beg that it may be attached.

F. S. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding in Southern Afghanistan.

No. 600.—The names of the undermentioned officers were inadvertently omitted from the list of those enumerated in the despatch of G. G. O. No. 582 of 1880. Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., No. 88, dated the 26th September, 1880, as having rendered specially good service during the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and in the action near the latter place on the 1st September, 1880:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Quartermaster J. Walsh, 72nd Highlanders, Provost Marshal of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

The 29th October 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 601.—BRIGADE—

Colonel G. Leslie, R.A., to be Inspector General of Artillery for India, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., resigned. Dated 20th October, 1880.

No. 602.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeons Charles Pardey Lukis, Robert Richard Harvey Whitwell, Lawrence Augustine Waddell, George Shewan, Dhanjibhai Barjoeji Spencer, James Clarke, M.D., Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid, Philip Duriell Pank, Thomas Richard Mulroney, and Thomas Rankin Macdonald.

Arrived at Bombay, 19th September, 1880.

No. 603.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Khan, appointed on probation to the 16th Bengal Cavalry in G. G. O. No. 784 of 1878, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st September, 1878.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 604.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel and local Major-General) C. C. Johnson, C.B., s.c., Quartermaster General in India, (p. a.) for 1 year 348 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. F. Lewis, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, (p. a.) for 354 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major W. Atkins, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major J. W. A. Michell, s.c., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 36th (The Barcilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. Lamb, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major H. A. Fletcher, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet-Major) W. North, R.E., (Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,) 2nd-in-Command and Adjutant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. J. Garrett, s.c., Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for 1 year 1-2 days, under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. A. S. D'A de St. Laurent, s.c., Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Engineer-in-Chief of the Pindi-Kohat Section, Punjab Northern Railway, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. N. Webb, s.c., Squadron Officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 1 year under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. Dove, R.E., Doing Duty Officer Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 605.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Thakur Singh, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*; Havildar Narain Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Thakur Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Sundul Khan, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*; Havildar Rahim Bux, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundul Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 606.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Yeamans Walcott, s.c., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st September, 1880 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SPECIAL.

No. 607.—With reference to the G. G. O. Nos. 135, 202, 200 and 253 of 1880.

quoted in the margin the services of the undermentioned Local Lieutenants, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field, having been replaced at the disposal of the Local Governments under which they were originally serving the local and temporary rank conferred upon them ceases from the dates specified :—

Local Lieutenant H. E. C. Paget,—28th September, 1880.

Local Lieutenant P. A. Sandilands,—3rd October, 1880.

Local Lieutenant J. L. Ogilvie,—5th October 1880.

Local Lieutenant L. W. R. Brown,—4th October, 1880.

No. 608.—The temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General is conferred on Surgeon-Major W. S. Whylock, M.D., and Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Meadows, Army Medical Department, for the time they each officiated as Principal Medical Officer to the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, *viz.*, the former from the 15th May to the 6th June, and the latter from the 7th June to the 5th August, 1880.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 609.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 11 of 1879, it is notified that the Perar Volunteer Rifle Corps will be attached to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps for administrative purposes.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th October, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 12th to the 25th October, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bombay Staff Corps ...	Major T. W. Sanders ...	2nd September, 1880.	Killa Abdulla, Afghanistan.		
1st Battalion, 60th Rifles...	Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Collins	8th October, 1880.	Nari Bank, Biluchistan.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain C. A. Carthew ...	12th October, 1880.	Lundi Kotal.		
1st Battalion, 18th Foot ...	Quartermaster R. Barrett ...	17th October, 1880.	Ali Musjid.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th October, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 62.—Mr. H. Deadman, to be Constructor of the Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October 1880.

No. 348.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 54 of Act IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend that Act, except section 42, to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 349.—Mr. F. Moore, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 350.—Mr. J. H. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 19th September 1880.

The 27th October 1880.

No. 351.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 329 of 12th October

1880, Mr. B. H. Blacker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Central India to British Burmah.

No. 352.—The following is published for general information :—

Nos. 1822-50G., dated 21st October 1880.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—All Local Governments, and Administrations, and Officers.

I am directed to state that the Government of India has been pleased to extend the provisions of G. O. C. C. of 9th September 1880, granting ninety days' privilege leave to officers belonging to regiments returning from Northern Afghanistan to India, to military officers of the Public Works Department returning from field service. All such officers should be credited with three months' privilege leave on the date of rejoining the Public Works Department.

The 28th October 1880.

No. 353.—Mr. G. P. Spooner, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the State Railways under the control of the Government of Bombay.

No. 354.—Consequent on the orders contained in Public Works Department Resolution No. 493-8 R.E., dated 1st July 1880, regarding the transfer of the Rajputana and Malwa System of Railways to the control of the Bombay Government, Captain H. W. Clarke, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, on furlough, is transferred in the same capacity to Bombay, and placed on the Bombay Railway Establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1880.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 355.—Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 328, dated the 12th October 1880, posting certain students of the Royal Indian Engineering College who have undergone their practical training in England; for "*Mr. W. B. Bestie*" read "*Mr. W. B. Bestie*," and for "*Mr. F. B. Clandet*" read "*Mr. F. B. Claudet*."

No. 356.—Mr. A. B. Thomson, Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed to officiate in Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from 1st October 1880.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THE 26TH OCTOBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general and favourable rain has fallen; the autumn crops are being harvested, with an average outturn. In Bombay there was rain in Guzerat and the Deccan; and the prospects of the spring crop are so far good. Beneficial rain fell in most districts of Bengal, but more is required in some places; the *rabi* sowings are progressing satisfactorily. In the North-Western Provinces slight rain is reported from a few districts; it was general in Partabgarh, and has secured the *rabi* sowings in that district. The sowing of cold weather crops is also progressing elsewhere; but unless rain falls in the south-western portion of the North-Western Provinces and in the southern districts of Oudh, except Partabgarh, there will, in many localities, be little hope of much *rabi* harvest. There is some distress amongst labourers in Cawnpore and part of Rae Bareilly; but so far there is no immediate need for the opening of any relief work in the latter district. In the Punjab there was no rain during the week; and the yield of the autumn harvest will not be up to the average; but prices have not yet been much affected. Rain has been general in the Central Provinces, but heavy only in Jubbulpore; it has caused injury to crops in a few places, and has interfered with preparations for the *rabi* in others. Prospects, however, continue to be favourable on the whole. The rainfall in Burma during the week was again moderate; crops are doing well, but more rain is required in Akyab and in several districts of the Pegu division. In Assam the prospects of the crops remain good. In Mysore and Coorg there was general and abundant rain; prospects are satisfactory, and prices are falling. In Berar and Hyderabad slight rain fell, and the crops seem to be thriving. In the Central India States rain was more or less general. There was rain also in Rajputana, where spring sowings have begun.

Prospects throughout the Empire remain generally favourable, except in the south-western districts of the North-Western Provinces and in part of Oudh, where the insufficiency of the latter rain has shortened the *kharij* outturn, and is in many places rendering the *rabi* sowings either impracticable or uncertain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Oct. 27th)—		
Bellary ...	3·80 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; <i>ragi</i> and <i>cholam</i> harvested in Rairdrug, <i>ragi</i> in Bhiuvaram, <i>ragi</i> and <i>korra</i> in Madakstra—yield average.
Kurnool ...	2·71 (average of nine stations).	Crops revived by rains; tank supplies insufficient; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	1·21 (average of thirteen stations).	
Kistna ...	1·49 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally fair; <i>cumboo</i> being reaped; 2·5 feet water over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	5·14 (average of eleven stations).	Crops good; <i>ragi</i> , &c., harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; pasturage sufficient; water-supply good.
Coimbatore ...	2·17 (average of sixteen stations).	Crops fair; harvest of <i>ragi</i> in six taluks, paddy in two, <i>tenai</i> and sugarcane in one—outturn average.
Tanjore ...	2·71 (average of thirteen stations).	Rivers 2 to 7 feet; crops good; harvest of paddy, <i>cholam</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> —outturn average.
Madura ...	1·38 (average of eight stations).	<i>Ragi</i> and <i>cumboo</i> harvested in Madura, yield below average; water-supply deficient for wet cultivation.
Malabar ...	1·27 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting of first crop nearly over; rain insufficient for second crop paddy.
Travancore ...	·39	
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.		
Bombay— (Oct. 27th)—		
Kurrachee ...	<i>Nil</i>	River on 25th 6 feet 9 inches, against 6 feet 8 inches on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kotri 10, 15 and 16, in Sehwan 11, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 16, in Dadu 11, 11 and 13, in Manjhand 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and 17, in Tatta 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20 and 21, and in Sakro 7, 17 and 12 seers respectively.
Hyderabad ...	·08 in Badin on 22nd; a drizzle in Mirpur on 21st.	<i>Rabi</i> operations commenced in some talukas; fever of mild type in seven talukas; cattle-disease continues in Naushahro; wheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>bajri</i> 19, <i>jowari</i> 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, red rice 13, and white rice 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	·73	Total rainfall 28·60, fall very good for <i>rabi</i> ; <i>bajri</i> slightly injured; fever continues; wheat 35, <i>bajri</i> 50 lbs.
Baroda ...	·99	Total rainfall 39·31; weather like monsoon; rain will cause more good than harm; circumstances generally satisfactory; <i>bajri</i> 37, rice 22 lbs.
Surat ...	.....	No report received.
Nasik ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1.02 (heavy on 21st)	Total rainfall 67.92, being 2.19 below average; abnormal temperature <i>nil</i> , except on 23rd, when it was 2° cool; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly, very strong from south-south-east on 22nd and 23rd; thunder, lightning, and rain on 20th and 21st, lightning recurred till 23rd.
Poona ...	Maximum in Sirur, 3.77; minimum in Purandhar, .35; general rain throughout district.	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 33-35, <i>jowari</i> 37-3 in Poona; <i>bajri</i> 34-20, <i>jowari</i> 37 in districts; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving well.
Ahmednagar ...	1.48 (general); maximum at Newasa, 2.62; minimum at Kopergaon, .68.	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> progressing in Nagar, Akola, Jamkhed, Sangamner, Shrigonda, Sheogaon, and Newasa,—crops in first two average, 10 annas in Jamkhed, poor in Sangamner; sowing of <i>jowari</i> nearly completed, that of wheat and gram progressing; rain very beneficial to <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops, but still wanted in three talukas; <i>bajri</i> minimum 30 lbs. in Akola, maximum 54 in Jamkhed; <i>jowari</i> minimum 33 lbs. in Sheogaon, maximum 54 in Jamkhed; cattle-disease in three talukas and ague in one taluka.
Sholapur ...	.....	No report received.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report received.
Kanara ...	.81 at Karwar; maximum at Kumpta, 1.67; minimum at Siddapur, .42.	Total rainfall 91.30; common rice in Karwar 12, district average 13½ seers; rice harvested on coast.
Rajkot ...	.28	Weather cloudy and hot; rain causing no damage; health feverish; <i>bajri</i> 33 and <i>jowari</i> 37 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in Guzerat and the Deccan; cold weather crop promises well.
Bengal—		
(Oct. 27th)—		
Chittagong ...	.92	Weather seasonable in morning, hot at noon, cloudy at times; late rice doing well; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	2.88	Prospects of late rice excellent; land being prepared for mustard and pulses; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1.05	Prospects of late rice excellent; land being prepared for cold weather crops; price of common rice stationary; fever slight; public health good.
Moorsheadabad ...	1.67	Prospects of crops continue favourable, but more rain wanted towards west; land being prepared for cold weather sowings, and in some places sowings commenced; public health generally good, except fever here and there.
Rajshahye ...	1.52	Weather seasonable; condition of late rice good; <i>kulai</i> still being sown; land being prepared for cold weather crops; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Bardwan ...	1.55	Prospects very good; cold weather sowings progressing.
Rungpore ...	.20	Weather cooler; prospects of crops good; fever still prevalent.
Bhágálpur ...	.19	Prospects of crops favourable throughout district.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice excellent; land being cultivated for cold weather crops; health very bad.
Patna ...	.75	Prospects of rice good; land being prepared for cold weather sowing.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy and hot; prospects of late rice favourable; cold weather sowings progressing; tobacco looks very promising; prices stationary; public health good, except some fever at head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	.08	Weather seasonable; prospects of late rice good; cold weather crops being sown; food-grains cheap; general health good; cattle-disease in some villages in north.
Cuttack ...	.04	Prospects of crops excellent; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in most districts and has been very beneficial; it has saved greater part of rice in Shahabad and improved prospects in Palamow, but in Chumparun and Darjeeling Terai, where no rain has fallen, it is much wanted; some more rain still required in parts of Cooch Behar, Mozufferpore, and Sarun. late rice and sugarcane now on the whole very promising; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops proceeding very satisfactorily; fever very prevalent in Purneah, and also reported from several other places.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 26th)	.....	Weather still close and cloudy; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; health good; wheat 17, barley 27, gram 22, fine unhusked rice 25 coarse 30 seers.
Allahabad (" ")	.23 (average) on 19th, chiefly south of Jumna.	<i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing, but little hope of outturn, save in favoured spots, unless rain falls early; weather cloudy; wind easterly; district exceptionally healthy; wheat 16½, barley 23½, gram 18, coarse cleaned rice 10½, unhusked rice 27½, <i>bajra</i> 21½, peas 25½ seers.
Cawnpore (" 27th)	.1 at Sadr	Weather cloudy, but sky again clear and wind west; no change in condition of people or crops; want of fodder much felt; wheat 19 barley 24, rice 13, and <i>bajra</i> 25 seers.
Gorakhpur (" 25th)	<i>Nil</i> in greater part of district; a good fall in extreme south on 19th.	Late rice sown in extreme south through rainfall of 19th; weather warm and cloudy; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; early sowings germinating favourably; health fair; markets well stocked; prices easy; wheat 22½, gram 30½, barley 50, and unhusked rice 43 seers.

Agency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
W. P. and Oudh—<i>continued.</i>		
Jhānsi (Oct. 27th)	Slight showers on 26th	Weather cloudy; rain not sufficient to do good to the <i>kharif</i> crops; more rain is expected; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; prices steady; wheat 18, gram 22½, <i>juar</i> 26 seers; health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Farakhabad ( „ „ )	.....	Weather hot, close, and cloudy till yesterday; health good; <i>kharif</i> generally tolerable; <i>rabi</i> prospects indifferent; wheat 18½, barley 22½, <i>bajra</i> 20½, <i>jowar</i> 21½, maize 22½, and gram 20½ seers.
Agra („ 26th)	.....	Weather has been cloudy and close, but is clearing up; <i>juar</i> and <i>bajra</i> being reaped; <i>moth</i> and <i>masina</i> getting ripe in some places; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; fever continues; wheat 17, gram 18½, barley and <i>makka</i> 23, <i>bajra</i> 22 seers.
Bareilly („ 27th)	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; reaping of rice begun; weather clear but close; common wheat 20½, barley 28, rice 15½, gram 22 seers; 70 deaths from cholera during week, not much fever.
Allahabad ( „ „ )	.....	Occasional clouds; wind variable and light; health good; gram, barley, and peas being sown; cheapest wheat 20½, gram 22, <i>bajra</i> 25, <i>juar</i> 26 seers.
Kumaun	.....	No report received.
Moradabad (Oct. 27th)	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings rapidly progressing; no epidemic disease; prospects continue good; wheat 19, barley 25, and gram 19 seers.
Lucknow („ „)	Nil	Barley 25 seers; heat and drought have greatly injured <i>jowar</i> and <i>moth</i> ; <i>rabi</i> sowings delayed for want of rain; prospects gloomy, causing great anxiety; general health good; markets well supplied.
Partabgarh („ 25th)	85 at Sadr; 1'0 at Kanda; 1'2 at Patti.	Rain of Tuesday, the 19th, has been almost general as far as has been traced; all but 20 villages in Pargana Acha adjoining the Rae Bareli district at Parshadipur, and a strip of land south of Kanda five miles in width up to the Ganges, but the length of which has not been yet traced, got it; prospects have much brightened, and though the tanks are still all but empty, the <i>rabi</i> sowings which are vigorously proceeding have been secured; sky has again clouded, and weather become closer since the 22nd, and there are indications of more rain; all police stations in the interior report rain on the 19th, except Sangipur to the extreme north-west; prices show a slight fall; wheat 16 to 18, barley 21½ to 26, <i>arhar</i> 21½ to 26, rice 16 to 18, gram 16½ to 21 seers.
Sitapur („ 27th)	2 at Sadr on the night of the 26th.	More rain wanted; <i>kharif</i> crops being reaped; produce below average; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; general health good; fever and ague in the district, very few fatal cases; slight cholera in tahsil Githauli; wheat 21, barley 31, <i>gojai</i> 29, <i>juar</i> 21, <i>makka</i> 29, <i>bajra</i> 21, <i>dhan</i> 31, rice 17, gram 28, <i>sawan</i> 40, <i>urd</i> 24, <i>arhar</i> 27 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight rain in Akbarpur; nil elsewhere.	At Akbarpur fields, where practicable, being prepared by irrigation for <i>rabi</i> sowings; wheat 18½, rice 13 to 13½, barley 24 to 26, and gram 22 seers per rupee; some fever in Fyzabad and Akbarpur.
Aligarh („ „)	Nil	Weather fine; crops below average; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; condition of people normal; wheat 19, barley 24, <i>bejhar</i> 23, gram 19 seers per rupee.
Sahāranpur ( „ „ )	.....	No change since last week; wheat 17½, barley 27½, gram 17½, rice 10½, <i>makka</i> 23½ seers.
Rae Bareli („ „)	4 between Salond and Dalman on 19th.	Rain has enabled sowings to be commenced in south-east and part of south of district; about two hundred villages benefited; no rain where most wanted; clouds again dispersing; outlook very gloomy, but not yet hopeless; in two-thirds of the district total <i>kharif</i> outturn believed to be one-eighth only of average; efforts to save <i>juar</i> and sow <i>rabi</i> keep labourers going on reduced but not starvation earnings; some migration, but no wandering; abnormal crime or disorganization; can defer opening works longer than at first thought; prices of <i>rabi</i> grains stationary; <i>kharif</i> grains rising in Rae Bareli to-day; wheat 15 to 16 seers, gram, barley, <i>dhan</i> , and <i>bajra</i> 19 to 20, <i>makka</i> 22, <i>makai</i> and <i>mash</i> 17 to 18 seers.
General Remarks. —Good and general rain in Partabgarh has secured the <i>rabi</i> sowings and improved prospects; rain has also fallen in parts of Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Sitapur, and Rae Bareli, and has been of some benefit; in Cawnpore and Jhānsi there have been slight showers, but not enough to do any good; <i>rabi</i> sowings are progressing, but unless rain falls in the south-western districts and Oudh (except Partabgarh) there is little hope of an outturn; the <i>kharif</i> crops have also suffered, especially in Cawnpore and part of Rae Bareli; in Sitapur and Aligarh, where the harvest has begun, the outturn is below the average; the condition of the people is normal, but in Cawnpore and Rae Bareli there is some distress among the labourers; health continues good, with the exception of cholera in Bareilly and one tahsil of Sitapur, and fever in Agra.		
Punjab—(Oct. 26th)—		
Delhi	Nil	Prospects fair; health good; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains.
Hissar	.....	No report received.
Umballa	.....	Harvesting commenced; sowings finished.
Jullundur	Nil	Crops average; prices steady; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prices steady; rain would now improve prospects for spring crops.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects not favourable, but prices remain steady.
Siálkot ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prices steady, but rain wanted for sowing spring crops.
Ráwalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Autumn crops afforded average yield; rain wanted for spring crops; slight rise in prices.
Pesháwar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on irrigated lands promise well; price of wheat has fallen slightly.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sowings for spring crops commenced; prices continue steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Autumn crops being harvested; ploughing for spring crops commenced.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Yield of autumn harvest will not be up to average, but prices have not been much affected.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Oct. 27th)	·92	Cloudy and warm; cotton and <i>jowari</i> crops injured; <i>rabi</i> sowing going on; fever prevalent; rice 8, <i>jowari</i> 19, and wheat 15 seers.
Jubbulpore ...	4·61	Weather cloudy; cotton good; sowing of spring crops commenced; fever continues; wheat 19 and rice 13 seers.
Saugor ...	.....	No report received.
Seoni ...	1·83	Rain daily since 18th; all harvesting and sowing stopped; cotton injured; weather hot and clear.
Hoshangabad ...	·91	Winter sowings continue and rain crops doing well; rice 9½ and <i>jowari</i> 25 seers.
Raipur (Oct. 23rd)	·23	Occasional showers throughout week; rice being harvested; sowings commenced; cotton injured by rain; cattle-disease prevalent; rice 26½ and wheat 27 seers.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	·98	Clear, with occasional showers; heavy dew at night; <i>kharif</i> sowings nearly completed; health good; prices stationary; rice 42 seers.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather has been cloudy and rain general, though only heavy in Jubbulpore; some injury has been done to crops, and <i>rabi</i> sowings have been interfered with in one or two districts; <i>kharif</i> prospects still favourable on the whole; prices stationary; fever and cattle-disease still prevalent.
British Burma— (Oct. 23rd)—		
Akyab ...	·02	Total rainfall 190·56; public health fair; cattle-disease very slight; later rain much wanted; crops, especially on high lands, suffering—outturn will, it is feared, be seriously diminished.
Rangoon ...	·78	Total rainfall 90·93; a few cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	1·88	Total rainfall 105·38; slight small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township; weather hot and oppressive; condition of crops generally good; more rain wanted in one sub-division, where crop was planted late.
Prome ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 47·03; cholera continues in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·56	Total rainfall 195·47; public health and prospects of crops good.
Toungoo ...	·66	Total rainfall 85·27; public health and crop prospects good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally good; a little small-pox and cholera here and there; crops doing well, but more rain wanted in Akyab and several districts of the Pegu division.
Assam— (Oct. 27th)—		
Gauhati ...	1·54	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good.
Sylhet ...	·78	Prospects of crops continue excellent.
Cachar ...	·37	Weather fair; state of <i>sail</i> and <i>asra</i> crops reported good; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·75	Weather seasonably cool; prospects of crops good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 27th)—		
Bangalore ...	4·06	} Rain has been general throughout the province; crops in good condition; rice crop in Coorg not promising well; prospects favourable; health generally good; prices fallen in parts.
Mysore ...	2·15	
Mercara ...	1·8	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 27th)—		
Amráoti ...	·7	Prospects good; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; wheat 16 and <i>jowar</i> 20 seers.
Akola ...	·93	Crops doing well; weather cloudy.
Hyderabad ...	2·0	Total rainfall from 1st January 24·78; <i>kharif</i> crops slightly damaged by rain, but being harvested; <i>abi</i> prospering; prices—coarse rice 11, wheat 12, white <i>jowar</i> 18, and <i>tur</i> 17 seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Oct. 27th)—		
Indore ...	3·18	Rain has caused some injury to standing crops and has delayed opium sowing.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·3	Prospects below average; health good.
Sutna ...	·15	Prospects improved in places.
Rutlam ...	3·56	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·26	
Goona ...	·14	Prospects most favourable; health good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	·36	Health fair; rain much needed.
Mánpur ...	3·9	Agricultural prospects improved.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 27th)	5·48	Weather now clear and cool.
Sirohi („ 24th)	·8	Tanks and wells nearly full; very healthy; fever much less prevalent than usual; prospects favourable; late rain likely to damage cut grass.
Marwar („ 22nd)	·12	Eight months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops gathering; prices fluctuating.
Meywar („ „)	·1	Tanks and wells full; fever still prevails; prospects good; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; cloudy.
Harowtee („ 23rd)	·24 in Tonk	Prospects fair; health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	.....	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 27th)	·47	Health good; cloudy; preparations for <i>rabi</i> .
Jeypore („ „)	·25	Active preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings; health good.
Bhurlpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Oct. 26th)	A few drops	Cloudy; health improving.
Nepal— (Oct. 19th)—		
Katmandú ...	Nil	Clearer weather in the hills; the want of rain in the Terai has been detrimental to the rice, and unless rain falls speedily, the crop will be a bad one.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16 of 1880.

RED SEA.

HANISH ISLANDS.

Position of Parkin Rock.

The British Hydrographic Office has notified that the following information has been received from Commander J. E. Pringle, H. M. S. *Vulture*, relative to the position of Parkin rock, lying about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward of Rugged island, one of the Suyûl Hânish group.

The rock, which appeared to be about 8 feet above water (in August), lies with the following bearings, viz.:—

South-east point of Quoin islet, N. $3^{\circ} 40'$ E.

South point of Rugged island, S. $83^{\circ} 40'$ W., distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

These bearings place Parkin rock S. S. W. one mile from the position formerly assigned to it.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Westerly in 1880.)

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDASTAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey

Department;

The 29th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart, No. 86, Red Sea, with plan of Hânish islands. Sailing Directions; Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 16 (addenda) 33. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 165.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

BANK OF BENGAL.*Calcutta, the 30th October 1880.*

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday, the 10th, and Thursday, the 11th proximo, on account of the Hindoo festival "Juggodhatree Poojah."

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Indore Residency, the 26th October 1880.*

No. 1766.—Mr. Bala Prashad, Inspector of Police, officiated as Superintendent of Police, Holkar and Sindia-Nimach State Railways, from 29th March to 20th October 1880.

The 1st November 1880.

No. 1799.—Major M. G. Gerard, 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted ninety days' privilege leave to England from the 15th November 1880, or date of departure.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
*1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.**NOTIFICATION.***Mount Abu, the 28th October 1880.*

No. 1425 G.—LEAVE.—Colonel W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 906 G., dated 24th July 1880 (published in the *Rajputana Official Gazette* of 31st July 1880), and assumed charge of his duties from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie on the forenoon of the 15th October 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 25th October 1880.*

No. 67.—Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is granted three months' privilege leave under the orders contained in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1841 G., dated 21st October 1880.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 68.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Headquarters' staff of the Inspector General, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.*

Meerut Command.*Meerut, the 30th October 1880.*

No. 28.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Meerut Division, Military Works, to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, which he joined on the forenoon of 1st October 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Rawalpindi Command.*Rawalpindi, the 1st November 1880.*

No. 2433.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 64, dated 21st October 1880, Lieutenant W. G. Bowyer, R.E., Assistant Engineer, joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 7th October 1880, and is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the same date.

No. 2434.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 330, dated the 12th October 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch, on the forenoon of the 20th September 1880.

Lieutenant H. Finnis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 20th September 1880. This Officer is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the above date.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.*

Sirhind & Lahore Command.*The 26th October 1880.*

No. 81.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, reported his return from three months' language leave, at Umballa, on the afternoon of the 18th October 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th November 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 323, dated the 1st October 1880, Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Temporary Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, assumed, charge of the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, on the forenoon of this date.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 26th October 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sukkur Division, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, on the 18th August 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 1st November 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 323, dated 1st October 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., made over, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1880.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th October 1880.

No. 149.—Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, was granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of ten days' furlough in excess of the one month's extension notified by the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, in his Notification, dated 3rd December 1879.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 150.—The under-mentioned Officers are, on return from military duty, re-posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Upper Section :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary rank.)

Captain F. W. Joseph, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 1st November 1880.

No. 151.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 14th October 1880, from the privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 317, dated 29th September 1880, and took over charge of his appointment as Director of State Railway Stores, from Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., on the afternoon of the 25th October 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 20th October 1880.

No. 51.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 47, dated 4th October 1880, Mr. R. W. L. Tooze, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th October 1880.

JOHN A. LITTLE, *Capt., S.C.,*
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

**INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 25th October 1880.

No. 19.—With reference to Notification No. 27, dated 22nd October 1880, by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Sukkur on the forenoon of 4th October 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

**KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nari, the 23rd October 1880.

No. 53.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary rank), and Engineer-in-Chief, 3rd Grade, temporarily transferred to the Military Depart-

ment for field service, in Public Works Department Notification No. 250, dated 30th July 1880, rejoined this Railway, and assumed charge of the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

No. 54.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 51, dated 19th October 1880, Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the charge of Survey Division, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of this Railway.

No. 55.—Mr. C. L. Desmazures, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, temporarily transferred to the Office of Port Store-keeper, Kurrachee, for service, in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 126, dated 14th September 1880, resumed charge from Baboo Bamapada Roy, Sub-Store-keeper, 1st Grade, of the Stores Magazine at Sibi, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of the Kandahar State Railway, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1880.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 28th October 1880.

No. 24.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 22, dated 16th October 1880, for the word "afternoon," read "forenoon."

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 1st November 1880.

No. 39.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 112 of 18th August 1880, Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Kurram Valley Railway Survey, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 15th September 1880.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 29th October 1880.

No. 9.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 844, dated 21st October, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, was relieved of the charge of the Pind Sultan Division, on the afternoon of the 4th September.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 28th October 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 19 of the 19th October 1880, Mr. P. Rainier, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, 4th Class, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. E. F. Jacob on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Jacob made over, and Mr. Rainier took charge on the forenoon of the 25th October 1880, from which date Mr. Jacob availed himself of privilege leave.

The 1st November 1880.

No. 21.—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 517, dated 29th October 1880, Doctor R. Willmot, Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of the furlough and subsidiary leave therein granted on the 26th idem.

No. 22.—With reference to Rajputana State Railway Notification No. 21 of this date, Surgeon Major A. Hilson, Civil Surgeon, Agra, assumed temporary charge of the office and duties of Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1880, pending arrival of the Officer appointed to officiate for Doctor Willmot.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-6th Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 27th day of October 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—	Trade,—Groom.
No. 629, Private William Davis.	Coat or Jacket,—
Age,—23 years.	Waistcoat,— ... } Regt. mensals (white clothing).
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
Color of—	Date of Desertion,—25th October 1880.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bristol, Somersetshire.	Date of Enlistment,—9th November 1876.
Marks,—Tattooed on left forearm.	Place of Enlistment,—Birmingham, Warwickshire.
	REMARKS,—None.
	Under 4 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Lt.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2-6th

Report of a Deserter from the 2-6th Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 27th day of October 1880.

Number, Rank and Name,—	Coat or Jacket,—
No. 777, Private Walter Duckworth.	Waistcoat,— ... } Regt. mensals (white clothing).
Age,—22 years 9 months.	Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Date of Desertion,—25th October 1880.
Color of—	Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey blue.	Date of Enlistment,—15th January 1877.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ironbridge, Salop, Worcestershire.	Place of Enlistment,—Sohull, Warwickshire.
Marks,—Scar on right wrist.	REMARKS,—None.
Trade,—Stamper.	Under 4 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Lt.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2-6th Regt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal ending 30th October 1880.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A. P.	ASSETS.				Rs.	A. P.	
Capital paid-up	.	.	.	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	.	.	1,34,54,211	0	0
Reserve Fund	.	.	.	22,89,269	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c.,	.	.			
	Rs.	A. P.					at Head Office and Branches	.	.	59,35,406	5	4
Public Deposits at							Accounts of Credit on Government Se-	.	.			
Head Office	51,36,860	13	8	}	1,80,33,582	14	curities, &c., at Head Office and	.	.	43,29,771	6	6
Public Deposits at												
Branches	1,28,96,722	1	2				Branches	.	.			
Other Deposits at Head Office and							Bills discounted and purchased at Head	.	.			
Branches	.	.	.	4,13,84,281	3	0	Office and Branches	.	.	1,23,89,984	8	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	.	.	.	5,23,775	1	4	Balances with other Banks	.	.	4,15,931	10	2
Sundries	.	.	.	11,93,182	10	5	Bullion	.	.	54,959	1	9
							Dead Stock	.	.	10,71,436	9	6
							Stamps	.	.	7,834	5	0
							Sundries	.	.	3,69,944	6	0
										3,80,32,479	4	8

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 4th November 1880. }

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALU.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 25	1,81,800	31,66,704	7,65,050
" 26	1,81,800	30,56,072	7,65,050
" 27	1,79,563	116	31,25,703	9,34,663
" 28	116	29,25,634	9,34,563
" 29	111	27,26,602	9,31,563
" 30	111	26,25,080	9,31,563

CALCUTTA MINT, } J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 1st Nov. 1880. } Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 4th Nov. 1880 ... Rs. 1,05,89,415-8-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th November 1880. }

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, in the month of June 1880 (exact date not known), certain treasure (Chandvani Rupees 149-11) was found in the house of one Vithoba Patil, of Borkund, Taluka Dhulia, of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure in whole or in part, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 7th March 1881, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an inquiry according to law.

Acting Collector of Khandesh.

DUELIA,
The 27th October 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H149 ...	M 37—22292 ...	100	Abdegnah Abdool Cader, Bombay.
H150 ...	M 42—33085 ...	10	Mrs. M. Willcox, Igatpuri.
MG5 ...	M 9—49603	5	Kistoorchand Mooltan Mull, Neenuch.
	" —49632 }		

BOMBAY.
The 30th October 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
for *Offg. Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
-----------	---------------	--------	-------------------

241	...	O 69	—18723	...	100
			—32786	...	100
			—17525	...	100
			—34297	...	100
			—37214	...	100
			—34153	...	100
			—88301	...	100
			—20806	...	100
			—82549	...	100
			—33544	...	100
			—42894	...	100
			—37215	...	100
			—24246	...	100
			—20909	...	100
			—31485	...	103
			—33198	...	100
			—37331	...	100
			—36145	...	100
			—03734	...	100
			—38684	...	100
			—36313	...	100
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			—21119	...	100
			—33175	...	100
			—32714	...	100
			—32709	...	100
			—36810	...	100
			—36829	...	100
			—11758	...	100
			—42916	...	100
			—08743	...	100
			—31809	...	100
			—37312	...	100
			—39831	...	100
			—38717	...	100
			—21326	...	100
			—37313	...	100
			—39830	...	100
			—32785	...	100
			—45212	...	100
			—28118	...	100
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CALOUTTA,
The 5th November 1880.

Calicut Circle.

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J 10—53349 ...	100	Sala Ravuthér Mahomed Hussen Sahib, Vanicim- bady.
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J 9—48454 ...	10	A. Ramasami Iyengar, Kolar.
J 8—12059 ...	5	W. E. Clarke, Esq., Calicut.
J 9—51609 ...	10	B. Lavery, Esq., Madras.
J 5—98846 ...	20	Revdt. G. O. Newport, Kil- pauk.
J 7—29529 ...	5	T. Mathooranoyagam Pil- lay, Bangalore.
J 9—49392 ...	10	V. Sawmy Pillay, Calicut.

CALICUT,
The 20th October 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

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G 9—30647 ...	50	Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee, Time-keeper, Harbour Works, Kurrachee.
G 10—38083 ...	100	Esmueljee Jeevunjee, Shop-keeper, Kurrachee.
G 10—53652 ...	100	Lieutenant M. L. Shipley, 14th Bengal Lancers, Lahore.
" —53653 ...	100	
G 9—30672 ...	50	Wazirbux, of Gujrat, Punjab.
G 7—81712 } *	10	Kheena Versce, Salt-dealer, Kurrachee.
" —81713 }		

• Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 25th October 1880.

W. PATTON.

Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
93 ... E 17—07516 ...		20	Mr. C. B. Carbery, Kurnal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

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140	...	E 8—33060	...	5 Baboo Dyal Chunder Dey Calcutta.
154	...	E 73—56298	...	100 Private Henery Smart, 72nd Regiment, Meeran Meer.

LAHORE.
The 29th October 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

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135	... B 60—76987 ...	10	C. M. Kumaraswami Mudali, Salem.
136	... B 56—15649 ...	10	M. Farried Khan, Kador, Nagar Division.
137	... B 62—26782 ...	100	} Sidapa Chetti, Kurg.
	„ —36426 ...	100	
	„ —54737 ...	100	
	„ —61344 ...	100	
	„ —62396 ...	100	
	H 51—36876 ...	500	
138	... B 46—97871 ...	5	Mr. Ira A. Richards, B.A., Richmond Town, Bangalore.
139	... B 47—28125 ...	5	Mr. Coshau, St. Xavier's Street, Madras.
140	... B 42—13438 ...	20	Muhammad Khan, 3rd Munshi, District Office, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 25th October 1880. }

NOTES

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October 1880.

No. 8631.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. M. F. Ingle, 3rd Class Marine Officer, has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* 2nd Class Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. Todd.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Supernumerary Assistant Marine Officer, has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Marine Officer, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Ingle.

POSTAL CIRCLE, EASTERN BENGAL.

Moulvi Habibur Rahmon has been appointed to be Superintendent, Post Offices, Chittagong Division.

Mr. R. Rose has been appointed to be Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BRITISH BURMA.

Mr. J. B. Short has been appointed to be Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

G. J. HYNES,

*for Depy. Dir. Genl.
of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 5th November 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	13th Nov. 1880.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	6 "	8th "	Str. <i>Chanda</i> .
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	8th "	P. and O. Str. <i>Nepaul</i> .
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	6 "	10th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern	6 "	9th "	From Bombay.
Packets	6 "	11th "	Str. <i>Oriental</i> .
Bangoon, Mouluin and Straits.	6 "	12th "	Str. <i>Madras</i> .
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	6 "		
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	6 "	13th "	French Str. <i>Meinam</i> .
Persian Gulf.	6 "	8th "	From Bombay.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th November 1880.

Adolphus, J.	Gangoo, T.	Mason, —.
Alston, Capt. Thomas.	Gilbert, Gunner.	Meyer, E.
Anderson, Mrs. C.	Gilford, Love & Co.	Mick, Rev. M.
Hermion, Monsieur T.	Gomes, Frank.	Moore, Capt. F. G.
Bernard, Mrs. A.	Grant, J.	Mosile, S.
Bernard, A. F.	Gray, G.	Packer, William.
Bholanath Ghose.	Greenberg, M.	Pereira, Miss Agnes.
Braybrooke, Mrs. J. F. G.	Hall, F. R. King.	Rotherham and Sons.
Campbell, W.	Hancock, W.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Canfield, Mrs. Georgina.	Hanton, W.	Scott, Mrs. J. B.
Connor, J. L.	Harris, P. H.	Simpson, J. A.
Cotton, Lt., Bengal Police.	Harvey, G. M.	Stimington, Mrs.
Crichton, Mrs. Jane.	Harvey, J. B.	Smith, Madame Anna M.
Dass, R.	Harwood, W. L.	Surgeon Smith, W. F. (passenger steamer <i>Nepaul</i> .)
David, J. S.	Heslani, P.	Suart, R.
Debendro Chandra Bose.	Hervey, J. L.	Thomas, Miss B.
Dias, Francis.	Jacks, Mrs.	Tonnet, Monsieur
Drozario, Mrs. W.	James, Mrs. E. W.	Thomay.
DuBois, H. C.	Wardle	Weise, Bertha.
Escomb, Brass & Co.	Kay, T. W.	Williatt, Mrs. F.
Farmer, Mrs. P.	Lantwer, L. A.	Wilson, Mrs.
Frances, W. G.	LeMarchand, A.	
Franklin, —.	Macdonald, Mrs. G.	
Galloway, A. S. F.	Mackenzie, R. C.	

'Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anson, Capt.	Gibbons, E. J.	Pogose, John.
Bailly, Harris.	Gibbons, Rev. B.	Rae, William.
Barker, T. W.	Godlu, Francis.	Reid, R.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Gordon, E. F. (P. W. D.)	Richardson, Capt.
Blackton, T. W.	Griffin, W. H.	Rishworth, J.
Bryne, Joseph.	Harford, J.	Roe, Lt. R. J.
Buckland, Fred.	Harman, J. M.	Sandeman, W. A.
Byron, E. C. A.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Scanlon, O. A. R.
Caller, Monsieur L.	Hay, G.	Sevastopulo, A. E.
C. G. C.	Hewett, H. J.	Simpson, L.
C. W. S.	Hopekirk, William.	Stclair, J. L.
Canham, John.	Hughes, Pringle.	Smith, A. A.
Cavanagh, J.	Hynes, Mrs.	Stuart, F.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt.	Jackson, R. A.	Thompson, W.
Foot.	Jackson, W.	Tubin, John.
Coan, John.	Johnston, Capt.	Usborne, W.
Coombs, J. W.	Kohn, Herrn Josef M.	Van Lack, Mrs.
Coondoo, M. C.	Landfield, F.	Waddell, Surgeon La.
Cooper, John.	Man, Alex.	Wade, Mrs.
Cootie, Waller.	Meeredy, James McG.	Whishaw, Dr. C.
D'Osmund, Le Comte O.	Otley, Captain J. W.	Whyte, Mrs. M. M. J.
Evans, J.	Owen, H. M.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
Fanchard, C.	Pearson, Lowie.	Williams, E. J.
Foster, E. (S. S.	Perks, M. J.	Williamson, Capt. W. J.
<i>Boold (na.)</i>	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.	Willie.
Frank, Gretha.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.	Wilson, Alex.
Garrick, D.		

Newspapers.

Buchanan, Beverley.	Morton, M.	Usborne, W.
Griffin, W. H.	O'Brien, S. H. G.	

Registered Letters.

Farmer, G. K.	Lustig, A.	Shury, C. T.
Flewker, John.	Rosa, Lorenzo.	William, Smyth (late of <i>Falle of Clyde</i> .)
Jelly, S. John.	Scanlan, C. A. B.	
Jennings, T.		

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8' x 4', about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " " " "

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8' x 4', about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

Buxa,
The 6th October 1880. }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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اور عوام الناس بوتانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

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Meteorological Reporter
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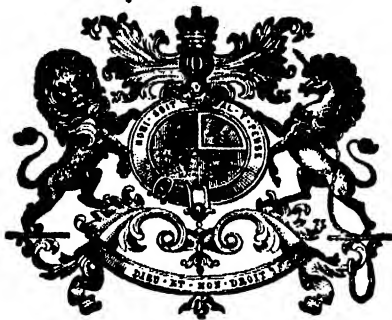
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

**J. CORFIELD & Co., Chemists, &c.,
Calcutta.**

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

Notice is hereby given that by Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of February 1876, made between James Henry Elias Beer, carrying on business at Calcutta under the style or name of "J. Corfield & Co.," of the one part and undersigned John Mackintosh of the other part, the said James Henry Elias Beer, for the consideration therein mentioned assigned unto the said John Mackintosh (amongst other things) all book and other debts then or at any time thereafter during the subsistence of that mortgage due and owing to him on account of the trade or business of "J. Corfield & Co.," and authorities for the same and appointed me the undersigned John Mackintosh his lawful attorney for him in his name or in the name of his said firm of "J. Corfield & Co.," or otherwise to recover and the same and from time to time to appoint substitute or substitutes.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said James Henry Elias Beer, in his name or of "J. Corfield & Co.," and they are required, not to make payment of such debts of any part thereof to the said James Henry Elias Beer, or to any person or persons other than save to me the said John Mackintosh my duly appointed attorney or substitute, and persons are hereby required to forthwith pay to me the said John Mackintosh of the said debts as aforesaid.

In this 2nd day of November 1880.

JOHN MACKINTOSH.
Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes:—

No. A005090, dated 16th of January 1879, 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for Rs. 5,000.

No. A009862, dated 16th of January 1879, 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for Rs. 2,000.

The half Notes were received from the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow; they were endorsed by the Bank to me as Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, and by me were endorsed to the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

P. C. DALMAHOY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Depty. Inspr. Genl. of Police, N.-W. P.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 050218, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1855, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Kadumbiny Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

KADUMBINY DASSI,
Bansbariah, Zillah Hooghly.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 45. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIX OF 1880. APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		4th Oct. 1879.	2nd Oct. 1880.	to 4th Oct. 1879.	to 2nd Oct. 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Guaranteed.</i>							
2nd Oct. 1880	East Indian ...	8,45,251	7,18,368	3,21,25,631	2,99,86,050	...	21,39,581
25th Sept. 1880	Eastern Bengal ...	1,18,290	(a) ...	28,35,758	(g) 31,40,158	3,04,400	...
9th Oct. 1880	Ondh and Rohilkhand ...	50,930	47,966	34,56,310	32,65,132	...	1,91,178
2nd ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,17,895	2,06,000	76,04,438	89,07,753	13,03,315	...
2nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,54,673	1,14,861	49,86,536	46,08,155	...	3,78,381
2nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	65,250	69,810	25,02,279	27,30,522	2,28,243	...
9th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	3,95,187	3,23,783	1,94,50,091	1,84,91,464	...	9,58,627
9th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	90,754	1,17,529	56,21,062	62,23,975	6,02,913	...
	TOTAL ...	19,38,230	15,98,317	7,85,82,105	7,73,53,209	...	12,28,896
<i>State.</i>							
2nd Oct. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,273	1,799	1,02,408	1,07,183	4,775	...
2nd ditto ...	Nallati ...	1,800	1,115	70,213	55,132	...	15,081
9th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,155	38,367	27,61,475	27,99,167	37,992	...
9th ditto ...	Holkar & S. Narmuch ...	14,485	24,007	8,37,425	9,95,373	1,57,948	...
For the month of Aug. 1880	Khamgaon ...	...	(a) ...	(b) 33,829	(c) 26,570	...	7,259
9th Oct. 1880	Amroiti ...	586	533	56,368	47,386	...	8,982
2nd ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,482	813	1,83,648	1,40,573	...	43,075
2nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,332	11,072	5,11,795	5,27,196	12,401	...
2nd ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,951	10,166	3,11,137	4,03,363	69,226	...
2nd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	46,183	38,954	11,96,116	22,29,288	10,33,172	...
2nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,661	19,326	7,23,498	10,33,492	3,03,994	...
2nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	28,811	37,730	9,10,173	11,23,300	2,13,217	...
2nd ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,238	1,494	74,921	85,995	11,074	...
9th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,63	...	48,608	48,608	...
9th ditto ...	Dhond and Mahmud ...	2,916	6,715	3,69,139	5,19,680	1,50,541	...
2nd ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	58,578	1,03,072	19,84,811	(d) 47,65,538	27,80,727	...
2nd ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,305	16,631	(e) 11,20,636	3,13,311	2,22,675	...
16th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,780	2,000	97,292	94,233	...	3,059
2nd ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	10,126	...	4,99,702	4,99,702	...
2nd ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	843	...	(f) 63,558	63,558	...
	TOTAL ...	2,48,566	3,25,926	1,03,93,884	1,59,09,038	55,25,154	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,86,796	19,24,243	8,89,65,989	9,32,62,247	42,96,258	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	4,38,13,698	4,59,45,586	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	4,51,52,291	4,73,16,661	21,61,370	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1880.

(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

(e) Total receipts from 21st April to 4th October 1879.

(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 2nd October 1880.

(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 25th September 1880.

No. XL of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		11th Oct. 1879.	9th Oct. 1880.	to 11th Oct. 1879.	to 9th Oct. 1880.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th Oct. 1880	East Indian ...	8,45,831	7,43,372	3,29,71,462	3,16,50,402	...	13,21
16th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,25,713	1,42,352	29,61,471	34,29,259	4,67,788	...
16th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	48,151	60,690	35,04,461	33,26,232	...	1,78
9th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,27,999	2,10,500	78,32,437	91,58,112	13,25,675	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,40,605	1,13,763	51,27,141	47,21,918	...	4,05
9th ditto ...	South Indian ...	75,110	64,221	25,77,389	27,91,744	2,17,355	...
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,39,217	3,26,943	1,98,89,308	1,88,18,407	...	10,70
16th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	92,529	1,21,882	57,13,591	63,45,858	6,32,267	...
	TOTAL ...	19,95,155	17,83,723	8,05,77,260	8,02,41,932	...	3,32
	<i>State.</i>						
2nd Oct. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,031	(a)	1,01,439	(b) 1,07,184	2,745	...
16th ditto ...	Nallhati ...	1,809	1,236	72,022	56,370	...	15,652
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	54,039	49,635	28,15,514	28,78,831	63,317	...
16th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Nechmuch ...	18,109	29,032	8,55,534	10,24,991	1,69,457	...
For the month of Aug. 1880	Khangnon ...	...	(a)	(c) 33,829	(d) 26,570	...	7,259
16th Oct. 1880	Amraoti ...	431	684	56,799	48,075	...	8,724
9th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	3,072	1,093	1,86,720	1,35,750	...	45,30
9th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,516	10,395	5,32,341	5,41,259	8,918	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	7,827	8,403	3,48,964	4,11,768	62,804	...
9th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	44,636	40,137	12,40,752	22,78,139	10,37,387	...
16th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,705	19,994	7,47,203	10,53,135	3,05,932	...
9th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	38,923	38,100	9,49,096	11,44,791	1,95,695	...
9th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,935	1,880	76,856	87,980	11,004	...
16th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,307	...	50,056	50,056	...
16th ditto ...	Dhond and Mammad ...	1,914	7,514	3,71,053	5,29,751	1,58,698	...
9th ditto ...	Indus Valley & Kandahar ...	51,324	1,29,855	20,36,135	(e) 19,14,311	28,78,176	...
16th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,625	18,804	(f) 1,25,261	3,62,120	2,36,859	...
16th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,761	2,270	99,053	96,505	...	2,548
9th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	9,035	...	5,08,740	5,08,740	...
9th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	1,745	...	(g) 66,018	66,018	...
	TOTAL ...	2,67,687	3,71,419	1,06,51,571	1,63,29,224	56,77,653	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,62,842	21,55,142	9,12,28,831	9,65,71,156	53,43,325	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,49,45,119	4,75,92,503	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,62,83,712	4,89,81,653	26,97,941	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 2nd October 1880.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.

(e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

(f) Total receipts from 31st April to 11th October 1879.

(g) Total receipts from 6th April to 9th October 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING AUGUST 1890.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).			RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	KANA.	Area in acres.		
	Full supply.	Actual through- out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual at place throughout.	Up.	Down.								
BARI DOAB CANALS. { 1st Division 2nd Division, Main Branch. Lower 2nd do., Lahore Branch	49	491	3073.6	{ 871.47 762.76 855.46 }	...	...	Gurjaspur	18,883	8.02	2.32	Cotton	20,195	322.94 cubic feet per second entered the Bari Doab Canal, of which 32.9.99 cubic feet per second were utilized; as compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a decrease of 2,856 acres in the area irrigated.
	46	261			...	...	Anantpur	46,686	7.10	0.4	Rice	24,340	
	30	3.51			...	...	Lahore	54,170	5.56	0.5	Sugarcane Others	11,092 63,612	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3073.6	2289.69	...	...	...	119,239	...	...	...	119,239	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073.6	2174.43	...	...	...	122,095	...	...	...	122,095	
WESTERN JUMNA CANALS. { Karnal Division Delhi do. Hansi do. Do. Bulla Head	433	475	2,546	{ 216 654 1,271 355 }	{ 27,416 carriages, bullocks, &c., and 27,699 muls. fuel.	...	Unbhatta	1,583	12.41	1.85	Cotton	46,505	2,833 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadpur, 387 cubic feet per second passed out at Budha Khara and fall escapes, and 2,496 cubic feet per second were utilized.	
	570	5.28				...	Karnal	29,812	5.03	0.97	Rice	37,970		
	900	8.90				...	Delhi	18,880	4.30	2.80	Sugarcane	25,958		
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,496	...	274,167	...	122,292	...	...	...	122,292	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,275	...	218,069	...	162,043	...	...	...	162,043	
INDUS CANALS. { Upper Sutlej Division Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	16,500	4.18	...	Detail not available for want of establishment.	...	Exclusive of the Mozaffargarh Canals which were not in last year's return, the area irrigated was 862,586, which shows an increase of 29,411 acres.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	53,500	1.09	0.3		...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	157,279	2.16	1.0		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	135,049	2.16	0.77	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozaffargarh	172,465	0.77	0.33	...	...
Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535,353	...	...	...	535,353	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333,477	...	...	...	333,477	
	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	1,056	...	...	Cotton	26	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	133	4.80	3.50	Rice	148	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	...	...	Sugarcane	964	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	Others	51	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	...	...	...	1,189	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	342	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241,531	...	...	...	241,531	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF AUGUST 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1420' 421, 1474 AND 1475, AND 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1536, 1537, 1544 AND 1545 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH AND 25TH SEPTEMBER, AND 23RD OCTOBER 1880.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												REMARKS.		
	Wheat.	Barley.		Rice.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) <i>Penicillaria Spicata.</i>	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Karam, Vora- go, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Mithwa, Nuzlee, &c.), <i>Pani- cum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.</i>	Gram.		Firewood.			Salt.	
		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.				Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.
1st Half of August 1880.															
ABAKAN DIVISION.															
Akyab	6 10 6 10 6 8				11 0 11 0 8 4 12	8 12 0 9 0									
Kouk-pyoo					19 8 19 0 9 1 20	5 10 7									
Sandoway					21 0 21 0 10 2 23	0 10 13									
PAGET DIVISION.															
Rangoon (town)	10 0 9 9 0				11 2 10 0 9 0 12	8 11 7 10 5									
Thone gwa					7 0 8 12 5 2 8	12 11 0 8 2									
Bassein					11 2 9 11 1 8 13	9 12 3 11 0									
Henzada					10 5 10 5 5 10 12	5 12 5 11 10									
Tharrawaddy					6 8 6 8 6 8 7 14 7 14	7 14 7 14									
Prome	7 0 7 0 5 0				10 2 12 2 8 0 14	0 9 3									
Tha-yet-myo	10 8 9 0 4 8				9 8 9 4 3 5 13	4 13 0 8 5									
TEXASSERIM DIVISION.															
Meulmein (town)	10 0 10 0				10 0 10 0	12 0 12 0									
Amherst	10 0 10 0				10 0 10 0	12 0 12 0									
Tavoy					3 9 3 10 10 11 10 12 0										
Mergui					10 12 10 12 10 12 14 12 9										
Shway-gyin					9 5 9 5 11 3 11 3 11 0										
Toungoo					12 6 10 13 11 12 3	3 13 12 13 5									
2nd Half of August 1880.															
ABAKAN DIVISION.															
Akyab	6 10 6 10 6 8				11 0 11 0 8 8 12	0 12 8 11 0									

Pegu Division.
Rangoon (town)
Thone-gwa
Bassein
Henzada
Tharrawaddy
Prome
Tha-yet-myo
Texasseim Division.
Moulmein (town)
Ambherst
Tavoy
Mergui
Silway-gyin
Toungoo
2nd Half of Sept. 1880.
Haidarabad (Nakur).
Bikaner

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1880.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	GANGES CANAL.										AGRA CANAL.									
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.										PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.									
	UP.		DOWN.		TOTAL UP AND DOWN.		UP.		DOWN.		TOTAL UP AND DOWN.		UP.		DOWN.		TOTAL UP AND DOWN.		UP.	
	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.
Grains.																				
Wheat	100	...	2,548	...	2,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	2,562	...	...	...	2,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	74	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar or mixed grain	654	...	1,700	...	2,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	260	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,890	...	4,298	...	8,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	117	...	205	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	275	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	1,910	...	211	...	2,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	31,001	...	6,557	...	37,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods	381	...	2,876	...	3,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	2,125	...	3,645	...	5,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	4,075	...	4,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	964	...	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	39,699	...	23,049	...	62,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	94	224	5,452	15	5,546	239	3,800	...	2,225	...	6,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	39,605	...	17,597	82,549	57,202	82,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	224	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	1,769	...	5,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

AGRA CANAL.

Executive Engineer states that owners of private boats were informed that the Canal would probably be closed for annual repairs on the 15th August; they removed their boats from the canal in anticipation of a long closure. The Agra navigation channel was closed, for clearance of silt and weeds towards the end of August.

PARTICULARS.	Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	206	2,324	...	216
Ton mileage	17,777	127,449	...	24,799
Value of goods : Rs.	12,517	47,945	...	8,934
Number of passengers.	3	...	...	...

ALLAHABAD, }
The 1st October 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1879-80 and 1878-79.

NAME OF CANAL.	AREA.			AREA IRRIGATED IN 1879-80.						AREA IRRIGATED IN 1878-79.				1879-80, COMPARED WITH 1878-79.		REMARKS.
	Area commanded.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area for which Distributaries have been commenced.	Khurreef.	Rubblee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubblee.	Perennial.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
ORISSA CANAL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Mahanadi Series.																
Kendrapara Canal, including extension and Gobri Branch.	129,400	87,300	87,300	43,021	2,532	92	45,645	43,050	3,468	77	46,595	...	950	As regards the Orissa and Sone Canals, the figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 are based on recent Estimates by the Superintending Engineers. These do not agree with the figures in the State-ments of previous years.		
Pattamondree Canal.	51,250	...	...	11,790	206	...	11,996	13,830	657	...	14,487	...	2,491	
High Level Canal, Range I.	62,600	44,730	44,730	13,657	238	9	13,904	13,642	414	14	14,070	...	166			
Talunda and Machgong Canals	80,350	50,350	50,350	36,515	639	125	37,279	34,978	978	142	36,098	1,181	...			
TOTAL MAHATUDDY SERIES	323,600	182,380	182,380	104,983	3,615	226	108,824	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	1,181	3,607			
Brahminnee and Byturnee Series																
High Level Canal, Range II.	120,385	...	...	203	1	10	214	...	...	...	...	214	...	
Ditto " III.	77,535	...	...											
TOTAL BRAHMINNEE AND BYTURNER SERIES.	197,920	...	...	203	1	10	214	...	...	...	...	214	...	
TOTAL ORISSA CANALS	521,520	182,380	182,380	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	1,395	3,607			
MIDNAPORE CANAL.																
Under Midnapore Weir.	250,000	139,725	117,775	88,831	...	...	88,831	53,434	21	...	53,455	35,376	...	
Ditto Panchikoorah do.	67,000	31,800	14,500	10,135	...	...	10,135	3,962	103	...	4,065	6,070	...	
Tidal Reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	1,212	...	...	1,212	1,211	...	...	1,211	...	...	
TOTAL MIDNAPORE CANAL	333,000	183,025	143,775	100,178	...	...	100,178	58,607	124	...	58,731	41,447	...	
SONE CANALS.																
Western Main Canal Series	1,433,000	803,240	638,578	36,013	49,804	25,155	111,002	93,087	67,384	19,498	179,969	...	68,967			
Eastern ditto	307,610	336,760	283,910	5,089	12,462	2,003	19,554	6,877	10,046	126	17,049	2,505	...			
TOTAL SONE CANALS	1,740,610	1,140,000	922,488	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018	2,505	68,967			
GRAND TOTAL	2,595,130	1,506,406	1,248,643	246,496	65,882	27,394	339,772	264,071	83,071	19,857	346,989	45,347	72,574			

C. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary, for Joint Secretary.

Comparison between Rainfall in Khurreef and Rubbee Seasons of the years 1879-80 and 1878-79.

	KHURREEF.							RUBBEE.							REMARKS.
	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	TOTAL.	Dec.	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	TOTAL.	Total of year.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Orissa	3.23	13.27	18.96	9.19	5.14	0.21	50.00	1.45	0.05	1.80	0.00	1.40	6.61	11.31	61.31
Orissa	3.43	8.77	11.53	6.36	4.51	3.05	37.65	0.45	0.00	0.05	1.40	0.00	8.09	9.99	47.64
Average Rainfall for 24 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.15
Midnapore	2.98	11.62	5.12	8.77	1.58	0.00	33.07	0.21	0.07	2.61	0.47	0.95	6.87	11.18	41.25
Midnapore	3.73	8.74	15.91	10.13	2.32	1.83	42.66	0.52	0.00	2.74	0.00	0.24	4.44	7.94	50.60
Average Rainfall for 9 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.81
Panchkooah	3.99	5.90	6.02	7.20	3.44	0.00	26.55	0.00	0.00	4.20	0.70	3.55	6.07	14.52	41.07
Panchkooah	3.05	6.15	13.14	10.20	1.55	1.34	35.43	0.49	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	4.57	6.01	41.44
Average Rainfall for 9 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.92
Buzar	5.62	15.73	7.99	17.85	3.81	0.00	51.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.66	2.72	53.72
Buzar	2.59	9.26	5.42	3.12	0.05	0.93	21.37	0.00	0.01	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	22.27
Arrah	7.14	7.97	10.56	16.37	5.21	0.00	47.25	0.00	0.25	2.39	0.00	0.03	0.60	3.27	50.52
Arrah	4.90	6.86	11.70	4.75	0.00	0.79	29.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	30.35
Bankipore	5.05	9.70	13.34	9.34	4.29	0.00	41.72	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.35	1.14	2.87	44.59
Bankipore	1.21	10.83	15.19	4.37	0.00	0.90	32.50	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	33.55

C. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary, for Joint Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 45.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—(Nothing for publication).

SUPPLEMENT No. 45.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November, 1880.

No. 16.—The following Statutes are published for general information:—

43 & 44 Vic., CHAPTER 16.

Act to amend the Law relating to the Payment of Wages and Rating of Merchant Seamen.

[2ND AUGUST, 1880.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say):—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Merchant Seamen (Payment of Wages and Rating) Act, 1880."

This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1876; and those Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880.

2. (1) After the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, any document purporting to authorize or promise, the future payment of money on account of a seaman's wages conditionally on his going to sea from any

port in the United Kingdom, and made before those wages have been earned, shall be void.

(2) No money paid in satisfaction or in respect of any such document shall be deducted from a seaman's wages, and no person shall have any right of action, suit or set-off against the seaman or his assignee in respect of any money so paid, or purporting to have been so paid.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect any allotment note made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

3. (1) Every agreement with a seaman which is required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to be made in the form sanctioned by the Board of Trade shall, if the seaman so require, stipulate for the allotment of any part not exceeding one-half of the wages of the seaman in favour of one or more of the persons mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as amended by this section.

(2) The allotment may also be made in favour of a savings bank, and in that case shall be in favour of such persons and carried into effect in such manner as may be for the time being directed by regulations of the Board of Trade; and section one hundred and sixty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, shall be construed as if the said persons were named therein.

(3) The sum received in pursuance of such allotment by a savings bank shall be paid out only on an application made, through a superintendent

of a mercantile marine office or the Board of Trade, by the seaman himself, or, in case of death, by some person to whom the same might be paid under section one hundred and ninety-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

(4) A payment under an allotment note shall begin at the expiration of one month, or if the allotment is in favour of a savings bank, of three months from the date of the agreement, or at such later date as may be fixed by the agreement, and shall be paid at the expiration of every subsequent month, or of such other periods as may be fixed by the agreement, and shall be paid only in respect of wages earned before the date of payment.

(5) For the purposes of this section "savings bank" means a savings bank established under one of the Acts mentioned in the first schedule to this Act.

Rules as to payment of wages.

4. In the case of foreign-going ships—

(1) The owner or master of the ship shall pay to each seaman on account, at the time when he lawfully leaves the ship at the end of his engagement, two pounds, or one-fourth of the balance due to him, whichever is least; and shall pay him the remainder of his wages within two clear days (exclusive of any Sunday, fast day in Scotland or bank holiday) after he so leaves the ship.

(2) The master of the ship may deliver the account of wages mentioned in section one hundred and seventy-one of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to the seaman himself at or before the time when he leaves the ship, instead of delivering it to a superintendent of a mercantile marine office.

(3) If the seaman consents, the final settlement of his wages may be left to the superintendent of a mercantile marine office under regulations to be made by the Board of Trade, and the receipt of the superintendent shall in that case operate as a release by the seaman under section one hundred and seventy-five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

(4) In the event of the seaman's wages or any part thereof not being paid or settled as in this section mentioned, then, unless the delay is due to the act or default of the seaman, or to any reasonable dispute as to liability, or to any other cause not being the act or default of the owner or master, the seaman's wages shall continue to run and be payable until the time of the final settlement thereof.

(5) Where a question as to wages is raised before the superintendent of a mercantile marine office between the master or owner of a ship and a seaman or apprentice,—if the amount in question does not exceed five pounds, the superintendent may adjudicate, and the decision of the superintendent in the matter shall be final; but if the superintendent is of opinion that the question is one which ought to be decided by a court of law, he may refuse to decide it.

5. Where a ship is about to arrive, is arriving

Penalty for being on boardship without permission before seamen leave.

or has arrived at the end of her voyage, every person, not being in Her Majesty's service or not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, who—

(a) goes on board the ship, without the permission of the master before the seamen

lawfully leave the ship at the end of their engagement, or are discharged (whichever last happens); or,

(b) being on board the ship, remains there after being warned to leave by the master, or by a police-officer or by any officer of the Board of Trade or of the customs, shall, for every such offence, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months; and the master of the ship or any officer of the Board of Trade may take him into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to a constable to be taken before a court or magistrate capable of taking cognizance of the offence, and dealt with according to law.

Provisions contained in section five to apply to ships belonging to foreign countries in certain cases.

6. Whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty—

(1) that the Government of any foreign country has provided that unauthorized persons going on board of British ships which are about to arrive or have arrived within its territorial jurisdiction shall be subject to provisions similar to the provisions contained in the last preceding section as applicable to persons going on board British ships at the end of their voyages, and

(2) that the Government of such foreign country is desirous that the provisions of the said section shall apply to unauthorized persons going on board of ships belonging to such foreign country within the limits of British territorial jurisdiction,

Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, declare that the provisions of the said last preceding section shall apply to the ships of such country; and thereupon, so long as the order remains in force, those provisions shall apply and have effect as if the ships of such country were British ships arriving, about to arrive or which had arrived at the end of their voyage.

7. A seaman shall not be entitled to the rating of A. B., that is to say, of an able-bodied seaman, unless he

has served at sea for four years before the mast; but the employment of fishermen in registered decked fishing vessels shall only count as sea service up to the period of three years of such employment; and the rating of A. B. shall only be granted after at least one year's sea service in a trading vessel, in addition to three or more years' sea service on board of registered decked fishing vessels.

Such service may be proved by certificates of discharge, by a certificate of service from the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen (which certificate the Registrar shall grant on payment of a fee not exceeding sixpence), and in which shall be specified whether the service was rendered in whole or in part, in steam ship or in sailing ship, or by other satisfactory proof.

Nothing in this section shall affect a seaman who has been rated and has served as A. B. before the passing of this Act.

8. Where a proceeding is instituted in or before any court in relation to any dispute between an owner or master of a ship and a seaman or apprentice to the sea service arising out of, or incidental to, their relation as such, or is instituted for the purpose of this section, the court, if, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, they think it just so to do, may rescind any contract between the owner or master and the seaman or apprentice, or any contract of apprenticeship, upon such terms as the court may think just, and this power shall be in addition to any other jurisdiction which the court can exercise independently of this section.

For the purposes of this section the term "court" includes any magistrate or justice having jurisdiction in the matter to which the proceeding relates.

9. It shall be lawful for the sanitary authority of any seaport town to pass byelaws for the licensing of seamen's lodging-houses, for the periodical inspection of the same, for the granting to the persons to whom such licenses are given the authority to designate their houses as seamen's licensed lodging-houses and for prescribing the penalties for the breach of the provisions of the byelaws: provided always that no such byelaws shall take effect till they have received the approval of the Board of Trade.

10. The following provisions shall, from the commencement of this Act, have operation within the United Kingdom:—

A seaman or apprentice to the sea service shall not be liable to imprisonment for deserting or for neglecting, or refusing without reasonable cause, to join his ship or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of his ship's sailing from any port, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty.

Whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join or deserts from, or refuses to proceed to sea in, any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master or any mate, or the owner, ship's husband, or consignee, may, with or without the assistance of the local police officers or constables, who are hereby directed to give the same, if required, convey him on board: provided that, if the seaman or apprentice so requires, he shall first be taken before some court capable of taking cognizance of the matters to be dealt with according to law; and that, if it appears to the court before which the case is brought that the seaman or apprentice has been conveyed on board or taken before the court on improper or insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband, or consignee, as the case may be, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment.

If a seaman or apprentice to the sea service intends to absent himself from his ship or his duty, he may give notice of his intention, either

to the owner or to the master of the ship, not less than forty-eight hours before the time at which he ought to be on board his ship; and in the event of such notice being given, the court shall not exercise any of the powers conferred on it by section two hundred and forty-seven of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Subject to the foregoing provision of this section, the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty-seven of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, may be exercised, notwithstanding the abolition of imprisonment for desertion and similar offences, and of apprehension without warrant.

Nothing in this section shall affect section two hundred and thirty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

11. The thirteenth section of the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, shall be repealed in so far as it operates to exclude seamen and apprentices to the sea service from the said Act, and the said Act shall apply to seamen and apprentices to the sea service accordingly; but such repeal shall not, in the absence of any enactment to the contrary, extend to or affect any provision contained in any other Act of Parliament passed, or to be passed, whereby workman is defined by reference to the persons to whom the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, applies.

12. The enactments described in the second schedule to this Act shall be repealed as from the commencement of this Act within the United Kingdom:

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

- (1) anything duly done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (2) any right or privilege acquired, or any liability incurred, before the commencement of this Act, under any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (3) any imprisonment, fine, or forfeiture, or other punishment incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of any offence committed before the commencement of this Act, under any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (4) the institution or prosecution to its termination of any investigation or legal proceeding, or any other remedy for prosecuting any such offence, or ascertaining, enforcing or recovering any such liability, imprisonment, fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid, and any such investigation, legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on as if this repeal had not been enacted.

SCHEDULES.

First Schedule.

Chapter.	Savings Bank.
24 & 25 Vic., c. 14 ...	Post Office Savings Banks.
26 & 27 Vic., c. 87 ...	Trustee Savings Banks.
17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 180 ...	Seamen's Savings Banks.
19 & 20 Vic., c. 41 ...	

Second Schedule.

(17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, in part.)

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, in part, namely,—

In section two hundred and forty-three, sub-section (1), the words "to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks with or without hard labour; and also."

In section two hundred and forty-three, sub-section (2), the words "to imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten weeks with or without hard labour, and also at the discretion of the court."

Section two hundred and forty-six.

In section two hundred and forty-seven, the words "instead of committing the offender to prison;"

And section two hundred and forty-eight.

43 & 44 VIC., CHAPTER 18.

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

[2ND AUGUST, 1880.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment Act, 1880.

2. Sub-section two of section thirty-seven of the recited Act is hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted that the following words shall be deemed and be taken to be the second sub-section of the thirty-seventh section of the recited Act, and the recited Act shall be read and construed as if the second sub-section of the thirty-seventh section thereof had been originally expressed in the following words, videlicet:—

"Subject to the provisions with respect to joint-owners or owners by transmission hereinafter contained, not more than sixty-four individuals shall be entitled to be registered at the same time as owners of any one ship; but this rule shall not affect the beneficial title of any number of persons of any company represented by or claiming under or through any registered owner or joint-owner."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 5th November 1880.

No. 549.—Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 523, dated 29th ultimo, so far as it relates to Surgeons J. C. Fullerton and E. Sanders, is cancelled.

PORT BLAIR.

The 5th November 1880.

No. 401.—Major R. J. Wimberley, 1st Assistant Superintendent and Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd January next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 30th October 1880.

No. 377.—Mr. V. Ball, A.M., F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted him in the Notification in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 52, dated the 21st May 1878, on the forenoon of the 16th instant, and is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, from the date of his return.

Mr. F. Fedden, officiating in the 1st Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Ball's return.

No. 379.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted him in Notification No. 302, dated the 25th July 1879, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant, and is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade from the date of his return.

Mr. V. Ball, who was appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade in Notification No. 377 of this day's date, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Mallet's return.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

No. 89-G.-M.—*Addendum.*—In Notification No. 41-G.-M., dated 30th April 1880, after the words "3rd Squadron Commander," add the words "in addition to his other duties."

GENERAL.

The 3rd November 1880.

No. 2137-G.-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1915-G.-G., dated 8th October 1880, Raja Jahandad Khan's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 1st October instead of the 1st September 1880.

No. 2139-G.-G.—Raja Jahandad Khan, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, has been granted one month's special leave from the 1st September 1880.

The 5th November 1880.

No. 2151-G.-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent at Bhopal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Prideaux.

No. 2154-G.-G.—Captain J. Burne, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. St. Barbe, proceeding on furlough.

No. 2158-G.-G.—Major C. Grant, Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted as Superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain J. Burne.

No. 2161-G.-G.—Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, is posted to Shujangurh as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November 1880.

No. 3556.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 3299, dated 4th October 1872, and the Notification of the same date, prescribing Rules for the guidance of Officers authorised to cut and break coin under Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, in one of which it was laid down that the Presidency Banks and their Branches should not cut and break any counterfeit or worn coin under the Indian Coinage Act, except that received by them on behalf of Government.

RESOLUTION.—On reconsideration, the President in Council authorises the Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks, and the Agent in charge of any of their Branches, to cut and break all counterfeit and light weight Rupees and Half-rupees received by them in the course of business, and not only those received on behalf of Government.

2. His Honour in Council also authorises the Secretary, Manager, or other principal Officer of the Several Agencies of the Banks named in the margin, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary of the Calcutta Port Improvement Commissioners, the Bombay Port Trustees, and the Rangoon Port Commissioners, and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, President, Vice-President, or Secretary of the

Presidency Municipalities, to act under Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

3. Local Governments and Administrations may authorise any Officer of any other Municipality, to whom it may be desirable to extend the power, so to act.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and forwarded direct to the Several Banks and Public Bodies named, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 3564.—In continuation of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 31st January 1880, the following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 17th September 1880 is notified for general information and guidance:—

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 6th day of *September* 1880.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Her Majesty was pleased to direct:—First, that the Regulations contained in the Schedule to the said Act should be modified by the substitution for such Regulations of certain Regulations appended to the said Order:

Secondly, that the said Regulations appended to the said Order should, on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, apply to French ships, whether within British jurisdiction or not :

And, whereas, by several Orders in Council subsequently made, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the Regulations appended to the said Order of the ninth of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three should apply to ships of the countries specified in the said Orders, whether within British jurisdiction or not :

And, whereas, by Order in Council dated the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to make certain additions to the Regulations appended to the said first-recited Order in Council, for the purpose of explaining Articles 11 and 13 of the said Regulations, and of removing doubt and misapprehension concerning the effect of the said two Articles :

And, whereas, by Order in Council dated the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that on and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty the said Regulations and the additions thereto shall be annulled, and that there should be substituted therefor the New Regulations contained in the First Schedule thereto, and that the same shall from and after the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the Second Schedule thereto, whether within British jurisdiction or not :

And, whereas, it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the following Governments : that is to say,

The Government of	Khelat ;
" "	Muscat ;
" "	Zanzibar ;
" "	Cochin ;
" "	Travancore ;
" "	Kutch ; and
" "	Kattyawar,

are willing that from and after the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the said New Regulations, a copy whereof is hereunto appended, contained in the First Schedule of the said recited Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall, with the exception of Article 10 thereof, apply to ships belonging to their respective countries when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct :

That from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the said New Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, a copy whereof is hereunto appended, contained in the First Schedule of the said recited Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall, with the exception of Article 10 thereof, apply to ships belonging to the following countries ; that is to say,

Khelat ;		Cochin ;
Muscat ;		Travancore ;
Zanzibar ;		Kutch ; and
	Kattyawar,	

whether within British jurisdiction or not.

C. L. Peel.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDERS.

Preliminary.

ARTICLE 1. In the following rules every steam ship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship ; and every steam ship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

Rules concerning Lights.

ARTICLE 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

ARTICLE 3. A seagoing steam ship when under way shall carry—

- (a) On or in front of the foremast at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull of not less than such breadth, a bright white light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of ship, *viz.*, from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (c) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

- (d) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

ARTICLE 4. A steam ship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steam ships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light which other steam ships are required to carry.

ARTICLE 5. A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry, in the same position as the white light which steam ships are required to carry, and, if a steam ship, in place of that light three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart: and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way.

The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

ARTICLE 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steam ship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

ARTICLE 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ARTICLE 8. A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern of not less than 8 inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon, at a distance of at least one mile.

ARTICLE 9. A pilot vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

A pilot vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

ARTICLE 10. (a) *Open fishing boats and other open boats when under way shall not be obliged to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but every such boat shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.*

(b) *A fishing vessel, and an open boat, when at anchor, shall exhibit a bright white light.*

(c) *A fishing vessel, when employed in drift net fishing, shall carry on one of her masts two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart.*

(d) *A trawler at work shall carry on one of her masts two lights in a vertical line one over the other; not less than three feet apart, the upper light red, and the lower green, and shall also either carry the side lights required for other vessels, or, if the side lights cannot be carried, have ready at hand the coloured lights as provided in article 7, or a lantern with a red and a green glass as described in paragraph (a) of this Article.*

(e) *Fishing vessels and open boats shall not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if they desire to do so.*

(f) *The lights mentioned in this Article are substituted for those mentioned in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Convention between France and England scheduled to the British Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.*

(g) *All lights required by this Article, except side lights, shall be in globular lanterns so constructed as to show all round the horizon.*

ARTICLE 10. This Article does not apply to fishing boats, open boats, or trawlers belonging to the several countries mentioned in the foregoing Order, viz., Kelat, Muscat, Zanzibar, Travancore, Kutch and Kattyawar.

ARTICLE 11. A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

Sound Signals for Fog, &c.

ARTICLE 12. A steam ship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog horn to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this Article shall be used as follows; that is to say,

(a) A steam ship under way shall make with her steam whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

(b) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abait the beam three blasts in succession.

- (c) A steam ship and a sailing ship, when not under way, shall at intervals of not more than two minutes ring the bell.

Speed of Ships to be moderate in Fog, &c.

ARTICLE 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steam ship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

ARTICLE 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, viz.:—

- (a) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.
- (b) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.
- (c) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.
- (d) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.
- (e) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

ARTICLE 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This Article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other: in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other.

It does not apply by day, to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

ARTICLE 16. If two ships under steam are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

ARTICLE 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

ARTICLE 18. Every steam ship when approaching another ship, so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

ARTICLE 19. In taking any course authorized or required by these regulations, a steam ship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam whistle, viz.:—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard;"

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port;"

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used, the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

ARTICLE 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steam ship, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

ARTICLE 21. In narrow channels every steam ship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

ARTICLE 22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

ARTICLE 23. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation; and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

No Ship under any circumstances to neglect proper Precautions.

ARTICLE 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Reservation of Rules for Harbours and Inland Navigation.

ARTICLE 25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river or inland navigation.

Special Lights for Squadrons and Convoys.

ARTICLE 26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or for ships sailing under convoy.

No. 3565.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Native States, and also to the Military (Marine) Department for information, in continuation of Resolution No. 391, dated the 28th January last.

Copy forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for information and guidance, in continuation

No. 3577.

Read again the following proceedings relating to the re-organisation of the Department of Account and Finance :—

Proceedings, June 1876, Nos. 7-16.

„ March 1879, Nos. 184-206.

Read also the following Despatches :—

To the Secretary of State, No. 228, dated 28th July 1879.

From „ „ No. 445, dated 13th November 1879.

To „ „ No. 102, dated 17th March 1880.

From „ „ No. 233, dated 15th July 1880.

RESOLUTION.—On the 12th April 1876, the Governor General in Council
 * No. 2163, recorded as Proceedings No. 15 of June 1876. recited, in a Resolution,* the principal documents relating to the then existing constitution of the Department of Finance and Accounts.

2. In a despatch† dated 14th April 1876, the Government of India, simultaneously, brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, an apparent conflict between the proceedings recapitulated in that Resolution, and Acts 24 and 25 Vic., cap. LIV, under which an Accountant General, like the other principal civil officers of the Administration, must, saving under an exceptional procedure, be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service; and made certain propositions for the remedy of this conflict.

3. Subsequently, memorials were addressed to the Secretary of State by 190 members of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, remonstrating against the apprehended breach of the provisions of the Statute, as aforesaid.

4. In his despatch No. 404,‡ dated 26th October 1876, the Secretary of State, after reviewing the whole subject, pronounced the condition of the Department unsatisfactory, and wrote as follows :—

“ The administrative business of finance, though intimately connected with the duties of accounting, is of a different nature, and requires very different qualifications. It is indispensable to the efficiency of a financial officer that he should have a thorough knowledge of accounts; but there is much of the work of keeping accounts, that may well be performed by officers and clerks who would not be likely to become efficient financiers. If this distinction be duly recognised, it appears to me that there is no reason why an arrangement could not be made, under which members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be employed in the Department of Finance and Accounts, in a manner that should secure the provision of recruits for the higher financial posts wholly from that Service, possessed of the requisite technical knowledge of accounts, while the less important but more special duties of the Account Branch might be supplied by Uncovenanted Servants, many of whom should be natives of India.”

5. Owing to the conflicting interests affected by these orders, the Government of India has found it difficult to frame organic measures for carrying them into effect. But, meanwhile, in making appointments to the five principal Accountant Generalships, the Government of India has felt bound to conform, in practice, to the Statute.

6. In accordance with further instructions since received from the Secretary of State, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India has now resolved to re-organise the Department as follows, taking occasion to simplify its nomenclature by eliminating the titles of Deputy Accountant General in Independent Charge (for which the designation of Comptroller will be substituted), Inspector of Local Account Offices, Assistant to the Comptroller General, Assistant to the Accountant General, and Assistant to the Head Commissioner and Commissioners of Paper Currency.

7. Including the recently sanctioned office of Inspector of Local Fund Accounts in Bengal, and excluding the Comptroller General's Assistant for Money Orders transferred to the Post Office, the Department now consists of 46 sanctioned appointments, besides a sanctioned staff of 14 probationers in training to fill vacancies.

8. Experience shows that the work of the Department cannot be done with less than 46 officers. But the Government of India considers that efficiency will be promoted, while, at the same time, there will be some saving of expense, by the substitution of eleven superior ministerial officers, of whom seven will be entitled CHIEF CLERKS, for eleven of the Enrolled Officers. The present Head Assistant of the Comptroller of British Burma may, at the same time, become a Chief Clerk without change of pay. The appointment of a Chief Clerk will be gazetted, and he may sign letters or discharge any other duties assigned to him by the Head of his office.

9. The Comptroller Generalship is not included among the existing 46 superior offices. The Government of India has now finally decided, also, to remove from the List of Enrolled Officers, the five Accountant Generalships for Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Panjáb, which five offices will, henceforth, be treated as reserved by Statute to be filled, ordinarily, by members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

10. The whole Department will consist, in future, of the following officers:—

1 COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

5 ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL.

30 ENROLLED OFFICERS.

2 Deputy Comptrollers General.

1 Assistant Secretary.

5 Comptrollers.

5 Deputy Accountants General.

17 Assistants Comptroller General, Assistants Accountant General and Assistants Comptroller.

CHIEF CLERKS.

8 Chief Clerks.

—
41
—

11. The pay of the Comptroller General will be, as heretofore, Rs. 3,500 a month.

The pay of the Accountants General will be as follows:—

Two at Rs. 2,750 a month each;

Two at „ 2,500 a „ „

One at „ 2,250 a „ „

besides which, the Accountant General actually on duty at Calcutta or Bombay, will receive a Local Allowance of Rs. 250 a month.

Hereafter, the Accountants General for Bengal and Bombay will, ordinarily, receive the highest pay thus provided, namely, Rs. 2,750 a month, or, if acting, their salaries will, as a rule, be reckoned on that pay. But, as the existing distribution of the Staff has not been made with this understanding, this particular detail cannot be completely introduced till vacancies occur.

12. The pay of the 30 officers who are to be designated “THE ENROLLED OFFICERS” will be as follows:—

CLASS.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS.	MONTHLY PAY.			TOTAL MONTHLY COST.		
		Minimum.	Yearly increment.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	2	1,750	50	2,000	3,500	100	4,000
II.	5	1,250	50	1,500	6,250	250	7,500
III.	7	1,000	50	1,250	7,000	350	8,750
IV.	8	800	40	1,000	6,400	320	8,000
V.	4	600	40	800	2,400	160	3,200
VI.	4	400	40	600	1,600	160	2,400
	30				27,150	1,340	33,850

13. The pay of the eight CHIEF CLERKS will be as follows :—

CLASS.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS.			MONTHLY PAY.			TOTAL MONTHLY COST.		
				Minimum.	Yearly increment.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Yearly increment.	Maximum.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	1	600	40	800	600	40	800
II	2	500	40	700	1,000	80	1,400
III	3	400	40	600	1,200	120	1,800
IV	2	400	20	500	800	40	1,000
			8				3,600	280	5,000

14. The pay and distribution of the remaining four new Superior Ministerial Officers will be as follows :—

IN THE OFFICE OF THE—		NO. OF OFFICERS.	MONTHLY PAY.		
			Minimum.	Yearly increment.	Maximum.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Comptroller General	...	1	300	18	390
Accountant General, Bengal	...	1	400	16	480
Accountant General, Bombay	...	1	400	20	500
Accountant General, Madras	...	1	300	18	390

15. The Government of India does not bind itself to adhere, precisely, to any particular distribution of the Enrolled Officers and Chief Clerks; but, primarily and ordinarily, they will be distributed somewhat as follows :—

IN THE OFFICES OF—		ENROLLED OFFICERS.						CHIEF CLERKS.				TOTAL.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	
the Financial Secretary and the Comptroller General	...	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	11
the Accountant General, Bengal	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
ditto, Bombay	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
ditto, Madras	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
ditto, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
ditto, Panjab	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
the Comptroller, Central Provinces	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
ditto, British Burmah	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
ditto, Assam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ditto, Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ditto, Mysore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		2	5	7	8	4	4	1	2	3	2	38

16. Thus the average monthly cost of the Department will be—

COMPTROLLER GENERAL	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,500
FIVE ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12,750
Local allowances	...	...	...	...	...	500
						13,250
THIRTY ENROLLED OFFICERS	...	Rs. 27,150	Rs. 1,310	Rs. 33,850	...	31,617
EIGHT CHIEF CLERKS	...	3,600	280	5,000	...	4,650
GRAND TOTAL	...					53,017

17. Without the previous approval of Her Majesty's Government, no one who is not a Covenanted Civil Servant, will be admitted to the Enrolled List, otherwise than as prescribed in paragraph 24. Subject to this general condition, the Government of India reserves to itself a free discretion to appoint any person to be an Enrolled Officer whom it may deem it to be for the interest of the public service, so to appoint; but the emoluments of every Enrolled Officer will, as a rule, be regulated by the scale stated in paragraph 12, and, in particular, no higher emoluments will be granted to any Enrolled Officer, only by reason of his being a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

18. The Government of India will, at any time, make such changes as it may think expedient, in the organisation now announced: the present Resolution is not to be regarded as, in any sense, a legal or moral contract, which the Government is not at liberty to vary without the consent of the officers of the Department.

19. The Government of India does not undertake to keep the complement of officers in each Class, always full, or to promote officers from Class to Class, only because there is a vacancy in a higher Class, or otherwise than upon an unfettered consideration of their merits. But, if there is a vacancy in a higher Class, a corresponding addition may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be made to the complement of a lower Class.

20. In order that there may be a supply of officers, qualified by practical experience, to succeed to the office of Accountant General, at least three of the thirty-one Enrolled Officers actually present on duty, will, as a rule, be Covenanted Civil Servants, namely, one in the Second Class, one in the Third Class, and one in the Fourth Class. Accordingly, a vacancy, whether temporary or substantive, caused by the transfer of a Covenanted Civil Servant from some office in the Enrolled List to some office not on the Enrolled List, whether in the Financial Department or not, or by the promotion of a Covenanted Enrolled Officer from one Class to another, will, as a rule, be filled by the appointment thereto of another Covenanted Civil Servant.

21. The Government of India does not pledge itself, under all circumstances, to fill a vacancy in the office of Comptroller General by the promotion of an Accountant General, or a vacancy in the office of Accountant General by promotion from the Enrolled List, or a vacancy caused by the transfer, or promotion to a higher Class of a Covenanted Enrolled Officer by the promotion of a Covenanted Enrolled Officer from a lower Class.

22. The Local Government must, immediately, reappoint in his proper relative place in the general administrative Staff, any Covenanted Enrolled Officer who is permitted or required by the Government of India to leave the Department, relegating, as necessary, to lower rank and emoluments, the junior officers acting and substantive, displaced in consequence of the reversion of the Enrolled Officer.

23. Eventually, the two First Class Enrolled Officers will, usually, be Uncovenanted Officers, if the Department contains such officers whom the Government of India considers fully qualified by standing and merits to be so appointed. It is not the present intention of the Government of India, as a general rule, to appoint to the First Class, any one but a Deputy Comptroller General or the Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, who is employed on the inspection of Local Fund Offices, and the Assistant in charge of the Currency Department and the Reserve Treasury in Calcutta will, usually, be in the Third Class. But an officer appointed to one of these offices or to the office of Deputy Comptroller General, if, by reason of such appointment only, promoted substantively, before officers senior to him in the Department, will, usually, hold the rank and pay to which he is thus promoted, only provisionally, while actually filling the office in virtue of his tenure of which he is thus promoted. The First Class Chief Clerk will, usually, be employed in the Office of the Comptroller General.

24. To provide for the ordinary recruitment of the Uncovenanted Enrolled Officers, a body of Probationers will be selected, in the manner prescribed in Resolution No. 2273, dated 18th April 1876, by the competitive examination of three nominees for each vacancy, the nominees at every third examination, being Natives of India of unmixed descent. There will be eight such Probationers in all, and their pay will be, as heretofore,

	Rs.
on first appointment	200
on passing the Lower Departmental Examination	250
on passing the Higher Departmental Examination	300

Thus, including the Probationers, there will be 38 Enrolled Officers. Until the Enrolled List contains less than 38 names, no more Probationers must be appointed.

25. Excluding Probationers, the Enrolled Officers and the Chief Clerks together will, eventually, number 38, or, together with the four other new Ministerial Officers described in paragraph 14, 42. No new Chief Clerk or Ministerial Officer must be appointed substantively, in accordance with paragraphs

13 and 14 of this Resolution, until the number of Enrolled Officers, including the present Probationers, and including also the Chief Clerk of the Comptroller of British Burmah, falls below 42. As soon as that happens, the total number of Enrolled Officers and Chief Clerks may, including the other four new superior Ministerial appointments, be kept up to 42 by the gradual appointment of eleven substantive Chief Clerks and new Ministerial Officers, as authorised in paragraphs 13 and 14. At present, excluding three officers, Messrs. FitzGerald, Hart and Chapman, who are seconded, there are 45 Enrolled Officers.

26. No officer may be appointed to act as Chief Clerk, or in the other four new Ministerial appointments, while there are 41 Enrolled Officers present on duty. There are now 38 officers so present. Three acting Chief Clerks may therefore be appointed, and Messrs. Priyanáth Datta, Harish Chandra Mittra and C. Hall, are so acting.

27. In future, no acting promotion will be given in the Financial Department, in consequence of the absence of an officer on Privilege Leave, unless an officer is transferred from another station to fill the place of another officer, or required to perform decidedly more responsible and onerous duties.

28. The new organisation will take effect from the 8th August 1880, being the date on which the Secretary of State's despatch No. 233, dated 15th July, was received by the Government of India. If the substantive pay of any Enrolled Officer is increased by the new scale, his next increment will be due on the 1st September 1881.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated for information and guidance to the Comptroller General and to each Accountant General and Deputy Accountant General in independent charge.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 610.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., s.c., to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., resigned. Dated 26th October, 1880.

No. 611.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Captain the Hon'ble W. C. Wentworth-Fitz William, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, *vice* Lieutenant C. W. Muir, who becomes Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 17th September, 1880.

No. 612.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

Captain G. T. Morris, s.c., Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Major W. Smith, R.A., whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 16th October, 1880.

No. 613.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 4 Field Battery.

Captain S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain H. C. Seton, R.A., deceased.

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, appointed Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command.

No. 614.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining :—

Gopal Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Kala Singh, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 615.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. A. Munro, s.c., (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. Wemyss, s.c., Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 130 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, Cavalry, Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Keen, c.b., s.c., Commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) E. F. Chapman, r.a., Assistant Quartermaster General, (p. a.) for 121 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Major B. E. Gowan, s.c., Wing Commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 7 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. Vivian, s.c., Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 224 days, under Rule VIII, clause 2, and Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. G. Handcock, s.c., Wing Commander, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, (p. a.) for 1 year 88 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. R. B. Atkinson, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 25 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) G. Swinley, r.a., Commandant, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. R. Burlton-Bennet, s.c., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. Wylie, General List, Infantry, Political Agent, 3rd Class (officiating 2nd Class), 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan, and Officiating 2nd Assistant, (p. a.) for 1 year 66 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain R. P. Tickell, r.e., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 1 year 9 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. Sedgwick, r.e., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern Railway, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain the Hon'ble C. Dutton, 85th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Lieutenant C. F. Gambier, s.c., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor J. J. Bennett, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor H. Elkington, attached to the Office of the Quartermaster General in India, (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 616.—Captain L. T. Bishop, s.c., Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough in India, (p. a.) for

2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 617.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 267 of 1880, Surgeon-Major T. G. Skardon has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough, (m. c.) for 182 days, under the Regulations of 1854, and not 1868 as previously announced, with effect from the 18th April, 1880.

No. 618.—Surgeon-Major R. F. Hutchinson, m.d., is allowed leave to sea, (m. c.) for 60 days, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 16th October, 1880, in extension of the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C., dated the 25th June, 1880, page 351.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 619.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 1st October, 1880, page 5114.

THE Queen has approved the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas Renny Cowie. Dated 4th July, 1880.

Captain Elliot Alexander Money. Dated 16th July, 1880.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Grenville Mansel. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Charles Thomas Bingham. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Charles Arthur Rose Sage. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Charles James Jamieson. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Cathcart Dempster. Dated 9th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Edward Bruce. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant James Frank Rivett-Carnac. Dated 22nd July, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry John Peet. Dated 26th June, 1880.

Captain Sullivan Edward Becher. Dated 7th July, 1880.

* * * *

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Francis Sawbridge Cherry, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, retired. Dated 3rd May, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain (now Major) Charles Walter Babington, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General Powell. Dated 3rd May, 1880.

Captain (now Major) Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. M. Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, retired. Dated 25th May, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 620.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Divie Henry Robertson, General List, Infantry,—4th November, 1880.

Captain Andrew McCrae Bruce, General List, Infantry,—4th November, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Hammon Lyster,

This cancels G. G. O. V.C., Bengal S.C.,—
No. 918 of 1879. 27th May, 1879.

No. 621.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor, on probation, James Thomas Mantz, is confirmed in his present grade, from the 16th April, 1880.

No. 622.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sub-Conductor George Martin Wray, to be Conductor, { with effect from the 25th September, 1880, *vice* Conductor E. Gleeson, pensioned.

No. 623.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
1st Class Apothecary John Birch.	Senior Apothecary.	2nd July, 1880.	Senior Apothecary F. J. Grose, pensioned.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Thomas Baron.	2nd Class Apothecary.	Ditto	Apothecary Birch.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Robert Duncan Crabbe.	Ditto	Ditto	Apothecary Baron, seconded.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Edwin Des Brosses.	Ditto	30th July, 1880.	Apothecary J. W. K. Patterson, pensioned.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Henry Clayton.	Ditto	13th August, 1880.	Apothecary C. E. Bradshaw, pensioned.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Matthew Dullard.	Ditto	16th September, 1880.	Apothecary R. Pereira, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apprentice George Hynes.	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary.	2nd July, 1880.	Assistant Apothecary Crabbe.
Passed Hospital Apprentice Alexander Anderson.	Ditto	30th July, 1880.	Assistant Apothecary Des Brosses.
Passed Hospital Apprentice David Waller.	Ditto	13th August, 1880.	Assistant Apothecary Clayton.
Passed Hospital Apprentice John Richard Massey.	Ditto	16th September, 1880.	Assistant Apothecary Dullard.

No. 624.—NATIVE ARMY—*18th Bengal Cavalry.*

Ressaldar Nadir Ali Khan, to be Ressaldar Major, *vice* Hazara Singh, deceased,—27th September, 1880.

No. 625.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*3rd Sikh Infantry.*

Jemadar Sher Mahomed, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*; Havildar Gurdât Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Mahomed, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Sham Singh, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*; Havildar Wariam Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Jemadar Durga Dat Jaici, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*; Havildar Nundram Jaici, to be Jemadar, *vice* Durga Dat Jaici, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 626.—Major Reginald Craufurd Sterndale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, who resigns his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment on retirement,—5th October, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 627.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 552 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Paton Martin, s.c.,—18th October, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 628.—The President in Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 16th October, 1880, the appointment of Major-General R. Phayre, c.b., Bombay S. C., to command the Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 26th October to 1st November, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
W. B. E. Ellis (a) ...	Major ...	Royal Artillery.	22nd June, 1880.	Will left ...	627 4 1	...	1st January, 1881.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>							
T. J. O'D. Renny (b) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th Dec., 1879.	No will found	11 0 0	.	

(a) *Widow.*—Lucy Catherine Ellis.*Children.*—Lucy Evaline Anne, Emily Amy, Gertrude Caroline Georgina, Eva Kempson, Minnie Kathleen, Ethel Maud, George Wilmot. Estate Lodge, Auckland Road, Southsea.(b) *Nephew-in-law.*—Brothers—H. G. Renny, Robert Renny, Hugh Renny.W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 63.—Mr. C. W. R. Hooper, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 64.—Mr. J. Cowlshaw, 3rd Class Engineer, having resigned his employment, his name has ceased to be borne on the rolls of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, from the 19th October, 1880.ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 1st November 1880.***No. 357.**—To fill a vacancy in the Railway Branch, Mr. C. Thomson is promoted from the rank of 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer, with effect from the 9th October 1880.*The 3rd November 1880.***No. 358.**—The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director General of Railways:—

Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 359.—The services of Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch,

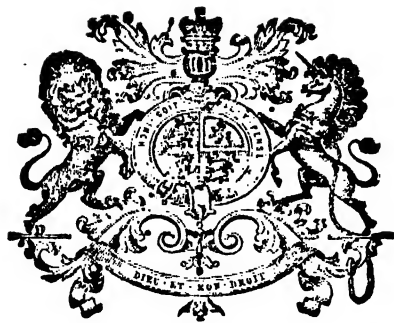
Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India for service on the Bhopal Railway.

*The 4th November 1880.***No. 360.**—During the absence of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, from Simla, Captain R. A. Sargenunt, R.E., will have charge of that portion of the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, which is left at Simla and of the accounts of State Railway Stores.*The 5th November 1880.***No. 361.**—The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred in that Branch to British Borneo:—

Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, from Bombay.

Mr. E. H. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Mysore.

No. 362.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted six months' special leave under section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.**No. 363.**—With reference to Notification No. 348, dated the 25th October 1880, extending with specified exceptions, the provisions of the Indian Railway Act of 1879 to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway, the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the application of the Secretaries to the owners of that Tramway, to direct that the general rules for regulating the travelling upon and the use, working and management of, Railways, published in *Gazette of India* Notification No. 299, dated 13th September 1880, shall be extended to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway, with the exception of the following rules, viz., Nos. 21, 50, 307 and 323 to 336, both inclusive.ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1880.

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called " The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the day thereof.

2. This section and sections three, four and thirteen extend to the whole of British India.

The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

3. The Local Government may appoint any person by name or in virtue of his office to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, a census within any specified local area.

Persons so appointed shall be called " Census-officers."

The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power conferred by this section.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. (a) Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war,

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper or manager of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(e) every occupant of immoveable property having at the time of taking the census not less than fifty persons employed under him on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of taking the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, direct.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an
Power of Magistrate of District to call upon certain persons to give assistance. order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, in his district, or their agents, and upon all members of panchayats appointed in his district under Bengal Act No. VI of 1870 (*to provide for the appointment, dismissal and maintenance of Village Chaudidars*), to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages for which such panchayats are appointed, as the case may be.

Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees, or their agents, and the members of such panchayats, shall be bound to obey it.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.
Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

8. Every person of whom any question is asked under section seven shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:
Obligation to answer questions.

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household; and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable.
Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

10. Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any Census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the
Occupier of house to fill up schedule.

Local Government may direct regarding the persons present in such house or part at the time of taking the census.

When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill up the same to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the persons present in such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof who knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of this section, or makes any false return hereunder, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
Penalty for failing to fill up schedule, &c., or making false return.

11. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, puts any offensive or improper question, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,
Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

(a) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act, or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done, may be instituted; and

(b) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (a) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877.
Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

D. FITZPATRICK,
 Secy. to the Govt. of India,
 Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XV of 1880.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay

Preamble. Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed:

Provided that the repeal hereby effected, of the first clause of the said section seventeen, shall not operate in any Scheduled District unless and until the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, has been extended to such district:

Provided also that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by such clause.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, the following words shall be added:—

" Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because—

" (a) a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation, or

" (b) an officer of a Court appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 456, last paragraph, or selected under Act No. XX of 1864 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay), section 9, is, in virtue of such appointment or selection, a party to such suit."

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to holders (as defined in section 3 (11) of the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879) of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable, with the interest (if any) accrued due thereon, from the person to whom such advance was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has again fallen in Madras; and the general prospects are fair. In Bombay there was favourable rain in the Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kanara districts, and slight rain also in Guzerat. The *khari*f crops are being harvested; and the sowing of the *rabi* is progressing. In Bengal many districts had rain during the week; the standing crops are very promising, and the sowing of the cold weather crops continues satisfactorily. Prospects in this province are, on the whole, very favourable, except in Chumparun, where drought still prevails. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no very good rain, except in Jhansi; but there have been slight showers in Allahabad, Partabgarh, and Rae Bareilly. The rain has revived the *khari*f crops in Jhansi, and a larger area than was anticipated can now be sown for the spring crops in this district. Rain is much wanted in the Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and part of the Rae Bareilly districts; and some distress continues to be felt among the labourers in Cawnpore and Rae Bareilly. Prices, however, are steady. There was no rain again in the Punjab; but prospects are reported to be fairly favourable, though the outturn of the autumn harvest will, it is expected, be below the average yield. In the Central Provinces slight rain fell in a few districts; sowings are in progress; prospects are favourable. In Burma the rainfall was again slight; the want of rain is now said to be general; but the condition of the crops is fair. In Assam prospects continue good. In Mysore and Coorg there has again been heavy and general rain, and crops are thriving. In Berar and Hyderabad, too, crops are flourishing, but some slight damage seems to have been done by locusts in Akola. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are good on the whole.

Prospects throughout the Empire are now generally favourable, except in the south-western districts of the North-Western Provinces and the southern portion of Oudh. Here there has been some improvement during the past fortnight; but there are grounds for fearing that a short *rabi* may in some places follow on a poor *khari*f.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Nov. 3rd)—		
Bellary ...	2·37 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; <i>ragi</i> , <i>korra</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , <i>cholum</i> , and gingelly harvested in six taluks, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·69 (average of eight stations).	Tank supplies insufficient; standing dry crops thriving; <i>cumboo</i> harvest almost completed, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	·81 (average of thirteen stations).	
Kistna ...	·95 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally fair; <i>cumboo</i> and <i>cholum</i> harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; 3·5 feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·71 (average of ten stations).	Crops good; <i>ragi</i> harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; pasturage and water-supply good.
Coimbatore ...	1·71 (average of sixteen stations).	Crops generally fair; harvest of paddy in three taluks, <i>ragi</i> in four, sugarcane in one—outturn average; <i>cholum</i> in one taluk, poor.
Tanjore ...	1·64 (average of thirteen stations).	Rivers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 feet; crops good; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> —outturn average.
Madura ...	2·65 (average of eight stations).	<i>Cumboo</i> harvested in Madura, yield below average.
Malabar ...	·79 (average of thirteen stations).	Harvesting of first crop nearly over; rain insufficient for second crop.
Travancore ...	1·56	
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.
Bombay— (Nov. 3rd)—		
Kurrachee ...	<i>Nil</i>	River on 1st 6 feet 5 inches, against 5 feet 10 inches on same date last year; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; rats doing some injury to rice crops in Satah Tapa and Shahbandar, also some damage in Mutni from salt water freshes; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajra</i> in Kurrachee 10, 15 and 16, in Ghorabari 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17 and 21, in Jato 8, 16 and 20, and in Shahbandar 9, 16 and 18 seers per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> operations progressing; mild fever throughout district; wheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>bajri</i> 19, <i>jowari</i> 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, white rice 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and red rice 13 seers per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·09	Total rainfall 28·69; <i>bajri</i> harvest going on; fever decreasing; wheat 35 and <i>bajri</i> 50 lbs.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of <i>khari</i> f crops in progress; some injury to rice from recent rains reported; fever increasing; <i>bajri</i> 40 and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·13	Total rainfall 36·10; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; prospects generally good; grass and rice slightly damaged; <i>jowari</i> and <i>nagli</i> 43 lbs.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Násik ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> coming up well where sown; <i>bajri</i> 30½, <i>jowari</i> 37½, wheat 28½; health good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·02	Total rainfall 67·94, being 2·51 below average; abnormal temperature <i>nil</i> till 29th, rose to 4° warm on 31st, and fell to but 1° warm on 2nd; vapour in air in excess of normal; wind normal; thunder and lightning daily from 27th to 30th.
Poona ...	.....	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 34-24 and <i>jowari</i> 38-15 in Poona; <i>bajri</i> 34-20 and <i>jowari</i> 37 in district; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well.
Ahmednagar ...	2·01 at Karjat; 1·75 at Newasa; 1·44 at Jamkhed; ·56 at Parner; ·40 at Nagar; ·25 at Koparguon; ·20 at Rahuri; ·11 at Sangamner; ·03 at Akola; <i>nil</i> elsewhere.	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> completed in Shrigonda, in progress in rest; yield of <i>kharif</i> average in nine talukas, inferior in Sangamner and Shrigonda; sowing of <i>jowari</i> completed, that of wheat and gram in progress; <i>rabi</i> plants in excellent condition; <i>bajri</i> —minimum 31½ lbs. in Koparguon, maximum 60 in Jamkhed; <i>jowari</i> —minimum 39 lbs. in Koparguon, maximum 54 in Jamkhed.
Sholapur ...	.....	No report received.
Dharwar ...	2·18 (average of district).	All crops good, except rice, which is middling; sowing of late crops in progress; wheat 19½, <i>jowari</i> 65½, and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. per rupee; slight fever in three and cattle-disease in one taluka.
Kanara ...	2·53 at Karwar; maximum at Yellapur, 3·51; minimum at Halyal, 29.	Total rainfall 93·92; common rice at Karwar 12 seers, district average 13½ seers; rice harvest begun above Ghât.
Rajkot ...	·11	Weather hot; morning slightly cold; health feverish; rain has damaged <i>kharif</i> crops in certain parts; <i>bajri</i> 33 and <i>jowari</i> 38 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> Slight rain in Guzerat, good fall in Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kanara; early harvest in progress; late crops doing well.
Bengal—(Nov. 3rd)—		
Chittagong ...	·03	Weather unusually hot; prospects of winter crops continue good; cattle-disease in Moiscal.
Dacca ...	2·90	Harvesting of jute completed, yield average; prospects of late paddy and sugarcane excellent; fields being prepared for cold weather crops; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice very promising, good outturn expected; land being ploughed for cold weather crops; health generally good; slight fever in places.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospect of crops favourable; sowing of cold weather crops commenced; public health generally good, except isolated cases of fever reported from the thanas.
Rajshahye ...	·53	Condition of standing crops good; <i>kalai</i> and <i>khensari</i> pulses and peas being sown; land still being prepared for cold weather crops; price of rice stationary; fever prevalent in Rampore Rauleah town.
Burdwan ...	·61	Crops flourishing; cold weather crops being sown.
Rungpore ...	1·03	Sky cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; fever somewhat less.
Bhágulpur ...	·55	Prospects good; sowing of cold weather crops in progress.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice excellent; sowing and cultivation of cold weather crops progressing; very bad fever.
Patna ...	·12	Prospects of rice good; sowing of cold weather crops going on.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy; prospects of rice favourable; sowing of cold weather crops in progress; prices stationary; public health good, except some fever at head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops continue excellent in some places; rice being cut; sowing of cold weather crops still going on; food-grains cheap; cattle-disease towards Pachumba sub-division still prevalent; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·5	Prospects of crops excellent; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in many districts during week, it has done much good to late rice, but has retarded cultivation of cold weather crops in places; prospects now generally very favourable, except in Chumparan, where drought still prevails; in Shahabad rice now on ground estimated at twelve annas, although it is totally lost in some places; November rice ripening, and in places reaping commenced, with prospect of very good yield; fever still very bad in Purneah and also reported in some other places, otherwise public health good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Gorakhpur (Nov.)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and cooler; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing, and early sowings germinating favourably; health fair; markets well supplied; prices easy; wheat 23, gram 30½, barley 47, and unhusked rice 43 seers.
Bonares („ 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Clouds again gathering and day close; <i>rabi</i> sowings still going on health good; wheat 18, barley 28½, gram 23, fine unhusked rice 26 and coarse 30 seers.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain on 27th; 1·6 at Karchana, 2 at Meja, and ·6 at Sirathu.	Rain has done some good; temperature variable; slight clouds health good; prices, except of rice, falling; wheat 16½, barley 24½, gram 18½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 26½, <i>bajra</i> 24½, and peas 26½ seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— continued.		
Cawnpore (Nov. 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; <i>kharif</i> in part of district lost; not more than one-third usual area sown with <i>rabi</i> ; agricultural work insufficient for labouring population; great scarcity of fodder in some places; prices easy; wheat 19, barley 24, rice 13, and <i>bajra</i> 25 seers.
Jhānsi (" ")	Rain more or less general; 2 at Jhānsi; 7 at Moth; 1.0 at Garotha; 1.3 at Maru.	Existing <i>kharif</i> crops are reviving, but as a whole <i>kharif</i> will be poor; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; owing to timely rainfall a very much smaller area than anticipated will be left unsown; no distress; prices falling slightly; gram 21, wheat 18½, <i>juar</i> 27 seers.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	<i>Kharif</i> below average but tolerable; <i>rabi</i> prospects indifferent but not bad; wheat 18-6½, barley 22-7, <i>bajra</i> 21-2, gram 20½, and maize 23-2½.
Agra (" 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Nights cool and days hot; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; <i>juar</i> and <i>bajra</i> are brought into the market; <i>moth</i> and <i>masina</i> are getting reaped; wheat 17½, gram 19½, barley 23½, <i>bajra</i> 22, <i>makka</i> 23 seers.
Aligarh (" 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine; crops below average; condition of people normal; wheat 19, barley 23, <i>bejhar</i> 23, and gram 19 seers.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; slight fever about; <i>rabi</i> sowings well advanced; cheapest wheat 20½, gram 22½, <i>bajra</i> 25, and <i>juar</i> 26 seers.
Sahāranpur ( " " )	.....	No change; wheat 17½, barley 27, gram 18, <i>bajra</i> 25, <i>juar</i> 26, <i>makai</i> 25, and rice 10½ seers.
Moradabad ( " " )	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings are thriving; prospects and health good; wheat 19, barley 26, <i>bajra</i> and <i>sathi</i> 25, maize 26 seers.
Barcilly ( " " )	.....	Weather clear; wind westerly; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; common wheat 20½, common barley 27½, common gram 22, common rice 15½ seers; deaths from cholera during week 51; health generally fair.
Kumaun (" 1st)	.....	Weather fine; cattle-disease prevalent; health good; wheat 13, rice 11, millets 16 seers.
Lucknow (" 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> outturn poor; <i>katoa</i> wells are being made for <i>rabi</i> sowings; prices steady; barley 24 seers; food plentiful; health fair.
Sitapur (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rain much wanted; <i>kharif</i> crops being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; fever and ague prevalent, fatal cases very few; slight cholera still in tahsil Sidhali; wheat 21, barley 21, <i>gojai</i> 30, <i>juar</i> 21, <i>makai</i> 30, <i>bajra</i> 27, <i>dhan</i> 31, rice 17½, gram 28, <i>sawan</i> 40, and 25½, <i>arhar</i> 27½ seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rainfall has been insufficient; <i>rabi</i> sowings going on; wheat 18 to 19, barley 25 to 27, gram 23 to 25, and rice 30 seers.
Rae Bareilly ( " " )	.....	Great hopes of rain yesterday; to-day sky again clear and west wind; 285 villages got rain of 19th, being half of parganas Salona and Dalman; 69 of the Salona villages again got rain on 26th; 19 of them had not got the rain of 19th; elsewhere <i>rabi</i> being sown with great difficulty; <i>mahajans</i> withhold seed, and landlords, with some exceptions, give little help; migration increasing; crime still normal; recent opium advances amounting to one lakh and a half to thirty-eight thousand cultivators—a great help; relief works not yet necessary; prices rather easier; brisk importation at Rae Bareilly; to-day wheat 16, barley 20, gram and <i>mask</i> 19, <i>dhan</i> 22, <i>bajra</i> and <i>makra</i> 19 to 20, <i>makai</i> 20 to 21 seers.
Partabgarh (" 1st)	1 at Sadr; 2 at Kunda; 3 at Latti.	There was some local rain in parts of the district on 27th, better in pargana Partabgarh than elsewhere; strong lightning visible in the distance for an hour to the south-west on evening of 26th, indicating existence of a heavy storm, probably in the Allahabad and Fatehpur districts bordering the Ganges; <i>bajra</i> being reaped; young <i>rabi</i> sowings have begun to germinate; slight cattle-disease reported in parts; wheat 16½ to 19, barley 23 to 29, <i>arhar</i> 23 to 26, rice 15 to 18, and gram 16½ to 21 seers.
General Remarks. —Good rain in Jhānsi, has revived the <i>kharif</i> crops and enabled a much larger area to be sown with the <i>rabi</i> than was expected; there was also slight rain in Allahabad, Partabgarh, and Rae Bareilly, which has been of some service; rain is badly wanted in Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and part of Rae Bareilly; where rain has not fallen the <i>rabi</i> is being sown with great difficulty or not at all; the <i>kharif</i> outturn will be below the average in Aligarh and Farukhabad and poor in Jhānsi and part of Oudh; in part of Cawnpore the <i>kharif</i> has been lost; prices are not rising but there is some distress in Cawnpore and Rae Bareilly among the labourers; cholera still continues in Barcilly and one tahsil of Sitapur, but otherwise health is generally good; cattle-disease is prevalent in Kumaun.		
Punjab— (Nov. 2nd)—		
Delhi	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; prices steady; slight fever about the district.
Hissar	.....	Harvesting of the autumn crop and sowing for spring crops in progress; rain wanted; prices rising.
Umballa	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting continues and sowings for spring crops progressing.
Jullundur	<i>Nil</i>	Crops average; prices steady.
Lahore	<i>Nil</i>	Prices steady.
Ferozepore	<i>Nil</i>	Outturn of crops not good, but prices steady.
Siālkot	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; prices stationary.
Bāwalpindi	<i>Nil</i>	Rain wanted for sowing spring crops; prices have a downward tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Peshāwar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on irrigated land good; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sowings in progress for spring crops; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Autumn crops being reaped; ploughing for spring crops in progress.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects fairly favourable, though harvest outturn will be somewhat below average.
Central Provinces—		
Nāgpur Nov. 3rd)		Clear and fine; cold weather set in; cotton and <i>jowari</i> crops suffered slightly from recent rain, but still promise well; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prospects excellent.
Jubbulpore („ „)	02	Weather clear and cool; heavy dews; cotton crop good, rain crop harvested; sowing of spring crops progressing; prices stationary, except gram 25½ seers; fever continues.
Saugor ...	.....	No report received.
Seoni (Nov. 3rd)	.....	Weather cold; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; prospects fair.
Hoshangabad ( „ „ )	.....	Weather clear; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; prices easy.
Raipur (Oct. 30th)	24	Rice and <i>til</i> suffered to a slight extent from rain; cotton very poor; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; fever and bowel-complaints very prevalent; cattle-disease abating; prices falling.
Sambalpur („ 28th)	04	Reaping rice continues; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; prospects good; cattle-disease slightly prevalent; prices easy.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight showers in some districts; cold weather has set in; prospects of the <i>kharif</i> crop are on the whole favourable; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices easy; cattle-disease and fever still prevalent.
British Burma— (Oct. 30th)—		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 190.56; public health good; crops suffering for want of rain in three townships; Deputy Commissioner predicts short outturn; a little rain would alter present unfavourable appearances; cattle-disease slight.
Rangoon ...	43	Total rainfall 91.36; some cases of cholera in Rangoon, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	09	Total rainfall 105.47; small-pox in Bassein town and in two circles of district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; weather variable; wind shifting; slight showers, more rain wanted; condition of crops generally good.
Prome ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 47.03; cholera in Prome town and one township, otherwise public health good; crops in good condition.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2.09	Total rainfall 197.56; public health good; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	2.03	Total rainfall 87.30; public health and crops generally good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera somewhat prevalent in Pegu, small-pox in Bassein, slight cattle-disease in places, otherwise general health good; condition of crops fair; general complaint of want of rain.
Assam— (Nov. 3rd)—		
Gauhati ...	44	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	42	Prospects excellent, but weather threatens; insects.
Cachar ...	39	Weather perceptibly cooler; state and prospects of <i>sail</i> and <i>arra</i> crops good; cultivation for winter crops progressing; common rice 22½ seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1.42	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov. 3rd)—		
Bangalore ...	3.59	} Rainfall general; crops flourishing; prospects favourable; rice prospects fair in Coorg; health good; murrain slightly prevalent prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	1.91	
Mercara ...	2.66	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Nov. 3rd)—		
Amrāoti ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops in flourishing condition; <i>rabi</i> sowings being pushed on wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers.
Akola ...	.....	Crops in good condition; locusts have appeared in two taluks and have destroyed some fields.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> harvesting continues; <i>abi</i> crops nearly ripe; quantity of water in tanks generally considered insufficient for <i>tabi</i> crops; ague in three taluks; prices—coarse rice 11, <i>bajra</i> 14, and <i>tur</i> 14 seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.
Central India States— (Nov. 3rd)—		
Indore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; prospects fair.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cooler; prospects below average; health good.
Satna ...	1.13	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	<i>Nil</i>	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	<i>Nil</i>	No report received.
Goona ...	<i>Nil</i>	No report received.
Bhopal ...	1.6.	
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	1.06	Health fair; rain greatly needed in half Northern Bundelkhand.
Wānpur ...	2	Weather cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 3rd) Sirohi (Oct. 31st)	..... 5	Clear and cool. Tanks and wells much fuller than usual; very healthy; fever less; prospects favourable; cut grass suffered from rain; ploughing and sowing progressing; much cooler.
Marwar („ 29th)	.....	Eight months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops gathering; cloudy; days very hot, nights cooler; prices fluctuating.
Meywar („ „)	2.25	Tanks and wells full; fever prevalent; prospects good; rain most beneficial for <i>rabi</i> .
Harowtee („ 30th)	77 in Deoli; 2.13 in Kotah; 58 in Tonk; heavy at Bundi; and slight showers at Shahpura.	Prospects improved; prices falling; health good.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	1.78	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Nov. 3rd)	.....	Health good; <i>rabi</i> operations in full progress.
Jeypore ( „ „ )	.....	Preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings active; health good.
Bhurtpore ( „ „ )	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Nov. 2nd)	.....	Health improving; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue.
Nepal— (Oct. 28th)—		
Katmandú ...	.....	Weather clear and bright.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 29th October, 1880.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

TAJ MAHAL'S PENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN requested permission to postpone the motions relating to the Bill for the determination of claims to Taj Mahal's pension which stood in his name.

Leave was granted.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GRANT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

The Hon'ble Mr. GRANT also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that there was no need for any explanation regarding the changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee, as those changes were fully set forth and explained in the Committee's Report. Most of them related to matters of detail. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb would, however, see that the point for which he had contended, namely, that provision should be made for the enumeration being conducted by householders, had been considered and provided for. In other respects, several valuable suggestions had been received from the Local Governments, very many of which had been incorporated in the Bill. The Committee, in discussing the Bill, had also had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Elliott, the Census Commissioner, who had lately come from England in time to assist the Select Committee with his criticisms.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. GRANT then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that the necessity for the Bill had been fully explained at the time when leave was given for its introduction. The Select Committee had made three changes in the Bill since it was introduced, the nature and object of which were clearly set forth in their Report. In addition to the changes mentioned in the Report, certain minor alterations, which were little more than verbal, had been made in the Bill, in compliance with criticisms received from the Government of Bombay. As it now stood, he thought that the Bill would meet the wishes of the Bombay Government, and there seemed no reason for any further delay in passing it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA ;
The 29th October, 1880. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 17 of 1880.

INDIAN OCEAN—MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

MADAGASCAR—WEST COAST.

Shoal south-west of Barren Islands.

The following account has been recently published by the Spanish Government—on the authority of D. Francisco Viñes, Captain of the Corvette *Rosa del Juria*—of the existence of a detached shoal lying south-west of Barren islands, west coast of Madagascar, nearly 50 miles distant from that group:—

This danger (*Bajo del Viñes*) was sighted from the *Rosa del Juria* at 10 A.M., on 22nd December 1871, bearing to the west-south-west, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—the vessel being then in 41 fathoms over sand and shells. On nearing it to the distance of about half a mile, the depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms over coarse sand was obtained. Captain Viñes then landed on the bank, and describes it as being composed of sand, almost circular, about 14 yards in diameter and to dry about 2 feet at low water, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at the distance of half a cable around.

Position as given, lat. $18^{\circ} 51' 20''$ S., long. $43^{\circ} 1' 25''$ E.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta.—Marine Survey
Department;

The 5th November 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 759, 597, 7482 and 2483. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 548.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of October 1880 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Budashkheyl	Afghanistan	18th	Closed.
Dehra Dhoon	N.-W. P.	8th	Opened.
Gunesh Khind	Bombay Presdy.	18th	Closed.
Karikul	Madras	4th	Opened.
Khusialghur	Punjab	11th	Closed.
Koorum Fort	Afghanistan	15th	Ditto.
Lawrencepore	Punjab.	23rd	Ditto.
Mahableswar	Bombay Presdy.	1st	Re-opened.
Matheran	Ditto	1st	Ditto.
Mundoorie	Afghanistan	20th	Closed.
Pir Chowkey	Beluchistan	14th	Opened.
Saugor	Central India	25th	Closed.
Shalofzan	Afghanistan	7th	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1880.

No. 23.—Mr. P. M. Madge, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th October 1880.

The 8th November 1880.

No. 24.—Mr. H. A. Kirk, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Teles. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 6th November 1880.

No. 23.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the colloquial examination required by Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 20.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 3rd November 1880.

No. 1454 G.—Surgeon D. Ffrench Mullen, M.D., in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel

Corps, is granted the usual subsidiary leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same to enable him to proceed to Ahmedabad to appear before a Medical Board.

The 5th November 1880.

No. 1490 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Abdoola Khan, of the Abu Dispensary, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st October 1880.

By Order,

A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

No. 69.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Perkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from field service, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 20th October 1880.

No. 70.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Perkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from field service, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st November 1880, under the orders contained in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1841 G., dated 21st October 1880.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 71.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Major Manderson, Executive Engineer, received charge of the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, from Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, on the forenoon of 25th October 1880.

No. 72.—Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on being relieved of the charge of that Command, is transferred to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

The 6th November 1880.

No. 73.—Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*

Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 3rd November 1880.

No. 82.—Lieutenant E. Glennie, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred

to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, reported his arrival at Kasauli, on the afternoon of the 26th October 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

No. 152.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, for "Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Pindi-Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway," read "Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bombay Railway Establishment."

The 3rd November 1880.

No. 153.—Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction Peshawar Section, to the Kandahar State Railway, Upper Section.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 154.—Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Pindi-Kohat to the Pindi Junction Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 155.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line, to the Kandahar State Railway, Lower Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,
Director General.*

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 5th November 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 317, 323 and 334, dated 29th September and 1st and 15th October 1880, respectively, Mr. J. Ramsay received, and Captain J. A. Little, S.C., made over, charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, on the forenoon of 2nd November 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,
Manager.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 30th October 1880.

No. 25.—With reference to the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways' Notification No. 27, dated 22nd October 1880, Mr. W. A. Freeman, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of 2nd idem.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 26.—With reference to late Engineer-in-Chief Rathial-Pindi Section's Notification No. 13, dated (blank) September 1880, *vide Gazette of India*, Part II, page 547, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, availed himself of the leave therein granted on the afternoon of 5th October 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Manager.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 6th November 1880.

No. 40.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 38, dated 8th October 1880, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of 25th October, from three months' sick leave granted him in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 119, dated 31st August 1880.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 6th November 1880.

No. 10.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 148, dated 23rd October, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Pindi-Kohat Section on the forenoon of the 9th October 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.*

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 4th November 1880.

No. 23.—Under instructions from the Director General of Railways, Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 8th November 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 24.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 145 of the 23rd October 1880, Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from this Railway on the 28th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,
Manager.*

COMPTROLLER GENL.

No. 1602.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for

N. B.—Amounts are converted i

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to May 1879.	April to May 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	3,829,458	3,427,773	...	401,68
II.—Tributes	698,000	129,820	129,837	17	...
II.—Forest	688,400	61,709	36,414	...	25,28
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	455,579	522,759	67,180	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	140,146	46,830	...	93,3
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,764,000	533,127	496,034	...	37,0
II.—Customs	2,175,000	401,248	392,273	...	8,9
II.—Salt	7,541,000	1,235,108	1,192,239	...	42,8
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	1,574,893	1,568,707	...	6,1
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	530,283	540,560	10,277	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	37,464	46,936	9,472	...
II.—Mint	196,000	65,045	17,536	...	47,5
III.—Post Office	1,008,000	173,688	190,858	17,170	...
IV.—Telegraph	463,100	18,524	78,736	60,212	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	5,673	6,310	637	...
VI.—Law and Justice	680,000	91,261	96,565	5,304	...
VII.—Police	232,000	32,828	36,104	3,276	...
III.—Marine	226,000	21,721	26,598	4,877	...
IX.—Education	137,000	22,779	27,857	4,078	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	13,496	4,359	...	9,1
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	5,774	8,655	2,881	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	183,169	118,042	...	65,1
XIII.—Pensions	291,700	13,501	12,334	...	1,1
XIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	40,162	35,578	...	4,6
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—6,932	923	7,855	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	9,610,524	9,960,807	...	549,1
XXIX.—Army	800,200	120,335	128,744	8,409	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	48,623	56,044	7,421	...
XVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	10,338	25,414	15,076	...
XV.— { Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,500,000	1,892,781*	1,220,322	...	672,2
{ State Railways	4,720,000	198,903	1,003,281	804,378	...
XVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	9,100	13,584	4,484	...
TOTAL	71,217,400	11,890,604	11,508,196	...	382,2
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, &c.	203,800	55,722	54,757	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	11,946,326	11,562,953	...	383,2

* Includes 4616,016 as traffic receipts for East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE ;
CALCUTTA,
The 9th November 1880.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General

FISCAL OFFICE.

Second month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to May 1879.	April to May 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,369,100	368,380	427,487	59,107	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	398,400	33,651	23,224	...	10,427
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	318,000	49,814	60,007	10,193	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,994,400	446,868	455,136	8,268	...
5.—Forest	527,600	47,543	30,050	...	17,493
6.—Excise	111,000	29,244	33,221	3,977	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	6,966	2,810	...	4,156
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	3,679	4,468	789	...
9.—Customs	204,000	33,154	32,484	...	670
10.—Salt	368,000	45,890	40,911	...	4,979
11.—Opium	2,159,500	989,556	980,923	...	8,633
12.—Stamps	77,500	12,564	12,898	334	...
13.—Registration	166,000	22,643	28,409	5,766	...
14.—Mint	91,500	12,411	11,550	...	861
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	166,074	215,489	49,415	...
16.—Telegraph	380,900	58,641	62,889	4,248	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	200,453	201,693	1,240	...
18.—Minor Departments	415,100	57,339	58,728	1,389	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,350,900	529,056	519,881	...	9,175
20.—Police	2,513,000	389,936	404,883	14,947	...
21.—Marine	419,000	53,801	52,805	...	996
22.—Education	1,015,800	145,846	151,729	8,883	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,600	25,769	26,189	420	...
24.—Medical	701,400	101,598	101,863	265	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	50,981	58,009	7,028	...
26.—Political	393,000	53,438	69,781	16,343	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,900	222,175	288,658	66,483	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	558	822	264	...
29.—Superannuation	646,300	157,850	195,839	37,989	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	49,543	43,356	...	6,187
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	4,441	14,162	9,721	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	423,003	571,067	148,064	...
TOTAL	29,044,200	4,792,865	5,184,421	391,556	...
36.—Army	15,171,900	2,179,305	2,160,545	...	18,760
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	294,663	146,668	...	147,995
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,026,800	91,960	85,332	...	6,628
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,675,000	510,593*	384,584	...	126,009
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	450,300	31,323	515	...	30,808
32.—Guaranteed Interest in India	9,000	...	...	...	...
Land and Supervision	69,500	9,909	8,845	...	1,064
State Railways	1,630,200	158,879	805,548	646,669	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	520,882	643,423	122,541	...
TOTAL	56,422,800	8,590,379	9,419,881	829,502	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,579,600	1,638,755	2,140,707	501,952	...
TOTAL	71,002,400	10,229,134	11,560,588	1,331,454	...
38.—Productive Public Works— Capital Expenditure in India	2,346,000	327,592	380,026	52,434	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	64,596	55,272	...	9,324
TOTAL	3,312,000	392,188	435,298	43,110	...
GRAND TOTAL	74,314,400	10,621,322	11,995,886	1,374,564	...

* Includes £141,375 as working expenses for East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

**Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th
September 1880.**

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.				WITHDRAWALS.						BALANCE.		
		No.	Amount.			No.	Amount, Principal.			Amount, Interest.				
			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
Bengal	45	3,549	6,57,053	13	10	1,203	3,11,666	12	9	866	11	8	23,04,548	12
Assam	11	701	1,14,590	1	1	246	49,307	3	9	197	9	11	3,34,815	14
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	48	4,448	5,26,508	9	5	724	1,98,605	7	4	455	0	9	15,85,851	5
Punjab	23	1,445	4,67,081	14	0	427	1,17,707	14	10	307	0	3	12,53,730	9
Central Provinces	18	473	1,22,826	3	3	143	23,928	0	5	60	7	3	4,51,585	10
British Burma	13	522	88,474	7	4	192	41,547	8	1	189	2	2	2,38,739	6
Berar	4	150	37,539	15	0	37	4,351	7	9	0	4	10	1,42,285	15
India	9	849	1,15,719	10	4	216	36,334	10	6	142	10	11	3,99,693	0
State Railways	13	6,558	75,747	12	4	160	10,502	8	10	24	8	1	88,855	12
TOTAL	184	18,695	22,05,542	6	7	3,348	7,93,951	10	3	2,243	7	10	68,00,106	6

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General

CALCUTTA,
The 9th November 1880. }

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th November 1880.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A. P.	ASSETS.				Rs.	A.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities				1,37,85,310	7
Reserve Fund				22,89,269	0 0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				59,58,940	5
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Se- curities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				49,77,747	5
Public Deposits at Head Office	64,06,068	2 3	}	2,02,83,288	4 4	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,27,21,300	15
Public Deposits at Branches	1,38,77,220	2 1				Balances with other Banks				29,47,730	14
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,32,79,893	0 8	Bullion				50,535	15
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,27,476	1 8	Dead Stock				10,72,989	10
Sundries				12,78,357	11 5	Stamps				8,012	1
						Sundries				3,70,012	15
										3,92,39,610	9
						Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office	2,57,41,152	0 2	}	4,82,18,673	8
						Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches	2,24,77,521	8 1			
	RUPEES			8,74,58,284	2 1					8,74,58,284	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, }
Calcutta, 12th November 1880. }

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1890.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 1	...	...	...	111	25,25,571	0,34,663
" 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3	Holi- days.	...	...	...	...	...
" 4	...	...	...	111	21,27,577	0,34,563
" 5	...	...	118	...	23,37,098	0,34,575
" 6	...	...	...	...	22,37,638	0,34,575

CALCUTTA MINT, J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 8th Nov. 1880. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 9th Nov. 1880 ... Rs. 80,71,765-8-1

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India

CALCUTTA,
The 12th November 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that, on the 6th August 1880, a brass pot containing some silver and gold jewels valued at about Rs. 82, was found in the compound of the house of Jalapareddy Pitchireddy and PAPEREDDY, in Atmakur, Atmakur Taluq.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Nellore, on the 10th March 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1880.

J. GROSE,
Collector.

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
The 19th October 1880.

Descriptive Return of a Man belonging to 2-8th King's Regiment, who deserted on the 6th November 1880 whilst on the line of march.

Rank and Name,—Private William Robinson.	Dress,—Khaki coat and trousers, regimental boots, white flannel shirt, socks, no helmet.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Place of Desertion,—Camp Gagan.
Age,—30 years 2 months.	REMARKS,—Escaped from hospital tents about 5 A.M., 6th November 1880. Was a patient in hospital for lunacy. Direction in which gone not known.
Complexion,—Fresh and sharp.	
Hair,—Brown.	
Eyes,—Brown.	
Service,—9 years 2 months.	

C. E. GROGAN, Colonel,
Commdg. 2-8th King's Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the A Battery, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Ludhiana, this 8th day of November 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name.—No. 885, Gunner John Roberts.	Breeches or Trousers,—Had apparently blue clothing with him.
Age,—26 years.	Date of Desertion,—29th October 1880.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.	Place of Desertion,—Umballa, was on leave for shooting, 27th to midnight, 28th October 1880.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Date of Enlistment,—8th September 1875.
Parish and County in which Born,—Melbourne, Australia.	Place of Enlistment,—Dublin.
Marks,—None.	REMARKS,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.	Under 6 years' service.
Coat or Jacket,—White clothing.	
Waistcoat,—White clothing.	

A. CAMPBELL, Capt., R.A.,
Comdg. A Batty., C Bde., R. H. A.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
		Rs.		
211	... D 16—05488 ...	10	}	Heera Singh, Ghazipur.
	... " —14137 ...	10		
212	... D 18—66701 ...	100		Synd Ally, Lucknow.
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
		Rs.		
158	... D 14—45074 ...	20		Watten J. Collis, Esq., Allahabad.
159	... D 11—77232 ...	10	}	H. J. F. Pratt, Esq., Banreilly.
	... D 14—06832 ...	20		
	... " —06837 ...	20		
	... " —06838 ...	20		
160	... D 12—33920 ...	5		Ram Pershad Sunder Lal, Cawnpore.
161	... D 16—10775 ...	10	}	J. T. Crawford, Esq., C. S., Fyzabad.
	... D 17—08383 ...	50		
	... D 18—47150 ...	100		
	... " —48257 ...	100		
	... " —50535 ...	100		
162	... D 16—27411 ...	10	}	Mr. H. F. Nettles, Meerut.
	... " —27412 ...	10		
163	... D 8—27437 ...	500		Molvi Obaidul Rahman, Allahabad.
26	... D 17—06808 ...	50	}	Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co., Calcutta.
	... " —06807 ...			
27	... D 10—54312 ...	5	}	Messrs. Hajee Ahmud & Co., Calcutta.
	... " —54309 ...			
	... D 16—24165 ...	10	}	
	... " —24158 ...			
* Mismatched.				

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th November 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, A.A.-G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value, Rs.	Name of Claimant.	
W63 ...	M 46—42618 ...	50	Manual St. Ann D'Eouza, Surat.	
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
1880.		Rs.		
H151 ...	M 31—36107 ...	10	Pandharinath Bhagawanta, Baramati.	
H152 ...	M 1—66020 ...	5	}	Hari Mohonraj, Bhavnagar.
	M 2—75445 ...	5		
H153 ...	M 49—05050 ...	10	H. F. Nettles, Meerut.	
H154 ...	M 46—04291 ...	50	E. H. Hallum, Ahmednagar.	
BOMBAY.)				
T ^h 9 th November 1880.)				

BOMBAY,
The 9th November 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
		Rs.		
244	... O 90—17264	10	}	Babu Dhurmo Das Bose.
	... —45466	10		
	... —45465	10		
	... —45463	10		
	O 38—62762	5		
245	... O 69—47410	100	}	Hurryhur Sing Sahab Sing.
	... —25024	100		
	... —12872	100		
248	... O 31—72416	50		Mr. D. Webster.
251	... O 70—27479	500		Babu Mohemohau Ghose.
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
		Rs.		
262	... O 80—51683	10		Babu Bhola Nath Mukerjee.
263	... O 68—78458	100		Mr. O. Weynton.
264	... O 60—22309	20		Mr. W. J. Collis.
175	A 95—91704	10	{	The Superintendent of Post Offices, Burdwan Division.
	A 97—81784			
176	... O 59—94435	20	}	Babu Moses Chunder Sircar.
	... —94439			
177	... O 36—08446	5	}	Babu Hurro Lal Sircar.
	... —08445			
178	... L 56—30294	5	}	Syed Rohim Ali.
	L 55—63008			

CALCUTTA,
The 12th November 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	

J 8—10555 ...	5	Commissioner of Paper Currency, for Arunagiri Mudali, Head Classifier, Revenue Settlement Party No. III, Udunalapetta, Coimbatore.
J 9—49620 ...	10	

CALICUT,
The 5th November 1880.

J. C. WINSKOM,

Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	

I 14—23229 ...	100	Mr. P. Venkatakrishnama Naidu, Barrister-at-Law, of Vizagapatam.
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COCONADA,
The 26th October 1880.

Actg. Depty. Collr.,
In charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
94 ...	E 16—82681 ...	10	W. Woodward, Esq., Murree.
96 ...	E 15—56574 ...	50	Fakcer Chand, Lahore.
	" —56359 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
155 ...	E 13—46842 ...	100	Dr. T. H. White, through Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.
157 ...	E 15—50020 ...	50	Sunder Das, Wazeerabad.
	" —56819 ...	50	
	E 13—56532 ...	50	
158 ...	E 1—48661 ...	1,000	The Manager, Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Limited, Naini Tal.
159 ...	E 8—30646 ...	5	Mr. G. Smith, Lance Corporal, 72nd Highlanders, Meerut.
	" —30647 ...	5	

LAHORE,
The 6th November 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
66 ...	B 61—55973 ...	50	Mr. R. Enright, Overseer, P. W. D., Pulicat.
67 ...	B 47—10823 ...	5	Mr. J. Chalon, Supervisor, D. P. W., Chillikerri, Chittledroog District.
	" —10824 ...	5	
68 ...	B 60—34289 ...	10	C. Arunagiri Mudali, Udumalpet, Coimbatore.
69 ...	B 57—47715 ...	20	A. Balakrishna Sastri, Madurai.
70 ...	B 62—80178 ...	100	Surgeon G. L. Walker, Coconada.

Madras Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
141 ...	B 47—11694 ...	5	K. Govindu Charier, Bangalore.
142 ...	B 66—24590 ...	100	C. V. Mutia Chetti, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
	" —26544 ...	100	
143 ...	B 59—82788 ...	100	Lutiff Gunny, Bombay.
	B 66—15342 ...	100	
144 ...	B 62—51408 ...	100	Arni Annaswami Mudali, Mint Street, Madras.
	B 66—20391 ...	100	
145 ...	B 60—40484 ...	10	A. Ramaya Chetti, Black Town, Madras.
146 ...	B 59—05305 ...	100	Chinnubassappa Chetti, Black Town, Madras.
	B 51—44891 ...	500	
147 ...	B 56—97117 ...	10	Mr. J. H. Polutt, Vellore.
	B 60—83777 ...	10	
148 ...	B 47—10897 ...	5	E. C. Sachedanandam Pellai, Chintamani, Kolar District.
19 ...	B 66—16826 ...	100	Hafiz Imamudeen & Co., Merchants, Aligarh.
	" —17726 ...	100	
20 ...	B 60—65242 ...	10	M. Purung Sing, Black Town, Madras.
	" —65289 ...	10	

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 6th November 1880.

C. HALL,

Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6 p. m.	1880. 20th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	6 "	16th "	Str. Sirdhana.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also via Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies.	6 "	16th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	6 "	17th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets.	6 "	16th "	From Bombay.
Bombay, Mouleim and Straits Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Bangkok.	6 "	16th "	Str. Mahratta.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	6 "	13th "	French Str. Meisam.
Straits and Hong-Kong.	6 "	16th "	Str. Japan and Moray.
Persian Gulf.	6 "	13th "	From Bombay.

* Also via Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope; also via Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Noui Be, and Reunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post

Office on the 12th November 1880.

Danarjee, G. Chunder (merchant).	Gomes, A.	Murray, Mrs. H.
Barnett, W.	Gorden, C. W.	Nelsh, Mrs. J.
Batel, W.	Grant, J.	Noster, P. Patrick.
Bean, W. D.	Greenberg, M.	Pano, E.
Beplin Behary Mukerjee.	Harrison, E. F.	Rodan, A.
Bermon, Monsieur T.	Harvey, G. M.	Byvoe, G. F. C.
Bholanath Ghose.	Herbert, R.	Scott, Mrs. J. E.
Blawas, Messrs. A. C. & Co.	Hickman, J.	Shaw, A.
Blanchard, B.	Hicks, Major N. H.	Simpson, J. A.
Braybrooke, Mrs. J. F. G.	Ivey, W.	Simmington, Mrs.
Cadwalader, W. G.	Jacks, Mrs.	Smith, W. F.
Campbell, W.	Jelly, Stephen J.	Smith, W. F.
Christianna, Miss.	Jennings, T.	Stade, G., (steamer Electric.)
Cohen, M. E.	Jones, Mrs. A. R.	Stewart, S.
Cummins, Mrs. L. A.	Kay, T. W.	Strada, E.
Dass, E.	Kemp, J. W.	Strada, Mrs. Veronica.
David, J. S.	Kuppal, G.	Tonnet, Monsieur
Debandro Chandra Bose.	Lepper, F.	Thomy.
Denison, —.	Lovelock, Arthur.	Walsh, F. W.
Duncan, James.	Mackdonald, Mrs. G.	Warden, Messrs. C. T. & Co.
Davies, Mrs. H. H., care of Joy Kissen Chaud.	Mackenzie, H. C.	Webb, E.
Franklin, —.	Mackradt, H. C.	White, Miss.
Gangoody, T.	Meyer, K.	Wigram, Lieut. A. R.
Gomes, Frank.	Moore, Capt. F. G.	Williams, Capt. T. W.
	Morgan, W. F.	

22 C

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1 8 0	
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 Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
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Hydrographic Notices—

- No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
- " 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
- " 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
- " 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
- " 5. Kyook Phyon Harbour. *Annas 4.*
- " 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
- " 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
- " 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
- " 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
- " 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
- " 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
- " 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
- " 13. Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
- " 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
- " 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
- " 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
- " 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Vizadurg. *Annas 4.*
- " 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
- " 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
- " 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
- " 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
- " 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
- " 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

- No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
- " 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
- " 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
- " 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
- " 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
- " 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
- " 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
- " 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeswar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
- " 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
- " 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 050218, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Kadumbiny Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed

to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

KADUMBINY DASSI,
Bansbariah, Zillah Hooghly.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 46. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XII of 1880.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		1st Oct. 1879.	16th Oct. 1880.	to 16th Oct. 1879.	to 16th Oct. 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Guaranteed.</i>							
23rd Oct. 1880	East Indian ...	8,59,181	6,09,950	3,38,30,943	3,22,77,180	...	15,53,763
23rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,13,895	76,724	30,75,336	34,94,841	4,19,475	...
23rd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	51,639	69,661	35,56,100	33,91,865	...	1,64,235
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,83,546	2,48,000	81,15,983	93,81,472	12,65,489	...
16th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,27,212	1,27,387	52,51,353	48,51,611	...	4,02,742
16th ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,053	61,370	26,40,442	28,61,266	2,20,824	...
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,45,390	3,12,507	2,03,34,698	1,91,48,885	...	11,85,813
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	94,148	1,37,075	58,07,739	64,84,594	6,76,855	...
	TOTAL ...	20,38,364	16,45,674	8,26,15,624	8,18,91,714	...	7,23,910
<i>State.</i>							
23rd Oct. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,850	1,805	1,06,299	1,11,241	4,952	...
23rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,704	925	73,726	57,213	...	16,513
23rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,035	61,640	28,64,549	29,40,027	75,478	...
23rd ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia ...	19,725	27,749	8,75,259	10,52,314	1,77,055	...
For the month of Aug. 1880	Khangauon ...	...	(a)...	(b)33,829	(c)26,570	...	7,259
23rd Oct. 1880	Amraoti ...	677	600	57,476	48,689	...	8,787
23rd ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,736	1,357	1,89,456	1,43,191	...	46,265
16th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,231	11,675	5,47,572	5,51,530	3,958	...
23rd ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,333	7,983	3,58,297	4,19,604	61,307	...
16th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	44,279	42,298	12,85,031	23,05,175	10,20,144	...
23rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,381	26,329	7,61,584	10,80,780	3,16,196	...
16th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	33,618	25,000	9,82,714	11,70,173	1,87,459	...
16th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	2,651	2,507	79,507	90,742	11,235	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,380	...	52,506	52,506	...
23rd ditto ...	Dhond and Mammad ...	3,262	14,162	3,74,315	5,51,121	1,76,809	...
16th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	70,175	1,53,535	21,06,310	(d)52,08,016	31,01,706	...
16th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	5,769	6,755	(e)1,31,030	3,69,954	2,38,924	...
30th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,612	1,786	1,00,665	98,591	...	2,074
16th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	8,155	...	5,17,910	5,17,910	...
23rd ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	1,575	...	(f)68,133	68,133	...
	TOTAL ...	2,79,038	3,97,216	1,09,30,609	1,68,63,483	59,32,874	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,17,402	20,42,890	9,35,46,233	9,87,55,197	52,08,964	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	4,61,05,218	4,86,82,850	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	4,74,41,015	5,00,72,347	26,31,332	...

- (a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.
(e) Total receipts from 21st April to 18th October 1879.
(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 16th October 1880.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of October 1880.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coruloo, Murnu, Nugico). Panicum Miscaceum, &c.												Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.				DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
9 5	29 5	32 3	46 10	46 10	23 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	11 14	12 0	Ganjam	MADRAS.												
4 3	33 5	19 3	37 6	38 10	22 3	86 6	86 6	87 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	Vizagapatnam													
9 2	29 12	20 14	33 10	33 10	25 3	194 6	243 0	218 11	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery													
3 13	35 5	21 10	29 2	29 2	23 14	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna													
7 5	27 5	21 13	22 10	22 0	18 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore													
9 3	27 6	19 8	27 8	27 8	18 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Cuddapah													
9 2	31 0	21 6	31 6	28 10	20 3	97 3	97 3	92 5	13 2	14 0	13 2	Bellary													
3 6	28 6	21 5	26 3	26 3	20 3	209 0	209 0	198 5	12 14	13 5	12 2	Kurnool													
3 10	23 2	20 11	25 11	25 11	17 11	87 8	87 8	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras													
3 5	23 5	19 14	25 0	25 5	17 3	97 3	97 3	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput													
9 14	30 13	23 2	29 8	27 10	19 11	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot													
3 10	27 0	23 13	23 13	22 14	20 2	201 11	201 11	206 8	15 5	15 5	14 13	South Arcot													
3 3	24 3	21 2	21 6	21 0	16 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	11 0	Tanjore													
3 10	23 10	19 10	23 8	22 5	17 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2	11 5	Trichinopoly													
3 5	26 5	19 6	22 3	21 0	18 3	97 3	106 14	102 2	13 10	13 10	14 0	Madurai													
6 3	24 10	21 5	21 11	23 11	18 0	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 11	Tinnevely													
1 6	14 6	15 13	16 10	16 10	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 2	Coimbatore													
3 0	21 0	18 0	23 3	23 3	17 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 14	Nilgiris													
2 14	2 15	0 16	3 16	3 12	10	96 3	95 3	80 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	Salem													
8 3	18 3	14 10	21 0	22 11	16 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	South Canara													
6 14	10 0	8 7	16 6	17 3	10 3	54 9	54 9	57 14	11 0	11 0	11 0	Malabar	BOMBAY.												
...	...	...	20 0	19 12	10 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 0	13 8	Bombay											
...	...	...	14 9	14 9	10 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Ahmedabad											
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	Kaira											
...	...	...	14 8	13 5	8 14	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 4	12 4	12 12	Surat											
1 4	11 4	9 5	12 4	12 4	8 7	71 1	71 1	71 1	9 13	9 13	9 9	Broach													
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	7 8	85 0	85 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	Tanna (Salsette)											
...	...	...	16 3	16 3	10 12	140 0	140 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Colaba (Alibag)											
8 8	17 4	12 5	16 5	15 15	9 0	128 0	128 0	140 0	12 1	12 1	11 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)													
...	...	...	16 4	14 11	9 0	106 4	106 4	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 14	Nasik											
...	...	...	13 13	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	10 8	10 8	8 14	Ahmednagar											
...	...	...	17 9	17 13	8 11	96 1	98 7	116 1	11 4	11 4	9 12	Poona											
...	...	...	16 7	14 8	7 2	150 0	150 0	...	10 0	9 11	12 6	Sholapur											
...	...	...	12 3	12 3	7 13	110 15	110 15	105 15	9 8	9 8	8 12	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)											
4 8	22 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	7 0	80 0	80 0	113 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Satara													
8 0	27 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	89 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Belgaum													
5 4	11 12	12 5	12 10	11 14	8 6	150 0	150 0	135 0	11 10	8 6	13 9	Dharwar (Hindli)													
6 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	8 8	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 0	9 0	8 0	Ratnagiri													
6 10	26 10	10 0	24 9	24 9	7 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Kanara (Karwar)													
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)											
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Aden											
...	...	...	14 0	14 5	8 7	86 0	86 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh											
...	...	...	22 9	25 4	12 6	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Baroda											
...	...	...	16 12	16 12	10 4	140 0	140 0	150 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	Disa											
...	...	...	26 10	26 5	14 9	75 0	75 0	90 0	13 0	12 14	11 0	Nimach											
...	...	...	19 6	18 0	9 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	Nasirabad											
...	...	...	13 5	12 14	11 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	8 5	Rajkot											
7 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	105 0	105 0	102 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Upper Sindh Frontier													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received	No return received	Karachi					
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 12	220 0	235 0	235 0	7 14	8 0	9 0	Hellarabad (Nakur)											
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Shikarpur								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
Western Districts.													LUSAL.												
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan											
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 10	280 0	280 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancooran											
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beeraboom											
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore											
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly											
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	11 0	100 0	80 0	95 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Howrah											

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 20 seers, best rice 19 to 28 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, and gram 12 8 to 21 seers.
 d In the Chhattal sub-division the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
 e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE														
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Soryaum.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
Central Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Calcutta	15 0	14 12	10 0	26 10	22 0	15 10	6 12	6 0	5 11	18 5	11 0	10 12	26 0	18 0	16 0
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	10 10	30 8	30 8	12 5	15 4	15 4	9 4	18 13	18 13	10 10	...	...	...
Nuddea	14 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	9 2	22 8	21 4	11 8	...	...	...
Jessore	18 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	9 8	22 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	10 13	31 0	30 0	13 3	...	...	...
Dinagpore	21 0	21 0	11 0	37 0	27 8	10 0	18 0	12 0	7 9	24 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...
Rajshahye	18 0	18 0	11 4	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	9 4	22 8	22 8	12 7	...	...	...
tungpore	19 8	21 12	10 14	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	10 8	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...
ogra	21 0	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	8 0	30 0	27 8	13 0	...	...	...
ubna	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
urjeeling	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	16 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	12 3	...	...	...
alpaiguri	16 0	16 0	10 12	35 0	35 0	10 0	23 8	23 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	13 5	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.	21 0	20 0	11 12	40 0	40 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	22 12	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
Dacca	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	26 4	26 4	11 8	...	...	...
Curriedpore	14 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 8	35 8	35 8	15 8	...	...	...
Meerut	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	...	...	...
Chittagong	21 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	11 0	28 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	22 0	21 10	13 0	32 0	30 0	18 12	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	18 14	14 0	...	...	...
Behar.	20 8	20 8	13 8	30 0	30 0	18 8	9 8	10 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...
Patna	19 0	19 0	12 8	34 0	33 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	13 8	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...
Bahabad	23 4	23 4	11 0	51 0	50 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
Burhanga	25 0	25 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...
Bozaferspore	18 0	18 0	11 8	45 0	39 0	22 0	9 8	10 0	6 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	18 8
Brum	22 0	22 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...
Buampan	19 15	22 0	12 9	31 8	42 0	15 12	16 12	16 12	9 7	19 15	19 15	13 9	...	...	...
Bonghyr	18 15	17 11	11 0	46 0	46 0	15 2	17 11	17 11	11 0	18 15	18 15	13 14	...	...	...
Bhagulpur	18 0	20 0	14 12	40 0	40 0	...	22 0	19 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
Burneah	20 0	20 0	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...
Baldah	13 8	16 0	9 8	...	20 0	...	20 0	18 0	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...
Bonthal Pergunnahs	15 12	14 7	12 7	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	10 8	21 0	21 0	14 7	...	...	...
Orissa.	11 13	11 13	8 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	8 8	20 0	20 0	14 7	...	...	...
uttack	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	25 8	16 0	...	...	...
ooree	21 0	21 17	11 8	30 0	30 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	31 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—North-Western Frontier Agency.	16 0	21 12	11 9	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...
azaribagh	16 0	16 0	7 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	...	...	...
ohardugga	13 0	13 12	10 10	24 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0
ngbhoom . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aubhoom . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the interior the prices of common rice varies from 2 5 to 26 4 seers per rupee.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 25 to 32 seers, best rice 5 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, great millet (in Kudderpore) 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kudderpore) 25 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 23 to 26 4 seers, and gram 14 to 26 4 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 9 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, and gram 22 to 28 seers.

In Natore the prices are:—Wheat 28 2 seers, best rice 24 seers, common rice 24 seers.

In Bagdogra the prices are:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 6 to 10 seers.

In Seragunda the prices are:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 17 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Best rice 5 to 20 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat (in 3-dia) 10 seers, best rice 13 to 13 5 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat (in 6-dia) 20 seers, best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Best rice 14 to 21 9 seers, common rice 16 to 23 8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 45 seers, and gram 9 8 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follows:—Best rice 15 to 30 seers and common rice 20 to 35 seers.

India for the 1st half of October 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Bawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murh- wa, Naglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.																		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.															
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.															
...	20 0	20 0	11 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0															
...	17 0	...	11 4	90 0	80 0	85 0	9 10	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0															
...	20 10	20 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 6															
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0															
...	24 8	27 4	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	7 8 to 9 0	8 4	8 4	8 4															
...	16 0	16 0	9 9	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4															
...	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10															
...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14															
...	16 8	17 4	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	9 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7															
...	19 0	13 0	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0															
0 9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8															
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0															
...	17 6	17 6	11 7	106 0	106 0	106 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0															
...	13 4	13 8	8 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0												
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8															
...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12												
...	15 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12												
...	16 0	16 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0															
...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0												
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6															
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0												
...	28 0	25 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 13	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12															
0 40 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8															
...	26 0	26 0	13 8 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0															
0 29 0	19 0	22 8	22 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	121 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0															
...	30 0	25 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4															
0 29 0	21 4	26 0	26 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8															
...	25 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0												
...	27 4	31 8	12 9	105 0	105 0	105 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6															
...	27 12	25 4	12 10	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 15	9 15	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13															
...	20 0	20 0	9 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0															
...	20 0	20 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0															
...	18 0	18 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0															
1 13 2	...	19 11	18 6	13 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0															
...	...	14 7	14 7	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13															
...	...	12 4	12 8	8 0	76 0	76 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0															
0 48 0	...	24 0	22 0	13 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 8															
0 36 0	50 0	17 0	14 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	6 8															
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8															
0 64 0	64 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0															

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-12 to 27 seers, barley 31-4 to 40 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 18-12 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Nowada) 45 seers, and gram 25 to 34-8 seers.
 b In Midnabadi the prices are:—Wheat 25 seers, barley 60 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, murwa 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 seers, and gram 25 seers.
 c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 35 seers, barley 32 to 55-8 seers, best rice 11 to 27 seers, common rice 17 to 32-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, or Indian-corn 30 to 60 seers, and gram 22 to 35 seers.
 d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 28-8 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 45 and gram 20 to 29 seers.
 e In Jamui the prices are:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 24 seers, jowar 45 seers, murwa 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 seers, and gram 25 seers.
 f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 28 seers, barley 16 to 45 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.
 g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 19-8 seers, best rice 24 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 50 seers, and gram 18 seers.
 h In Khurda the prices are:—Best rice 19 seers, common rice 22-5 seers, and gram 17-3 seers.
 i In Khurukhinda the prices are:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 37 seers, lesser millets 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 55 seers, and gram 31-8 seers.
 j In Daltonpunge the prices are:—Wheat 18-60 seers, barley 20-25 seers, best rice 14-75 seers, common rice 18 seers, bulrush millet 80 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 seers, and gram 23-83 seers.
 k In Hoghoonathpore the prices are:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 31 seers, and gram 17 seers.

for the 1st half of October 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Meer Millets, Bari, &c. (Kavara, Varagu, Sawas, Chenna, Coralou, Murnwa, Nuzlee), Pannam Mikasum, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	PROVINCES.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	ASSAM.	Sylhet
...	15 4	15 4	9 2	64 0	64 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0		Cachar
...	13 5	10 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0		Goalpara
...	6 8	6 8	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5		Garo Hills
...	12 0	12 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Kamrup
...	6 14	6 5	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8		Darrang
...	8 0	8 0	7 8	160 0	80 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0		Nowgong
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8		Sibsagar
...	9 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0		Lakhimpur
...	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5		Khási & Jaintia Hills
...	8 0	8 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	2 0	2 0	8 0		Naga Hills
...	15 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	N.W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun
...	14 0	18 13	14 0	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 12	9 11	9 12		Subarnapur
...	18 3	18 3	15 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...		Muzaffarnagar
...	20 8	20 8	15 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	10 0		Meerut
...	22 12	22 8	15 4	130 0	130 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0		Bulandshahr
...	20 8	19 8	15 0	160 0	180 0	55 0	10 8	10 8	10 8		Aligarh
...	11 8	11 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	5 8		Kanauan
...	6 0	6 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	6 9		Garhwal
...	18 0	18 0	15 3	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...		Bijnor
...	19 6	19 6	15 0	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10		Moradabad
...	21 9	20 11	15 0	192 0	192 0	144 0	9 9	9 9	9 4		Budaun
...	20 10	20 0	12 3	125 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 6		Bareilly
...	24 6	23 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	155 8	10 0	9 8	9 2		Shahjahanpur
...	17 8	17 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 6		Tarai Pergunnahs
...	19 8	19 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		Muttra
...	18 4	17 4	13 8	100 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 4	12 0		Agra
...	20 5	20 5	12 12	156 12	151 12	150 0	...	...	14 13		Farukhabad
...	17 0	18 4	13 4	180 0	160 0	100 0	...	...	9 8		Mainpuri
...	18 0	18 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0		Etawah
...	17 4	19 4	12 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	10 8		Etah
...	19 0	23 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...		Jalaun
...	23 10	23 14	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...		Jhansi
...	29 0	29 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	9 0		Lalitpur
...	18 12	22 4	13 0	160 0	140 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 0		Cawnpore
...	13 8	18 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	9 0		Fatehpur
...	17 4	25 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	...	...	...		Banda
...	18 7	20 8	12 12	130 0	125 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	9 0		Allahabad
...	19 1	21 3	14 9	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...		Hamirpur
...	25 6	25 6	12 0	141 4	169 8	169 8	7 12	7 12	9 0		Jaunpur
...	28 12	27 0	14 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 6	8 6	8 0		Gorakhpur
...	26 8	25 0	13 4	150 0	150 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8		Basti
...	23 10	23 6	13 3	148 0	155 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2		Azamgarh
...	21 0	21 0	13 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		Mirzapur
...	22 12	22 12	11 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	8 14		Benares
...	24 7	25 1	12 3	154 8	154 8	206 0	8 6	8 6	7 11		Ghazipur
...	28 0	28 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 14	8 14	...		Balia
...	27 0	25 0	...	250 0	150 0	...	9 12	10 0	...		Pilibhit
3 41 0	28 0	21 6	22 9	12 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	OUDH.	Lucknow
8 23 0	28 0	18 4	19 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	8 8	8 8		Unao
0 32 0	34 0	21 0	25 0	12 8	130 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0		Bara Banki
4 28 0	28 0	26 8	28 4	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 2	8 2		Sitapur
34 4	...	23 7	23 7	13 2	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15		Hardui
0 50 0	45 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0		Kheri
0 36 0	40 0	22 4	22 18	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8		Fyzabad
6 46 4	44 8	29 0	28 12	18 2	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8		Bharaich
...	40 0	18 12	19 0	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	8 2		Gonda
0 42 0	46 0	24 0	25 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0		Rai Bareilly
13 32 5	24 12	19 0	19 12	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	8 5		Sultanpur
...		Partabgarh
...	20 0	19 8	15 0	80 0	90 0	70 0	10 8	10 12	9 8	PUNJAB.	Delhi [a]
...	21 0	21 8	15 8	170 0	170 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8		Gurgaon
...	19 0	19 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 8		Karnal
...	24 0	23 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Hissar
...	23 0	21 8	18 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0		Rohtak [b]
...	25 4	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 8		Sirsa
...	20 0	18 11	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 4		Umballa
...	21 0	21 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0		Ludhiana [c]
...	14 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	9 0	7 8		Simla
...	19 4	18 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 6		Jullundur
...	19 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4	10 0		Hoshiarpur
...	13 8	12 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0		Kangra

Description of Lesser Millets.

- * Juar, large, new.
- † Kodon, choti juar.
- ‡ Kodon.
- § Juar, makai, bazra, mot-maru, kodon, sawau.
- || Lumarra, marua, sawau, kodon.
- ¶ Marua and sawau.
- ** Peas, arhar, and masha.

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Firewood falling.
[c] Bajra falling.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bairash, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicularia Spicata.								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Amritsar	16 0	16 0	12 4	24 8	23 8	14 4	11 8	11 8	10 0	24 8	22 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8
Siakot	16 8	15 8	13 0	23 8	23 8	14 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
Gurdaspur	19 0	18 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Lahore	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	13 8	25 0	24 0	18 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Gujranwala	15 4	15 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Rawalpindi	10 8	10 12	8 6	15 0	15 0	9 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 4	5 0	16 0	17 0	...	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4
Jhelum	13 13	13 8	11 0	20 5	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Gujrat	14 4	14 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 12	19 0	15 0	10 18	12 19	12 19	12 19	12 19	12 19	12 19	12 19
Shahpur	13 0	12 12	10 8	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	11 4	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jhang	12 8	12 4	11 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Montgomery	13 12	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	12 4	19 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Dera Ismail Khan	10 8	10 0	10 10	13 7	12 14	14 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	5 10	15 0	14 4	13 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 1	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 8	16 14	15 0	9 0	13 14	14 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Bannu	10 5	10 2	10 2	17 8	15 5	11 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 1	12 8	10 0	11 4	12 8	8 8	12 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Peohwar	7 12	8 8	5 10	10 11	10 9	5 15	...	...	...	5 11	6 0	14 11	10 1	9 8	7 6	8 8	...	7 4	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat	No return received		
Hazara	9 8	8 12	7 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	16 8	15 12	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	7 8	12 12	12 4	9 4	18 8	17 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 0	13 12	13 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	16 9	16 4	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 0	11 2	19 6	19 11	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waraha	17 8	17 4	10 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 12	10 0	10 0	7 8	20 0	19 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balinghat	17 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	17 12	17 8	11 4	18 0	17 8	13 0	12 0	11 8	9 12	17 0	16 4	13 4	24 8	25 0	12 0	17 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Saugor	22 8	22 8	10 12	35 0	35 0	...	10 4	10 0	...	12 4	12 0	8 8	33 0	32 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	26 0	28 0	11 8	...	30 0	...	13 12	12 12	10 4	15 0	14 0	10 9	...	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	17 0	17 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	18 8	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 0	17 4	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udhindwara	14 0	13 0	7 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	11 8	10 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	4 0	9 9	9 9	7 14	24 12	26 0	12 8	24 4	26 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Narsinghpur	18 8	17 12	10 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	8 8	14 0	15 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	14 3	14 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 2	22 6	21 12	12 10	20 0	20 0	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14
Rajpur	25 8	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	25 8	25 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	19 4	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	27 0	23 0	17 8	31 0	35 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	23 0	28 0	24 0	36 0	41 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari	No return received		
Arakan Division.																								
Akyab
Kyauk-pyoo
Sandoway
Pegu Division.																								
Rangoon (town)
Thone-gkwa
Bassein
Henzada
Tharrawaddy
Prome
Thu-yet-myo
Tenasserim Division.																								
Moulmein (town)
Amherst
Tavoy
Mergui
Shway-gyin
Toungoo
Secunderabad	10 14	10 8	7 2	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	10 14	10 14	11 4	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolarum	11 8	11 1	7 13	...	...	...	8 14	8 1	8 6	10 7	9 14	10 5	20 4	20 4	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chuddergat	9 0	6 4	7 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 4	7 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	19 0	15 8	14 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Amrāoti	15 8	14 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Akola	14 0	13 8	8 0	...																				

1

Lesser Millets, Ragi,
 &c. (Kavaru, Veragu,
 Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo,
 Murnwa, Nuglee), Pani-
 cum Millaceum, &c.

[a] Bajra rising,
wood falling
[b] Grain falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains the

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush (Cumboc) Panicum								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bangalore																								
Kolar																								
Tumkur																								
Mysore																								
Hassan																								
Shimoga																								
Kadur																								
Chitaldroog																								
Coorg																								
	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...
Jaypore	14 8	16 0	10 10	22 0	23 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	23 0	24 0	16 8	22 0	21	0	21	0	22	0	21	0
Kishengurh	15 12	16 0	12 8	24 8	24 8	20 8	7 12	7 8	6 4	9 8	9 0	7 12	22 0	18 8	16 8	8 19	4 18							
Ulwar	16 8	15 9	13 7	23 0	21 11	22 9	8 0	...	7 4	9 11	9 12	8 12	24 1	23 1	21 8	20 7	20							
Bhurlpore (City)	16 8	16 8	13 12	21 0	21 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	22 4	20 8	20							
Ajmere	15 4	15 12	13 0	23 8	23 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	18 8	20							
Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...
Kripura	18 0	18 12	15 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	21 8	20							
Sirohee	18 8	18 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	6 12	6 12	6 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	24							
Abu	15 0	15 8	11 8	22 0	20 8	16 0	4 12	4 12	4 10	6 0	5 12	5 2	...	...	...	19 0	19							
Anadra	17 0	16 8	12 8	27 0	25 0	18 0	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	22 8	21							
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	12 8	38 0	36 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...		
Meywar (Odeypore)	13 4	13 4	12 1	22 10	22 10	21 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)	25 0	22 8	13 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...		
Partalgarh (")	15 0	14 6	10 10	...	...	...	7 8	6 14	8 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...		
Murwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	14 12	14 12	22 8	20 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	21 4	19 9	15 0	18 2	17							
Bikaner	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 15	5 12	...	...	...	...	13 8	13							
Boondee	18 4	17 12	13 8	31 0	28 4	21 0	7 8	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	35 0	27 0	22 0	...	...					
Kotah	18 4	18 8	13 0	32 0	32 0	...	6 10	6 10	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	38 8	32 0	23 4	14 0	14							
Tonk	17 14	17 9	9 12	26 14	26 14	18 15	7 0	7 0	6 5	9 0	9 0	7 10	28 15	29 6	21 1	25 14	24							
Jhalawar	17 2	15 4	12 1	21 10	21 14	14 2	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 0	26 11	22 14	22 13	14 8	14							
Shampora	17 4	16 12	11 8	24 8	23 4	21 0	8 2	8 0	9 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	26 0	23 8	20 0	18 4	19							
Dholpur	16 4	15 10	13 9	23 3	23 1	23 6	7 14	7 14	6 12	9 0	10 2	9 13	23 10	24 13	19 3	22 0	24							
Indore	15 0	14 1	8 4	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	25 4	24 0	14 8	18 7	17							
Gwalior	13 7	12 13	11 5	24 3	22 6	17 1	6 6	6 10	5 8	8 4	8 0	7 9	24 14	23 12	17 1	24 14	23							
Goena	19 0	19 0	14 4	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 4	9 0	7 4	9 12	10 0	8 0	37 8	35 0	25 0	28 0	28							
Katlam	17 8	16 14	9 4	...	...	...	8 10	8 4	6 12	12 4	12 0	10 4	12 8	40 0	19 12	17 2	16							
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 9	19 6	13 4	38 12	38 3	20 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	16 4	17 14	19 0	31 3	36 11	20 0	22 14	23							

for the 1st half of October 1880—concluded.

TOLLS OF 80 TOLLS.												DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Gram.					Firewood.			Salt.						
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
...	No return received	Bangalore			MYSORE AND COORG.
...	Kolar			
...	Tumkur			
...	Mysore			
...	Hassan			
...	Shimoga			
...	Kadur			
...	Chitaldroog			
...	Coorg			
...	...	22 0	21 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jeypore			RAJPUTANA.
...	...	25 8	26 0	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	11 12	11 0	Kishengurh
...	...	20 15	18 15	13 5	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 0	Ulwar
...	...	16 8	16 8	13 13	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)
...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere			
...	No return received	...	...	Deoli Cantonment			
...	...	17 8	18 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Erinpura			
...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee			
...	...	14 0	14 0	13 12	120 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Abu			
...	...	15 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Anadra
...	...	32 0	31 0	14 0	8 pies*	6 pies*	8 pies*	9 8	9 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			CENTRAL INDIA.
...	...	16 12	17 3	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 3	7 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)			
...	...	27 8	27 8	14 6	...	...	...	8 6	8 7	8 7	Banswara (Meywar Agency)
...	...	18 12	18 12	10 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 12	Partabgarh (
...	...	16 4	16 14	16 4	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)
...	...	13 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	Bikaner
...	...	22 8	24 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 4	9 4	Boondee			
...	...	23 8	22 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kotah			
...	...	24 4	24 8	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 7	11 3	10 5	Tonk			
...	...	18 13	18 13	14 9	...	...	...	8 14	8 5	6 7	Jhallawar.
...	...	25 8	23 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 8	11 0	Shahpoora			
...	...	19 13	19 1	13 12	...	...	...	10 6	11 2	11 4	Dholpur
...				
...	...	16 8	16 8	9 0	87 8	87 8	96 0	8 0	8 0	8 14	Indore			
...	...	18 0	17 2	11 10	100 6	91 4	91 4	9 10	9 10	9 8	Gwalior			
...	...	27 0	27 0	14 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 8	8 14	Goonna			
...	...	21 0	21 0	10 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 5	8 8	8 14	Rutlam			
...	...	25 8	26 10	14 8	160 0	160 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)			

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, PUNJAB, 1880-81, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1880.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).			RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).	Area in acres.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.			
	Full supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.							
{ 1st Division 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower 2nd do., Lahore Branch	4-90	4-53	{ 3073-60 }	{ 1250-56 825-94 818-50 }	...	...	Gurdaſpur	19,360	5-46	4-47	Cotton	20,494
	4-60	2-50			Amritsar	54,961	3-13	1-40	Rice	26,251
	3-00	3-30			Lahore	64,698	3-31	...	Sugarcane	11,101
	TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	3073-60	2805-00	139,019	139,019
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073-60	2651-84	...	...	...	134,220	...	...	...	134,220
{ Karnal Division do. do. Do. Bulla Head	4-33	4-24	{ 2,546 }	{ 83 632 977 262 }	{ 35,507 bullock, &c. and 30,000 mts. timber, fuel, &c. }	...	Unballa	2,497	4-66	6-48	Cotton	47,243	
	5-70	5-21				...	Karnal	35,218	3-68	4-68	Rice	44,633	
	9-00	8-09				...	Delhi	21,441	8-40	8-40	Sugarcane	25,958	
	TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	2,546	1,954	135,400	135,400
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,464	...	221,117	...	163,211	...	...	...	163,211
{ Upper Sutlej Division Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	16,500	2-66	0-05	{ Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	53,500	0-56	0-6		...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	157,279	0-31	0-12		...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	135,649	7-58	0-16		...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozaffargarh	191,910	...	...	...	554,798
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554,798	...	...	...	334,010
Najafgarh Jhil	35
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	1,596	10-10	3-60	Cotton	583
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	215	...	...	Rice	1,070
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sugarcane	123
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,811	...	...	...	1,811
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	362
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274,419	...	...	...	274,419

REMARKS

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the area irrigated from the Bari Doab Canal shows an increase of 4,799 acres. The increase is due to irrigation on the new branches and distributaries.

291.63 cubic feet per second entered the canal, of which 288500 cubic feet were utilized.

2,493 cubic feet per second entered the Western Jumna Canal, of which 1,954 cubic feet per second were utilized. The area irrigated shows a decrease compared with the corresponding period of last year of 27,911 acres.

Exclusive of the Mozaffargarh Canals which were not in last year's return, the area irrigated was 302,888 acres, or an increase of 25,879 acres compared with last year.

REMARKS

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the area irrigated from the Bari Doab Canal shows an increase of 4,769 acres. This increase is due to irrigation on the new branches and distributaries. 29,063 cubic feet per second entered the canal, of which 2805-00 cubic feet were utilized.

2,433 cubic feet per second entered the Western Jumna Canal, of which 1,954 cubic feet per second were utilized. The area irrigated shows a decrease compared with the corresponding period of last year of 27,311 acres.

Exclusive of the Mozaffargarh Canals which were not in last year's return, the area irrigated was 302,888 acres, or an increase of 29,878 acres compared with last year.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 46.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 10th November 1880.

No. 1723.—In Home Department Notification No. 992, dated the 14th June 1880, it was declared that licenses for the importation into British India of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for *bond fide* manufacturing purposes might be granted without payment of the fee of Rs. 10 prescribed by Rule 6 of the Rules issued by the Government of India under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to declare that a similar exemption shall apply to sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for agricultural purposes.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 1220.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 465 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to empower the Deputy Commissioner of the Hanthawaddy district and the Deputy Commissioner of the Amherst district in British Burma to order or authorize within their respective jurisdictions the institution of prosecutions for offences punishable under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code.

POLICE.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 290.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. Dixon, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, *vice* Lieutenant F. W. Snell, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. B. K. S. McDermott is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Dixon.

No. 291.—*Appointments.*—Mr. R. B. Hawkes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Dixon, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Harris, Inspector of Police, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Hawkes.

FORESTS.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 748-F.—Mr. R. L. Heinig is appointed to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 23rd October 1880, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Heinig is posted to Bengal.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 11th November 1880.

No. 300-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 219-G.-P., dated 5th August 1880, Chevalier J. Gallian, Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 25th October 1880.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 936-I.-P.—Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service, is deputed on special duty in connection with Customs arrangements, which it is proposed to negotiate with certain Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

GENERAL.

The 8th November 1880.

No. 2192-G.-G.—Assistant Surgeon Behari Lal Basu is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Nipal Residency, *vice* Surgeon-Major Whitwell, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd October 1880.

The 11th November 1880.

No. 2200-G.-G.—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Senior Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st October 1880.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 2209-G.-G.—The following reversions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, consequent on the return from leave of Mr. T. C. Plowden, Resident, 2nd Class:—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, from the 29th September 1880, and is posted as Political Agent at Muscat.

Major E. S. Reynolds, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, from the 29th September 1880.

No. 2212-G.-G.—The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department:—

Mr. F. T. Hewson, c.s., Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay is appointed to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Captain J. Burne, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, Capt.,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th November 1880.

No. 3645.—Messrs. W. Donald and E. M. Palmer having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency and Deputy Accountant General at Madras, respectively, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Tupp, or until further orders, receive charge of their offices after noon on the 29th October 1880.

No. 3646.—Resolution.—The Presidency Municipalities, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, are empowered, by the Enactments constituting or incorporating them, to borrow money for certain purposes by way of Debenture, on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues which they are authorised to levy or impose.

2. Under the Local Authorities Loan Act, other Bodies Corporate and Municipalities may also be authorised to borrow money upon the security of the Funds which they administer or the Taxes which they levy.

3. The Bonds or Debentures issued by all these Bodies, and Coupons issued with such Debentures are, in the absence of any special exemption chargeable with Stamp Duty, at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. The question whether Stamp Duty is chargeable on the renewal and sub-division of such Debentures, is open to argument; but whether Stamp Duty is chargeable in such cases or not, the interests of the Stamp Revenue necessitate the attendance of the parties at the Office of the Collector of Stamp Revenue, in order to the stamping (without charge) of the new Debentures. The Government of India is not willing to relieve such Debentures altogether from the payment of Stamp Duty; but it is prepared to exempt Coupons issued with them from the separate payment of duty, and is anxious to remove, as far as is compatible with the due protection of the Stamp Revenue, the inconvenience occasioned to the Debenture Holders by the necessity for attendance at the Stamp Office on each case of renewal or sub-division.

5. His Honour the President in Council thinks that these objects may be attained if the above mentioned Bodies Corporate are willing, on the issue of any Debentures, to compound for the Stamp Duty chargeable thereon by the payment of a lump sum of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total amount of the Loan. There is no special provision in the law authorising such a composition; but, on payment by any of the Corporate Bodies referred to under such a composition, the Government of India will exempt the Debentures from any Stamp Duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable whether on issue, renewal or sub-division.

6. The payments made under such compositions will be credited to Stamp Revenue.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

No. 3659.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the President in Council has exempted salted Fish, imported into any Port in the Bombay Presidency or Sindh, from the duty to which it is liable under Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act of 1875.

No. 3661.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the *Inland Customs Act*, 1875, the President in Council has prohibited the transit into or through the Province of Sindh of salt produced or manufactured in Foreign Territory or in any Native State, unless such salt is covered by a pass granted by such officer as the Commissioner in Sindh may appoint on this behalf, showing that it has paid duty at the rate at which duty is for the time being levied on salt manufactured in Sindh.

No. 3715.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and in continuation of the Notification in the Department of Finance dated 14th August 1880, the President in Council has exempted from stamp

No. 3727.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.				RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
				Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Coin.	Bullion.
						Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	...	...	...	6,65,63,155	2,05,72,337	10,58,141
Madras	...	...	...	95,98,715	22,02,165	10,18,000
Bombay	...	...	...	3,33,13,850	1,98,65,401	29,92,474
Allahabad	...	...	...	41,89,175	38,27,575	.....
Lahore	...	...	...	97,03,745	1,21,72,610	.....
Calicut	...	...	...	17,95,970	8,89,690	26,500
Coconada	...	...	...	7,13,570	4,26,730	1,65,000
Nagpore	...	...	...	28,92,730	39,67,150	.....
Kurrachee	...	...	...	37,91,470	26,06,660	70,200
Akola	...	...	...	29,80,910	12,31,670	.....
TOTAL				13,55,13,290	7,97,62,228	53,69,315
Deduct draft and suspense accounts				...	...	...
						5,50,000
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act						...
						7,55,72,543
						5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL						13,55,13,290

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th November, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 629.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Second-Lieutenant J. Strachey, 51st Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the President in Council. Dated 1st November, 1880.

No. 630.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 430 of 1880, Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.B. (Madras), is confirmed in the appointment of Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 15th October, 1880.

No. 631.—NATIVE ARMY—

The following direct appointments of Native gentlemen are made, with effect from dates of joining :—

14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Heera Sing, to be a Jemadar (Supernumerary), on probation.

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Khooshal Sing, to be a Jemadar (Supernumerary), on probation.

No. 632.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining :—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Narain Sing, to be a Jemadar (Supernumerary), on probation.

No. 633.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. Henry Clements Barstow, c.s., to be Captain Commandant, *vice* Captain J. H. Harrison, c.s., resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 634.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, c.b., v.c., s.c., Commanding Allahabad Division, (m. c.) for 91 days, under G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) A. FitzHugh, s.c., Commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) R. G. Kennedy, s.c., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. A. Abbott, s.c., Wing Officer, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. Bruce, s.c., Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year 155 days under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIII of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. J. Garrett, s.c., Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for 1 year 152 days, under Rule XIV, clause (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon A. S. Reid, M.B., 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 635.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Malcolm Alexander Gray,—7th November, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry,—9th November, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Phayre Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry,—10th November, 1880.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.*To be Surgeons-Major.*

Surgeon John MacGregor,
Surgeon George Hutcheson, M.D.,
Surgeon Edward Reginald Johnson, } 1st October, 1880.

No. 636.—NATIVE ARMY—

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Rutton Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunnesha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided.

Havildar Hyat, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rutton Sing, promoted,—2nd June, 1880.

No. 637.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Jabez Lightfoot, to be Major,—dated 19th October, 1880.

H. A. SAWYER, Captain,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 8th November, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 2nd to 8th November, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal (Madras) Artillery...	Lieutenant J. C. Bampffield ...	23rd October, 1880.	Bolarum.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 2nd to 8th November, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
B. S. Thurlow (a) ...	2nd Lieutenant.	51st Foot ...	22nd March, 1880.	Intestate ...	755 1 8	...	8th January, 1881.
W. A. Burges (b) ...	Surgeon...	Army Medical Dept.	23rd July, 1880.	Intestate ...	1,453 5 3	...	Ditto.

(a) *Nest-of-his.*—Brother—W. Thurlow, 5, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

(b) *Nest-of-his.*—W. C. Burges, Esq., M.R., Fethard near Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland.

W M IERS Colonel

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November 1880.

No. 364.—The services of Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Agent the Governor General for Central India for employment on the Bhopal Railway.

The 8th November 1880.

No. 365.—Messrs. F. G. Fox and S. A. L. O'Grigan, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah for service in the Provincial Establishment.

The 9th November 1880.

No. 366.—Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., is on turn from furlough appointed Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Captain J. S. Biscoe, on being relieved by Captain Begbie, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

No. 367.—During the absence of the Government of India from Simla, Captain R. A. Sarmaunt, R.E., will have charge of the portion of the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left in Simla.

No. 368.—Major R. H. Palmer, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer during the absence of Major-General J. Fulton on furlough, or until further orders. While so officiating, Major Palmer will have the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, III Class.

No. 369.—The Accounts of the Bhopal State Railway have been transferred from the charge of the Examiner, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

The 11th November 1880.

No. 370.—To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the undermentioned promotions are made, with effect from the dates noted :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. F. R. Upcott	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	9th October 1880.
Mr. J. Barron	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
Mr. R. A. Way	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	
Mr. P. Duncan	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Mr. A. Sullivan	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	24th Oct. 1880.
Mr. P. Mackenzie	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	

No. 371.—Consequent on the return from leave of—

Mr. W de W. Peel, Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank,

Major J. B. Sparks, s.c., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,

Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,

the undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch revert from the rank of Executive Engineer, temporary 4th Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade :—

Name.	Date.
Mr. P. Duncan	... 23rd October 1880.
„ T. Ker	... 31st October 1880.
„ T. J. Dumayne	... 5th November 1880.

No. 372.—To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the undermentioned promotions are made, with effect from the 8th November 1880 :—

Name.	From	To
Captain A. C. B. Wither	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. V. MacIvor	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. M. C. Mackinnon	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. E. J. G. McCudden	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. T. J. Dumayne	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.
Mr. T. Ker	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.
Mr. F. Wolley-Dod	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 373.—Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, was on special duty under the Government of India in the Public Works Department from the afternoon of the 29th August to the 30th September 1880.

No. 374.—Mr. H. Lambert, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, returned on the forenoon of the 23rd July 1880, from the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 159, dated 20th May 1880.

No. 375.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. B. Braddon, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway, in Notification No. 261, dated 9th August 1880, has been extended by three days.

No. 376.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, until further orders.

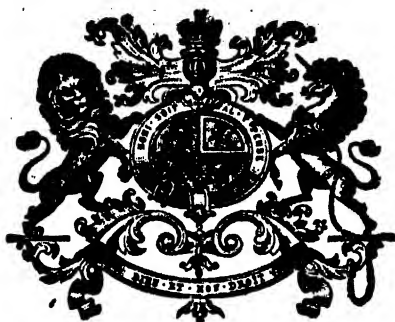
No. 377.—Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, at present temporarily employed under the Government of the Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 378.—Mr. A. Stoddard, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, at present on leave, is transferred to British Burmah.

No. 379.—Mr. F. J. Wilson, of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who has gone through his practical training in England and has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to Madras.

No. 380.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 328 of 12th October 1880, the posting of Mr. J. W. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab is cancelled, that officer having resigned his appointment in the Public Works Department.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

Following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1880.

Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the day thereof.

This section and sections three, four and thirteen extend to the whole of British India.

The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct.

The Local Government may appoint any person by name or in virtue of his office to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, census within any specified local area.

Persons so appointed shall be called "Census-officers."

The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power conferred by this section.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. (a) Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war,

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper or manager of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(e) every occupant of immoveable property having at the time of taking the census not less than fifty persons employed under him on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of taking the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, direct.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an

Power of Magistrate of District to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, in his district, or their agents, and upon all members of panchâyats appointed in his district under Bengal Act No. VI of 1870 (*to provide for the appointment, dismissal and maintenance of Village Chaukidars*), to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages for which such panchâyats are appointed, as the case may be.

Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees, or their agents, and the members of such panchâyats, shall be bound to obey it.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such ques-

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

tions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

8. Every person of whom any question is

Obligation to answer questions.

asked under section seven shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household; and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure,

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable.

10. Subject to such orders as the Local Govern-

Occupier of house to fill up schedule.

ment may issue in this behalf, any Census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the

Local Government may direct regarding the persons present in such house or part at the time of taking the census.

When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill up the same to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the persons present in such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Any occupier of a dwelling-house or part

Penalty for failing to fill up schedule, &c., or making false return.

thereof who knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of this section, or makes any false return hereunder, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

11. Any Census-officer who, knowingly an-

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

without sufficient cause disobeys the instruction published by the Local Government under section seven, puts any offensive or improper question or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,

(a) declare before what classes of Magistrate prosecutions under this Act, or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done, may be instituted; and

(b) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (a) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary

Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1880.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter

Preamble. appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title.
Commencement.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed:

Repeal of sections 8, 9,
10 and 17 of Act No. X
of 1876.

Provided that the repeal hereby effected, of the first clause of the said section seventeen, shall not operate in any Scheduled District unless and until the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, has been extended to such district:

Provided also that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by such clause.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, the following words shall be added:—

Addition to section 32
of Act No. XIV of 1869
as amended by section
15 of Act No. X of 1876.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because—

Proviso.

"(a) a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation, or

"(b) an officer of a Court appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 456, last paragraph, or selected under Act No. XX of 1864 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay), section 9, is, in virtue of such appointment or selection, a party to such suit."

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by

the said Governor in Council to holders (as defined in section 3 (11) of the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879) of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable, with the interest (if any) accrued due thereon, from the person to whom such advance was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

Recovery of such advances.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General:—

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1880.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

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As to family religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19, Norton, II, 408. As to Pagoda-trusts, see 1 Mad. 415; 7 Mad. 77; Act XX of 1863. Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *wagf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

2. On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property," or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust":

a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

7. 'fraud,' 7, *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (a) forbidden by law, or (b) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (c) is fraudulent, or (d) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (e) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(b). A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

(c). A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(d). A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property

Trust of immoveable is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a

trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts (a) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (b) the purpose of the trust, (c) the beneficiary, and (d) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of" C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(b). A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(c). A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(d). A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(e). A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

Who may create trusts. 7. A trust may be created—

(a) by every person competent to contract, and (b) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent

in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary. 9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D, B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(b). A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(c). A bequeathes a lakh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lakh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (a) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and re-

coverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (b) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(b). A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C, for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(c). A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(a). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on person security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay.

(b). The trust-property is money in the hands of one or two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regarding the amount or value of the trust property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto.

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property.

Illustrations.

(a). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(b). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, there in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances, A is not bound to make good the loss.

(c). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(d). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(e). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(f). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(g). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(h). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit

Conversion of perish- of several persons in succes-
able property. sion, and the trust-property
is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary
interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention
to the contrary may be inferred from the instru-
ment of trust, to convert the property into prop-
erty of a permanent and immediately profitable
character.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(b). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one,

Trustee to be impartial. the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of

Trustee to prevent waste. several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

19. A trustee is bound (a) to keep clear and

Accounts and inform- accurate accounts of the
ation. trust-property, and (b), at
all reasonable times, at the request of the benefici-
ary, to furnish him with full and accurate inform-
ation as to the amount and state of the trust-
property.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money

Investment of trust- and cannot be applied im-
money. mediately or at an early date
to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must
(subject to any direction contained in the instru-
ment of trust) invest the money on the following
securities, and on no others:—

(a) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(b) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(c) in stock or debentures of, or shares in Rail-
way or other Companies the interest whereon
shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of
State for India in Council;

(d) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

(e) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(f) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (d), (e) and (f) shall be made without his consent in writing.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to pre-
clude an investment on a
Mortgage of land mortgage of immoveable
pledged to Government mortgage of immoveable
under Act XXVI of 1871. property already pledged as
security for an advance under the Land Improve-
ment Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does
not exceed one thousand
Deposit in Govern- rupees, a deposit thereof in
ment Savings Bank. a Government Savings Bank.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a

Sale by trustee direct- specified time extends such
ed to sell within speci- time, as between himself and
fied time. the beneficiary, the burden of
proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the
extension lies upon the trustee, unless the exten-
sion has been authorized by a principal Civil Court
of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

22. When the purpose of the trust is complete-

Transfer to beneficiary ly fulfilled, the trustee
on completion of purpose. must on demand transfer the
trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee
has notice of any title in another which is para-

mount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(b). A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(c). A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(d). The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (a), (b), (c) or (d). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(e). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immovable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(f). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(g). Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (a), (b), (c) or (d). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(h). The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(a) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application:

(b) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(c) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to contribution.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands

any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and, where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(b). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the

same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature :

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c. trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property ; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen : provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for

Power to give receipts. any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies. property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree. the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot

Trustee cannot re-nounce after acceptance. afterwards renounce it except (a) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (b), if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (c) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of

Trustee cannot delegate his duties either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (a) the instrument of trust so provides, or (b) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or (c) the delegation is necessary, or (d) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(b). A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(c). A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all

Co-trustees cannot act singly. must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred

Control of discretionary power. on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

49. In the absence of express directions to the

Trustee may not act contrary to the charge for services. instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit. trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy. property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission. ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof ;

and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

54. The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest ;

A. and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct : provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(a). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(b). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(c). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the

circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest :

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section :—

A person domiciled abroad : an alien enemy : a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary : a person in insolvent circumstances ; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of the money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(a). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(b). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime ; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(c). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(d). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(e). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

(b). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought
 Wrongful purchase by trustee. beneficiary has a right to have the

property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (a) account for the net profits of the property, (b) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (c) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Nothing in this section—

(a) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(b) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

6 Bomb. O. C. J. 59:
 I. L. R. 1
 Bomb. 237.

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands
 Following trust-property— of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him into the hands of third persons; to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property into that into which it and the money or other property has been converted. property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

As to movable, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.
 5 W. R. 120:
 W. R., 1864,
 p. 225.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

(a) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(b) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bona fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(b). A, a trustee wrongfully purchases land, in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or other
 Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrong-fully converted. wise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself be comes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust
 Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade. property and employs the proceeds in trade or business the beneficiary may, at his option, charge his either with the principal money and the actual profits arising from such employment or with the principal money and compound interest.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the
 Right in case of blended property. trust-property with his own the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully
 Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes. employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

(b). A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust. (a) joins in committing breach of trust, or

(b) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(c) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries or

(d) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

- (a) by the extinction of the trust;
- (b) by the completion of his duties under the trust;
- (c) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;
- (d) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;
- (e) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or
- (f) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

XVIII 72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee 186, s. 1. disclaims, or any trustee trustees on death, &c. dies, or is for a continuous 4 Vic., period of six months absent from British India, or 5, s. 27. leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

- (a) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or
- 184. (b) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (a) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (b) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (c) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (d) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Every new trustee, so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

76. A trust is extinguished—

- (a) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or
- (b) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or
- (c) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or
- (d) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

- (a) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or
- (b) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth— in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been

made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat what trustees have duly done. or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created. **79.** An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b). A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(c). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(d). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

R. 2 **82.** Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys certain land to B—
“upon trust,” and no trust is declared, or
“upon trusts to be; thereafter declared,” and no such declaration is ever made; or
upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or
upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect.

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b). A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(c). A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second

moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(d). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it for an illegal purpose, and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the transferor's creditors, present or future creditors of the transferor or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Illustrations.

(a). A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(b). A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(c). A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(d). A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(e). A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lākh of rupees. A holds the lākh for the benefit of the partnership.

(f). A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(g). A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(h). A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mort-

Advantage gained by gagee or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(b). A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazānā to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the ināmdār of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

(c). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

91. Where a person acquires property with

Property acquired with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property

Purchase by person to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

94. In any case not coming within the scope

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for. of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Illustrations.

(a). A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(b). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(c). A makes a gift of a lākh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

95. The person holding property in accordance

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities. with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Provided that, (a) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (b) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall

Saving of rights of bona fide purchasers. impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz. c. 5	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II, c. 3	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act, 1877	In section 12, the first illustration.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Trusts, in the strict sense in which that term is used by English lawyers, that is to say, confidences to the existence of which a 'legal' and an 'equitable' estate are necessary, are unknown to Hindú and Muhammadan law. But trusts in the wider sense of the word, that is to say, obligations annexed to the ownership of property which arise out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner for the benefit of another, are constantly created by the natives of India and are frequently enforced by our Courts. "There is, probably," says Mr. Justice Phear (4 Ben. O. C. J. 134), "no country in the world where fiduciary relations exhibit themselves so extensively and in such varied forms as in India, and possession of dominion over property, coupled with the obligation to use it, either wholly or partially, for the benefit of others than the possessor, is, I imagine, familiar to every Hindú." So, too, in the case of Muhammadans, where a woman is entitled to a share of her deceased father's estate in the hands of her brother (W. R. 1864, p. 377), or to exigible dower in the hands of her husband (6 W. R. 111). Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, step-daughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence amongst the natives, whether Hindú or Muhammadan, and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates in which, without the intervention of the legislature, they are certain to become entangled. But apart from the native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and taken advantage of a trust-law recognised by our Courts: the number and wealth of this class have increased, and in suits between members of this community every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law. Nevertheless, with the exception of certain provisions in the Penal Code, the Specific Relief Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Limitation Act, the Indian Statute-book is silent on the subject so far as regards the bulk of the population; for the Statute of Frauds, sections 7 to 11, is in force only in the Presidency towns, and the rules contained in Acts XXVII and XXVIII of 1866 extend only to cases to which English law is applicable, and are, in themselves, incomplete.

The object of the present Bill is to codify the law relating to trusts in the wider sense above described: but it saves the rules of Muhammadan law as to *wagf*, and the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family. And it leaves untouched religious and charitable endowments established by Hindús and Buddhists, as being matters in which the legislature cannot at present usefully interfere further or otherwise than has been done by Act XX of 1863.

With the few exceptions mentioned in this Statement, the rules contained in the Bill are substantially those now administered by English Courts of Equity and (under the name of 'justice, equity and good conscience') by the Courts of British India.

The Bill distributes the subject under the following heads: I, Preliminary: II, the creation of trusts: III, the duties and liabilities of trustees: IV, their rights and powers: V, their disabilities: VI, the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary: VII, vacating the office of trustee: VIII, the extinction of trusts; and IX, certain obligations of the nature of trusts.

The preliminary chapter, in order to prevent the introduction of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, defines the interest of the beneficiary as *his right against the trustee* as owner of the property. The beneficiary has, under the Bill, no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust. The Bill also defines 'breach of trust' as a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, and declares that a person has 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Contract Act, section 229.

The second chapter deals with the creation of trusts. It declares that a trust may be created for any 'lawful purpose,' and, as there is a general analogy between a trust and a contract, the Bill defines such purpose to be lawful in the cases in which the Indian Contract Act, section 23, declares the object of an agreement to be lawful. An explanation shows that, where the trust-property is land situate in a foreign country, the trust, to be valid, must not create an estate not recognized by the law of that country.

The expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust has long been felt in the case of land and the Bill (section 5) lays down, in general accordance with the seventh section of the Statute of Frauds, that no trust in relation to *immoveable* property is valid, unless declared (a) by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or (b) by the will of the author of the trust, or of the trustee, and that no trust in relation to *moveable* property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee. Theoretically, this will modify the Hindú law, which in no transaction absolutely requires a writing (2 Mad. H. C. Rep. 39); but trusts by merely verbal declarations are as rarely met with as mortgages by merely verbal agreements: the proposed change will therefore in practice make no alteration in that law. The rule will not apply where it would operate so as to effectuate a fraud, as, for example, where a father having power to bequeath certain land is induced not to make a will of that land by the promise of his heir-presumptive that he will provide thereout for his relatives.

Section 8 declares that the subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary, and that it must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust. The object of the latter provision is to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust.

Section 9 declares that every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary. As, under Act I of 1868, 'person' includes a corporation, the Bill here varies from English law. But the variation is intentional, as it has been more than once ruled that the Mortmain Statutes are not in force in India.

Chapter III deals with a trustee's duties and liabilities. None of the rules here contained call for remark except sections 20 and 23. Section 20 gives a list of the securities on which alone a trustee may invest trust-funds. The necessity for some such provision has been indicated by the High Court of Bombay in *DeSouza v. DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184. Investments on mortgages of leaseholds for years are forbidden, unless, of course, such securities are expressly authorized by the instrument of trust. In England, no doubt, trustees authorized to lend on a mortgage of realty may invest on a long term of years at a peppercorn rent. But in this country such terms are practically unknown. Section 20 also allows a trustee to deposit a trust-fund not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in a Government Savings Bank, and to invest on mortgage of land already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871. A power like the latter is conferred in England by 27 & 28 Vic., cap. 114, section 161. Section 23 declares the measure of the trustee's liability in case of a breach of trust, and embodies, as illustrations, the rules on which Courts of Equity act where trust-property improperly left outstanding is lost, or where a trustee retains money which should be invested, or neglects a direction to invest, or to accumulate, or improperly sells trust-securities, or is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-funds or in paying them to the beneficiary.

Chapter IV treats of the rights and powers of trustees. It embodies the substance of Act XXVIII of 1866, sections 2, 3, 5, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 43. Section 34 of the Bill empowers trustees to apply, not only to High Court Judges, but to District Judges, for advice on simple questions respecting the management and administration of the trust-property. Under section 36, which deals with the general authority of a trustee, trustees will be able (unless restrained from doing so by the instrument of trust) to grant reasonable agricultural leases, thin timber and otherwise act for the benefit of the trust. Except with the permission of the Court, no trustee will be able to lease trust-property for a term exceeding 21 years.

Chapter V deals with disabilities of the trustees. The only section here calling for remark is 52, which declares that no trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of the Court, buy the interest of the beneficiary in the trust-property, and that such permission shall not be given unless the purchase is manifestly for the benefit of the latter. The Bill here deviates from the present law, according to which a trustee is allowed to buy trust-property from his beneficiary if the latter is *sui juris* and the former can shew that the relation of trustee and beneficiary was, at the time of the purchase, virtually dissolved, and that the fullest information and every advantage were given to the beneficiary. Such a rule seems too vague for insertion in a Code intended to be worked, for the most part, by unprofessional Judges; it has, moreover, been disapproved in *Morae v. Royal*, 12 Ves. 372.

In the next chapter—of the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary—the only sections requiring special notice are sections 58 and 62. The former provides for the execution of trusts by the Court, and makes no distinction between the cases where the declaration of trust is complete and those where the trust is executory, *i.e.*, where the declaration of trust is intended to be perfected at some future period.

The latter section declares that all persons taking immoveable trust-property inconsistently with the trust hold it subject to the trust, except (a) purchasers in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and (b) purchasers for consideration from such purchasers. This agrees with the English rule which, to prevent stagnation of property, exempts from the trust a purchaser with notice from an innocent purchaser without notice, who has got the legal estate.

Chapter VII treats of vacating the office of trustee, and, incidentally, deals with the appointment of new trustees, and declares that, on the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Chapter VIII treats of the extinction of trusts and, incidentally, of their revocation.

Where no trust is declared, but for the purposes of justice the law deems one to have been created, the trust is by English lawyers termed constructive. *Bendami* transactions, where property is transferred to A for a consideration paid by B, and B makes the payment for his own benefit, have for centuries been familiar to the people of India: gains made by one person at the cost of another are an everyday source of litigation; and in no country, owing to the extreme sub-division of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common.* Chapter IX avoids the fiction implied in the term 'constructive trusts' by treating such confidences as obligations in the nature of trusts properly so called. It specifies the fourteen principal cases in which such an obligation arises, as follows:—

1. Where it does not appear that the transferor of property intended to dispose of the beneficial interest (section 80) :
2. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another (section 81) :

* As to these trusts, Mr. Coghlan, a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency, writes as follows:—"Cases of constructive trusts are continually arising in all civil Courts [in the Mufassal], and are treated on the general principle of equity as fixed by case-made law."

3. Where the trust is incapable of execution or is executed without exhausting the property (section 82) :
4. Where a transfer of property is made for an illegal purpose (section 83) :
5. Where a bequest is made for an illegal purpose, or where the revocation of a bequest is forcibly prevented (section 84) :
6. Where a transfer is made in pursuance of a rescindible contract (section 85) :
7. Where a transfer is made in fraud of the transferor's creditors (section 86) :
8. Where a debtor becomes his creditor's legal representative (section 87) :
9. Where a pecuniary advantage is gained by a person in a fiduciary character (section 88) :
10. Where an advantage is gained by the exercise of undue influence (section 89) :
11. Where an advantage is gained by a tenant for life or other qualified owner in derogation of the rights of other persons interested in the property (section 90) :
12. Where property is acquired with notice of an existing contract affecting it (section 91) :
13. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust (section 92) :
14. Where one of several compounding creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an advantage over his co-creditors (section 93).

The Bill also contains a general clause (sec. 94) providing for cases not so specified. It is believed that this clause will cover that form of constructive trust which the Panjáb Courts have held to arise when a co-sharer in a village community absents himself without expressly abandoning his rights.

The Bill declares that, in the case of all obligations in the nature of a trust, the obligor shall be subject to the liabilities and (with the two exceptions mentioned in section 95) to the disabilities of an ordinary trustee.

Three only of the obligations above specified seem to require further notice. The Bill, it will be seen, does not attempt to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benāmi* transactions, and it must be admitted that in many, perhaps most, of these transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives. Section 81, accordingly, declares that, where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another, and it appears that the latter did not intend to pay the consideration for the benefit of the former, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying. Resulting trusts, *i.e.*, those that arise where an interest is given for purposes to which the trust is not commensurate (as, for instance, to pay debts which are satisfied, or an annuity which expires), are treated (section 82) as constructive, for here there is no declaration of trust as to the portion of the trust-property which is not required for the purpose declared. Section 86 corresponds with 13 Eliz., c. 5, as to settlements intended to defraud creditors. That Statute is in force in the Presidency-towns, and its principle has been held by the Madras High Court (4 Mad. 88) to apply to Natives in the mufassal.

Where a person gives property to charitable purposes, and either specifies no objects or such as do not exhaust the proceeds, the law, as it stands, does not suffer the property or its surplus to result to the donor or his legal representative; but the Court takes upon itself to execute the donor's intention by declaring the particular purposes to which the fund shall be applied. A similar exception is made when the purposes of the gift at the time exhaust the whole proceeds, but in consequence of an increase in the value of the property an excess of income subsequently arises. The Bill ignores these exceptions, which were introduced when the law of resulting trusts was imperfectly understood, and which unfairly disregard the interest of the legal representative.

Lastly, it may be remarked that the Bill contains no provisions as to the presumption against trustees that advantages gained by them from their beneficiaries are gained by undue influence, or as to the escheat of a beneficiary's interest. The former matter is sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act, I of 1872, section 111, the latter, by the Succession Act, X of 1865, and the general law as to *bona vacantia*.

The Bill is now published as settled by the Indian Law Commission¹ and in accordance with the Legislative despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated 7th October, 1880.

SIMLA;
6th November, 1880. }

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

¹ The short title and commencement of the proposed Act have been altered: sections 54 and 55 (which overlapped) have been amended; and in the first Explanation to section 59, the word "allows" has been substituted for "provides."

[First publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor General:—

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Short title. | 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882": |
| It extends to the whole of British India except Local extent. | the Scheduled Districts; |
| Commencement. | and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882. |
| Savings. | 2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect— |

(a) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(b) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property;

(c) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force; or

(d) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(b) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(c) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(d) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(e) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and re-passing. This right is not an easement.

(f) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

5. Easements are either affirmative or negative.

An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Affirmative easements. Negative easements.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements:—

(a) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(b) An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(c) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(d) An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for use of A's household.

(e) An easement annexed to A's land to throw back, upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream, water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(f) An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or, with the force of its natural current, increased or diminished.

(g) An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(h) An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(i) An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements:—

(j) An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour

A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(k) An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(l) An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

W. P. (m) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(n) A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's housetop or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

6. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is, or may be, continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

r v. Car. H. & N. An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(a) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(b) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(c) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(d) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

7. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Easement for limited time or on condition.

period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

8. Easements are restrictions of one or other

Easements restrictive of the following rights of certain rights, (namely):—

(a) the exclusive right of every owner of immovable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

(b) the right of every owner of immovable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) arising from situation.

to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(a) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town N. to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force. (1870 169, 1

(b) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(c) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and by th unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person. Re Court, P., N of 18 Nov 1878.

(d) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(e) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person. Mis P h c Singh

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition. Ma Birma v. L. J.

(f) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(g) The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose, within his own limits, of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marsh

(h) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into, or out of, which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. 1 App. 3 W. 13 W. 8 W.

(i) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. 20 W

(j) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners. 11 W.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

9. An easement may be imposed by any one Who may impose easements. in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(b) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(c) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(d) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten

years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(e) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine,

Servient owners. a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Illustrations.

(a) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(b) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine,

Lessor and mortgagor. a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 65. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

No lessee or other person, having a derivative interest, may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner

Who may acquire easements. of the dominant heritage, or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

7 Mad. 64.

No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes

Easements of necessity and quasi-easements. immoveable property to another,—

(a) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

Mayor of London v. Riggs, 49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297.

Morgan v. Kirby, 1 L. R. 2 Mad. 46.

(b) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(c) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall be entitled to such easement; or

(d) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,—

(e) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(f) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (a), (c) and (e), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(a) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(b) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(c) A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(d) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(e) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(f) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(g) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(A) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(i) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(j) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(k) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(l) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(m) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(n) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(o) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(p) A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative), has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1883 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from first January, 1862, to first January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit also brought in 1883, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1860 to 1880. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(d) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon, Exclusion in favour of over or from which any reversioner of servient easement has been enjoyed heritage, or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of

such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

(a) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;

(b) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing grant made by the servient owners;

(c) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

(d) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(e) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Customary easements.

Illustrations.

(a) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(b) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(b) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of the passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers; for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner;

and when the exercise of an easement can be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Illustrations.

(a) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(b) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure; even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(b) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves, if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(c) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from banyans, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(d) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(c) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(b) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(c) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(d) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(e) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(f) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(g) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise more inconvenient.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(b) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(c) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(d) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(e) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of the quantity of light.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect:—

Easement of necessity. An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

Other easements. The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

Right of way. (a) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind:

(b) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died:

(c) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespective of the purposes for which it has been used:

(d) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose: and

(e) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(b) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(c) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen

from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Illustrations.

(a) A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(b) A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(c) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial

damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustrations.

(a) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(b) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means, does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

(a) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(b) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any

right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(a) A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(b) A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(c) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(d) A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

40. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(a) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(b) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(b) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(c) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(d) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(e) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

41. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

42. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

43. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

44. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

45. An easement is extinguished—

(a) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change, or

(b) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

46. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(a) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(b) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

47. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

48. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(b) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-three.

(c) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(d) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(e) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(f) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(g) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

49. A continuous easement is extinguished
Extinction by non-user. when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(a) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(b) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(c) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the

intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

50. When an easement is extinguished, the
Extinction of accessory rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

51. An easement is suspended when the
Suspension of easement. dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

52. The servient owner has no right to require
Servient owner not entitled to require continuance. that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused by extinguishment or suspension. caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

53. An easement extinguished under section
Revival of easements. forty-seven revives (a) when the destroyed heritage before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (b) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (c) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a great burden on the servient heritage.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-nine.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENSES.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a Licensee defined. definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immovable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the property affected by the license.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immovable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless—

(a) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force :

(b) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(b) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

64. A license is deemed to be revoked—

(a) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license :

(b) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative :

(c) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled :

(d) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right :

(e) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license :

(f) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable :

(g) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist :

(h) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee :

(i) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

66. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to form part of the Indian Civil Code, and attempts to state, clearly and compactly, the rules relating to Easements, that is to say, the rights which a man sometimes has over one piece of immoveable property by reason of his ownership of another. As to these rights our present statutory law is silent, except so far as regards the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession, the limitation of suits for disturbing them, and the granting of injunctions to prevent such disturbance; and three of our most experienced Judges—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice (now Sir Louis) Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes—have expressed their opinion that it is desirable to codify the law on the subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) “for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate Judges.” There is much litigation in the case of urban easements, and a late Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court asserts that this is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves, nor the majority of the Courts, understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined. The Bill is mainly based on the law of England, which, being just, equitable and almost free from local peculiarities, has, in many cases,^a been held to regulate the subject in this country; but a few deviations (hereinafter specified) have been made from that law, and rules as to some matters which have not hitherto come under the cognizance of the English and Indian Courts have been adapted from the writings of modern jurists.

Of Easements generally.

The Bill is divided into six chapters. The first chapter treats of easements generally, and opens with a definition of the term, so framed as to exclude all rights in gross, *i.e.*, those which are not annexed to the ownership of immoveable property. The definition also indicates that the easement must be in a corporeal heritage, and that the servient owner can only be required not to do something or to suffer something to be done. The definition also requires that the easement must be of some advantage to the dominant heritage. Such advantage, it is explained, may be contingent or remote, and even a mere amenity.

An explanation declares in effect that there may be an easement entitling the dominant owner to remove and appropriate for his own use, as such, any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon. This, though in conformity with continental systems of jurisprudence, is in contravention of the English law, which reckons, for instance, as an easement, the right to take water from a spring on your neighbour's land, but denies that name to a right to take grass or gravel. “It has been said,” to quote Mr. Justice Markby, “that the distinction is that the first is for convenience only, while the latter is for profit. But this, besides being a very slender distinction, is not always observed. The right to take water is just as much an easement if the water be made into beer, and sold by the person who takes it, as if it be used by himself for domestic purposes.”

Sections 5 and 6 define, in accordance with English law, easements affirmative and negative, continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent. An illustration to section 5 shows that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill and is a negative easement. Such a right, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India: it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil law; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such right should not, in the opinion of the Indian Law Commission, be followed by the legislature.

Section 7 declares that an easement may be for a limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain time or on condition.

Easements being restrictions on the free use of property in others are regarded with disfavour by the law, and section 8 accordingly declares that all easements are in derogation of one or other of certain rights incidental to the ownership of immoveable property. These are (a) the exclusive right (subject to existing law) to enjoy and dispose of immoveable property and its products, and (b) the right of the owner of such property to the enjoyment of the natural advantages arising from its situation, such as unpolluted air, quiet, the vertical passage of light and air, the natural support of land by the soil of another, unpolluted water, draining, the uninterrupted flow of water naturally flowing in defined channels, the discharge of surface-water on lower adjoining land, and, lastly, the use of the water of a stream for drinking, household purposes, watering cattle and, *sub modo*, for irrigation and manufactures.

Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.

Chapter II treats of the imposition, acquisition and transfer of easements. Sections 9, 10 and 11 treat of the persons capable of constituting easements, whether permanent or temporary.

^a See, for example, in Bombay, *Calliandoss v. Cleveland*, 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 16; *Ratanji H. Bottlewala v. Edalji H. Bottlewala*, 8 Bom. 181. In Calcutta, *Mothoosoodhun Dey v. Bissonath Dey*, 15 Ben. 361; *Bhuban Mohan Banerjee v. Elliot*, 6 Ben. 85; *Bagram v. Kheltranath Karformah*, 3 Beng. O. C. J. 18. In the Mufassal, *Krishna Ayyan v. Venkatachella Mudali*, 7 Mad. 60; *Ponnusami Tegar v. Collector of Madura*, 5 Mad. 6, 23, 24; *Morgan v. Kirby*, 1 L. R. 2 Mad. 46. Panjáb Record, No. 80 of 1876.

Provision is made for the cases of lessees, co-owners, trustees, servient owners, lessors and mortgagors. The Bill (here following a decision of the Madras High Court, 4 Mad. 98, but deviating from English law) does not require the express imposition of an easement to be evidenced by writing. The Bill then shews who may acquire easements, allowing one of several co-owners to acquire, without the consent of the others, an easement for the benefit of the property held in co-ownership, allowing also (in accordance with Lord Kenyon's dictum in *Large v. Pitt*) a lessee whose interest is permanent and transferable to acquire an easement over land held by another like lessee of the same landlord, but forbidding a lessee to acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other land of his own an easement in respect of the land comprised in his lease. Nothing is said of the acquisition of an easement by estoppel of the servient owner, as, for instance, when a person having no right to certain land purports to impose an easement upon it and afterwards acquires the land. This matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

Sections 13 and 14 deal with easements of necessity, that is to say, the rights which are absolutely necessary for enjoying property and quasi-easements, that is to say, conveniences to which an owner subjects one part of his property for the benefit of another. These conveniences, when apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying property as it was enjoyed when it was separated by grant or bequest, will, in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary, be taken as easements by the grantee or legatee of the quasi-dominant heritage. In like manner, they will be reserved as easements by the person retaining the portion for the benefit of which the conveniences existed. The Bill here follows the decision in *Pyer v. Carter*, 1 H. & N. 916, rather than that in *Saffield v. Brown*, 33 L. J. Ch. 249. When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, the Bill declares that the dominant owner shall be entitled to set it out. But there is no rule, such as exists in England, that a way of necessity shall not be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. The omission is intentional, as such a rule would, it is said by an eminent authority, be opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience.

The Bill then deals with the important subject of the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession. Sections 15 and 16 correspond to sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, but with the addition, in section 15, of a provision that a prescriptive right to support may, by user for twenty years, be acquired for land with things affixed thereto, and of explanations that nothing is an "enjoyment" when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner of the property over which the right is claimed and such right has not been granted as an easement, and that suspension of the enjoyment of an easement in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not such an interruption as will defeat a claim by prescription. Section 17 sets forth the limits to the acquisition of prescriptive rights. It agrees with the present law and its English prototype (where the user has continued for forty years) in making no provision for cases in which the servient owner is ignorant of the user or has been incapable of resisting it. The Bill also provides, in accordance with a decision of the House of Lords, that a right tending to the destruction of the servient heritage cannot be acquired by prescription.

Section 18 deals with customary easements, *i.e.*, easements acquired in virtue of a local custom, such, for example, as the custom that every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture, and the custom that no owner of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy.

As an easement exists only for the beneficial enjoyment of a certain thing, it cannot be separated from that thing. Section 19, taken from the Transfer of Property Bill, accordingly declares that the transfer of a dominant heritage passes the easement, unless a contrary intention appears.

Incidents of Easements.

Chapter III deals with the user, the extent and other incidents of easements. The rules which it contains are expressly made subject to the incidents of customary easements to contract and to the provisions of any instrument or of a decree by which an easement is imposed. As an easement exists only for the benefit of a certain heritage, it can be exercised only in the interests of that heritage, and to supply its wants. Section 21 accordingly declares that an easement cannot be used for any purpose unconnected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. As the law does not favour restrictions on rights of property, section 22 declares that an easement must be exercised in the mode least onerous to the servient owner, and allows him to confine such exercise to a determinate part of the servient heritage, when this can be done without detriment to the dominant owner. Section 23 allows, on the other hand, a corresponding privilege to the dominant owner by permitting him to alter the mode and place of enjoying his easement so long as such alteration imposes no additional burden on the servient heritage. By sections 24, 25 and 26, the dominant owner may, in proper time and manner, do what is necessary to secure the full enjoyment of his easement; bearing the expense of constructing or repairing necessary works, and being liable for damage arising from their disrepair. As an easement is imposed on a thing, and not on its owner, section 27 declares that the servient owner is not, as such, bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage. This rule, however, like the others in the chapter, is subject to local usage saved by law, such, for example, as the Panjáb

usage, that the servient owner of upper land shall in *Chait* break his dam so as to ensure a certain modicum of water to the dominant owner of the lower land. Section 28 defines, in accordance with English decisions, the mode in which the extent of easements is to be determined; section 29 declares the law as to the increase of easements, including the case, noticed by Pothier, of increase of the dominant heritage by alluvion. As easements are indivisible; as they cannot be acquired, exercised or lost in, or for the benefit of, an ideal part of a heritage, section 30 declares that when the dominant heritage is divided, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage.

The chapter concludes with a declaration that the servient owner may ordinarily obstruct an excessive user of an easement (but only on the servient heritage). This, of course, is without prejudice to any other remedy, such as a suit for compensation or an injunction, to which he may be entitled.

Disturbance of Easements.

Chapter IV, on the disturbance of easements, after describing the general right to undisturbed enjoyment, proceeds (section 33) to provide that the owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of the heritage, may sue for a disturbance if it has caused him substantial damage. Such damage includes the doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage. As the law stands both in England and in India, a suit will lie for the disturbance of a right to light where the obstruction interferes materially with the comfort of the plaintiff. But in the case of a right to air, the obstruction, to be actionable, must amount to a nuisance (3 Beng. O. C. 18). It would seem that, in a country like India, the right to air is entitled to at least as much favour as the right to light, and that we should not in this respect follow a law fashioned upon the wants of the inhabitants of a northern country (15 Beng. 68). The Bill accordingly allows a suit for the obstruction of the free passage of air where it interferes materially with the plaintiff's physical comfort, although it is not injurious to his health.

The period at which the cause of action arises when a right of support is disturbed is declared, by section 34, in accordance with the decision in *Bommi v. Backhouse*, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 24, to be when the damage is sustained.

Cases of polluting air and water previously impure are dealt with in section 35.

Suits for continuing disturbances are provided for by section 36, and rules as to injunctions to restrain disturbances are added by section 37 to those already contained in the Specific Relief Act.

In section 38, the right to abate a wrongful obstruction of light, air or water, is disallowed. This, though a deviation from English law, will avoid the risk of riot and trespass, and is a step taken in the direction in which all modern systems of law have tended, of forbidding private persons to redress their grievances by their own act. There is, it seems, a contrary usage in the Sialkot District; but this will be saved by section 2, clause (b).

Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.

Chapter V deals with the extinction, suspension and revival of easements. It first states eleven cases in which an easement may be extinguished, as follows:—

- (a) by dissolution of the right of the person who imposed the easement (section 39):
- (b) by release (section 40):
- (c) by revocation (section 41):
- (d) by expiration of the time for which the easement was imposed or the happening of the dissolving condition annexed thereto (section 42):
- (e) in the case of an easement of necessity, when the necessity ends (section 43):
- (f) when the easement becomes incapable of being under any circumstances beneficial (section 44):
- (g) by alteration of the dominant heritage (section 45):
- (h) by alteration of the servient heritage (section 46):
- (i) by destruction of either heritage (section 47):
- (j) by unity of ownership (section 48):
- (k) by non-user (section 49).

In most of these cases the reason for extinction is obvious. Three, however, may need explanation. Useless restrictions of the rights of property are to be avoided, and section 44 consequently declares that an easement which, under no circumstances, can be advantageous to the dominant heritage shall cease to exist. Every easement is a right which the dominant owner would not require if he were also owner of the servient heritage. Section 48 therefore declares that an easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

The section (49) treating of extinctive prescription, *i.e.*, the extinction by non-user of prescriptive rights and other easements, requires fuller notice. As in the case of acquisition by prescription, the Bill does not assume that a fictitious grant has been made by the servient owner, so here the Bill rejects the doctrine that non-user is to be regarded merely as evidence from which a release may be implied, and proposes the following rules on this difficult subject—

“A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

“A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

“Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

• “Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

“The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

“An easement is not extinguished under this section, (a) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners, (b) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or (c) where the easement is a necessary easement.

“Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.”

It will be seen that the same period is fixed for the loss of an easement by non-user as for its original acquisition by enjoyment^a; that this method of extinction is not confined (as seems to be the case in America) to prescriptive rights, and that no exception is made where the exercise of the easement has been prevented by force or by the theft of its subject. There is, in such cases, a *de facto* interruption of the dominant owner's quasi-possession, even though he is unaware of the obstruction or ignorant of his right. Where the dominant owner exercises, during the prescriptive period, a right less extensive than that to which he is entitled, some systems lay down that his easement shall be reduced to the right actually exercised. The Bill omits all provisions on this head, partly because they are inconsistent with the indivisible nature of an easement, and partly because they would obviously encourage litigation.

Nothing is said of the extinction of an easement by estoppel of the dominant owner, as this matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

The extinction of rights accessory to easements is provided for by section 50.

The suspension of easements by unity of possession is then dealt with by section 51. Suspension by encroachment is not recognised by the Bill.

Section 52 negatives any right of the servient owner to require that an easement should continue. It also negatives his right to demand compensation for damage caused by its extinguishment or suspension if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage. Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner will be entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension. The Bill here deviates somewhat from the English law, as declared in *Mason v. The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company*, L. R. 6 Q. B. 578.

Lastly, section 53 deals with the revival of extinguished and suspended easements, and provides, not only for the common case of a house pulled down for the purpose of re-building, but also for that of a diluviated heritage restored by alluvion.

The Bill saves (section 2) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other

^a It was held by the High Court at Fort William, that a right of way was lost by non-user for *six* years, 5 Beng. Appendix 66. In *Ward v. Ward* (7 Exch. 838), on the other hand, such a right was held to survive a non-user for more than twenty years.

work constructed at the public expense for irrigation. The power of the Executive to carry out schemes of irrigation will thus remain unhampered. The Bill also saves all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for example, as the Forest Act and, in the Panjáb, Act IV of 1876, section 7, and in Oudh, Act XVIII of 1876, section 4. It will thus avoid interference with forest-conservancy and with local usage in those parts of India in which customary law prevails. It also, *ex abundante cautela*, saves any customary or other right (not conferred by license) over land which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of any other land. Such rights, when conferred by license, are dealt with by Chapter VI.

It may, in conclusion, be remarked that a rough draft of this Bill was circulated in February, 1878, to the Local Governments for opinion. The result was a mass of criticism, some of which was searching and therefore welcome. The Bill was then revised and submitted to the Indian Law Commissioners, who in their report made the following observations :—

“ The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognised only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears likely to check, rather than to increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usage, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so called.”

The Bill as revised by the Law Commission extends to the whole of British India; but there are some parts of the country (*e.g.*, Assam and British Burma) where the rights with which it deals are said to be practically unknown; as in others (*e.g.*, the Panjáb), it may perhaps, be expedient to extend it to towns, leaving the rural districts entirely to their local usage, the Local Governments are invited to state whether the extension of the proposed Bill should be made permissive.

The Bill is now published in accordance with the permission of the present Secretary of State for India, and, save that the definition of an apparent easement has been amended so that section 13 (as to easements of necessity) has been slightly altered so as to express the recent decision of the Master of the Rolls in *Mayor of London v. Riggs* (49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297), and that the commencement of the Act and the dates in the illustrations to section 1 have been changed, it reproduces the draft as settled by the Law Commission.

S I M I L A ;

The 6th November, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there was general rain; the harvest is in progress, with an average yield; prospects are satisfactory. In Bombay there was slight rain in Hyderabad, Karwar, and Saladgi, but none elsewhere. The *kharij* crops are being cut, and spring crops are doing well. Very little rain fell in Bengal during the week; prospects throughout the Lower Provinces remain very favourable, except in Saran and Champaran, where rice on high lands is suffering from want of rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been clear, and rain, as before, is wanted in the Rae Bareilly, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapur, and part of the Jhansi districts. In the two first of these districts there is still some distress; but it has not yet been necessary to open public relief works in Rae Bareilly. The *kharij* outturn in that district and in Partabgarh, Jhansi, and Aligarh is below average. In Cawnpore and Sitapur it has been poor. Elsewhere the spring crops where sown have germinated well, and prospects are fair. In the Punjab there was no rain, and it is now required in several districts to enable the spring crops to be sown. In the Central Provinces there was slight rain only in Raipur and Sambalpur; prospects continue good. In Burma also little rain has fallen; the condition of the crops remains satisfactory, but more rain would do much good. In Assam and the other Provinces and States agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory.

Prospects throughout the Empire are, on the whole, good, except in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Northern India much depends on the usual winter rain.

Residency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Nov. 10th)—		
Bellary ...	21 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest of dry grains in parts, yield average.
Kurnool ...	41 (average of four stations).	Dry crops thriving; tank supplies insufficient; <i>cumboo</i> harvest nearly over, outturn average; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam ...	169 (average of seven-teen stations).	
Kistna ...	376 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops generally fair; four feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	231 (average of eleven stations).	Crops good; harvest of a few dry crops, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Coimbatore ...	124 (average of fifteen stations).	Crops generally fair; harvest of paddy and a few dry crops in parts, outturn— <i>cholum</i> poor, rest average.
Tanjore ...	325 (average of thirteen stations).	Crops good; harvest of paddy and a few dry crops, outturn about average; rivers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet.
Madura ...	148 (average of ten stations).	<i>Cumboo</i> harvested in one taluk, yield below average; wet cultivation commenced.
Malabar ...	131 (average of thirteen stations).	Harvest of first crop nearly over.
Travancore ...	37	General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay— (Nov. 10th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	River at Kotri on 8th 6 feet 2 inches, against 5 feet on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 10, 17 and 15, in Mirpur Batoro 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 19 and 23, in Tatta 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 and 22, in Sakro 7, 17 and 20, and in Sehwan 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 and 17 seers, respectively; fever generally prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	Drizzle in Dero, Mohabat, and Hala on 24th October and 4th instant, respectively.	Fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in Naushahro; wheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>bajri</i> 19, red rice 13, white rice 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Harvest of <i>kharij</i> crops continues; fever decreasing; wheat 34, <i>bajri</i> 48 lbs.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvest of <i>kharij</i> crops progressing; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; fever generally prevalent; <i>bajri</i> 39, rice 22 lbs.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing; <i>jowari</i> slightly damaged in Jalalpoore; <i>jowari</i> 43, <i>nagli</i> 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Násik ...	.....	No more rain; <i>rabi</i> coming on fairly well; <i>bajri</i> 30½, <i>jowari</i> wheat 28; slight fever in places.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall to date 67·94, being 2·70 below average; abnor temperature <i>nil</i> till 6th, afterwards 3° warm, vapour in air defect of normal till 8th, and in excess of normal on 9th; abn mal wind northerly and weak.
Poona ...	.....	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 36·15, <i>jowari</i> 40 in Poona; <i>bajri</i> 34 <i>jowari</i> 37 in district; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> completed in two talukas, progressing in re sowing of wheat and gram nearly completed, except in part Kopargon, where land remains unsown owing to want of moist rain wanted in four talukas; <i>rabi</i> plants in excellent conditi <i>bajri</i> —minimum 36 lbs. in Shrigonda, maximum 60 in Jamkl <i>jowari</i> —42 and 60 respectively; cattle-disease in two and agu one taluka.
Sholapur ...	.....	} No report received.
Dharwar ...	.....
Kanara ...	40 in Karwar; 3·55 in Siddapur; 57 in Supa.	Total rainfall 94·32; common rice in Karwar 11½, in district (aver 13½ seers per rupee; rice harvesting continues; slight cattle-dis and fever above Ghât.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather cold; health generally feverish; <i>bajri</i> 33, <i>jowari</i> 40 lbs <i>General Remarks</i> .—No rain except a little in Hyderabad, Kar and Kaladgi; <i>rabi</i> crops coming on well.
Bengal— (Nov. 10th)—		
Chittagong ...	·19	Weather unsettled; cool in the morning, cloudy at times; prosp of crops good; cholera at Sadr; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	·2	Prospects of late rice and sugarcane good; fields being prepared cold weather crops; sowing of <i>khat</i> almost finished; public hea good.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta) ...	·04	Prospects of late rice very promising, good outturn expected; tols and vegetables doing well; cold weather crops being sown; fe prevails everywhere in district and cattle-disease at Nychati Baraset sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable; cold weather sowings going on; fe grains cheap in comparison with other years; public health g erally good.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Condition of standing crops good; land being prepared for c weather crops; price of rice stationary; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	·03	Crops good; sowings of cold weather crops going on; fever v very prevalent in greater part of district.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; fever disappear gradually.
Bhágálpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Cold weather setting in fast; prospects of crops good all over dist
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice very favourable; sowing of cold weather cr progressing; public health very bad; fever in almost every hou
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice good; cold weather sowings going on.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Seasonable; prospects of late rice favourable; cold weather sowi still going on; tobacco, <i>achar</i> , and <i>hanga</i> very promising; pr stationary; fever prevalent to some extent.
Hazaribágh ...	·50	Weather seasonable; late rain has done no good to rice, except cold weather crops sown early; food-grains cheap; cattle-dis not yet diminished towards Pachumba sub-division, otherwise g eral health good.
Cuttack ...	1·34	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Gorekhpur ...	.....	No report received.
Benares (Nov. 10th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good; <i>rabi</i> sowings still going on; rice crop much damag health good.
Ahmedabad (" 9th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Heat unreasonable; district very healthy; all prices falling; wl 17½, barley 25½, gram 19½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhus rice 26½, <i>bajra</i> 24½, and peas 26½ seers.
Cawnpore (" 10th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; <i>kharif</i> outturn poor; <i>rabi</i> sowings only where gation is available; migration of poorer classes from parg Bhognipur; fodder scarce; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley rice 13, and <i>bajra</i> 25 s. crs.
Jhánsi ( " " ) ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> under average; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; without more <i>rabi</i> will not be sown in a few villages of pargana Moth; ex in neighbourhood of Moth, seed already sown is germinating fai markets well supplied; prices stationary; no distress; wheat gram 22, and <i>bajra</i> 25 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Farakhabad ... Agra (Nov. 10th)	..... <i>Nil</i>	No report received. Weather clear and cooler; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; <i>kutch</i> wells being made from takavi advances for <i>rabi</i> sowings; <i>musina</i> being reaped; slight fever in four parganas; cattle-disease in one pargana; prices falling; wheat 19, gram 20, barley 21, <i>bajra</i> 22, and <i>makai</i> 24 seers.
Aligarh (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine; crops below average; condition of people normal; wheat 18, barley 24, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Heavy dews; <i>bajra</i> and <i>moong</i> being harvested; wheat coming up; health good; markets well supplied; cheapest wheat 20½, barley 29, gram 22, <i>jowar</i> 27, and <i>arhar</i> 24 seers.
Sahāranpur ( " " )	.....	Weather fine; <i>kharif</i> crops nearly reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; wheat 17½, gram 19, barley 27½, rice 10½, <i>jowar</i> 25, <i>makai</i> 25½, and <i>bajri</i> 24½ seers.
Moradabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Season favourable; very large area sown for <i>rabi</i> , and is growing well; prices fallen; wheat 20, barley 28, and <i>bajra</i> 23 seers.
Bareilly ( " " )	.....	Weather clear; <i>rabi</i> mostly sown; late <i>kharif</i> ripening; health fair; common wheat 20½, common barley 27½, common rice 16½, and common gram 21½ seers.
Kumaun (" 9th)	.....	Weather fine; cattle-disease prevalent, health good; wheat 13½, rice 12, and millets 17 seers.
Fatehgarh (" 11th)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> below average; <i>rabi</i> prospects indifferent unless rain falls; wheat 16½, barley 23½, gram 20½, <i>bajra</i> 21½, and maize 22½ seers.
Lucknow (" 10th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings general; <i>hewant</i> crops fair, but want rain; fodder getting scarce; barley 24 and wheat 17 seers.
Sitapur (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> poor; <i>rabi</i> being sown; owing to want of rain area under <i>rabi</i> will be less than usual; wheat 21 and barley 33 seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Wheat 18 to 19, barley 24 to 26, rice 13 to 13½, and gram 23 to 26 seers; irrigation going on freely; sugarcane good; slight cholera.
Rae Bareli (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	West wind; great efforts continue to be made to dig wells and sow <i>rabi</i> , but in greater part of district only two-fifths of ordinary area are likely to be sown; labour still in demand for reaping <i>jowar</i> and <i>moth</i> and for <i>rabi</i> work; the demand for labour, migration, private works and continuation of tolerable prices make it still possible to defer opening public relief works; much importation from other districts; prices stationary at Rae Bareli; wheat 16, barley 20, gram and <i>bajra</i> 19 to 20, <i>makra</i> 22, <i>makai</i> 21, <i>mash</i> 18, and <i>dhan</i> 21 seers.
Partabgarh (" 8th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Jowar</i> and <i>bajra</i> are being reaped; the outturn in tahsil Kunda is somewhat deficient; <i>rabi</i> prospects on the whole good; the young crops have germinated well; prices of some food-grains show a slight fall, the rest stationary; wheat 17 to 19, barley 26 to 29, <i>arhar</i> 24 to 28, rice 15 to 19, and gram 21 seers.
General Remarks. No rain during the week; rain wanted in Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Cawnpore, Sitapur, Agra, and part of Jhansi; owing to the want of rain the rice crop in Agra has suffered considerably; the <i>kharif</i> outturn in Rae Bareli, Partabgarh, Jhansi, and Aligarh is below the average, and in Cawnpore and Sitapur poor; wells are being dug in Agra and Rae Bareli; in Rae Bareli, Cawnpore, Sitapur, and one pargana of Jhansi less than the usual area will be sown with <i>rabi</i> ; elsewhere the <i>rabi</i> where sown has germinated well and prospects are fair; there is some distress in Cawnpore and Rae Bareli, but in the latter district public relief works may still be deferred; fodder is scarce in Cawnpore, and Lucknow; prices have fallen in several districts, and all the markets are well supplied; excepting slight cholera in Fyzabad, general health is good; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and has appeared in one pargana of Agra.		
Punjab— (Nov. 9th)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects and health fair; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Autumn crops harvested; slight rise in prices; health good.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced; health fair; cotton crop fair.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops average; health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects for spring crops are becoming gloomy.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Time for <i>rabi</i> sowing gone by; without rain bad crop expected on <i>barani</i> lands.
Sialkot ...	.....	Rain required; season for sowing passing away; health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Rain much needed for <i>rabi</i> crops; slight fever prevalent; slight rise in prices.
Peshawar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on irrigated lands promise well; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; health good; slight fluctuations in prices with upward tendency.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; slight fever prevalent.
General Remarks. —Prospects for the spring harvest depend on seasonable rainfall; health of the province generally good.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur ...		Clear and fine; prospects of crops good; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...		Clear, cool; heavy dews at night; cotton crop good; <i>khurif</i> harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; fever abated; cattle-disease reported; wheat 19½, rice 12½ seers.
Nimar (Nov. 10th)		Weather cold, with dew; locusts in Burhanpur tahsil; wheat 15½, <i>jowari</i> 30, and rice 16½ seers.
Saugor		Cold; cotton crops good; <i>khurif</i> being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; small-pox lingering; cattle-disease prevalent; wheat 22, <i>jowar</i> 31, and rice 11 seers.
Seoni		Prospects favourable; reaping and sowing progressing.
Hoshangabad (Nov. 10th)		Weather seasonable; winter sowing in progress; wheat 17½, <i>jowar</i> 29, rice 9 seers.
Raipur („ 6th)	83	Heavy showers on 5th; clouds hanging about; cotton outturn poor; wheat sowings begun; cattle-disease abating; fever prevalent; prices rising; rice 25, wheat 26 seers.
Sambalpur („ 4th)	Slight showers	Cloudy, with occasional showers; rice reaped; cotton gathered; health good; rice 44 seers.
British Burma—		
(Nov. 10th)—		
Akyab	51	General Remarks.—No rain, except showers in Raipur and Sambalpur; agricultural prospects good on the whole; <i>khurif</i> being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress, and finished in some parts; prices easy; cattle-disease and fever still prevalent.
Rangoon	Nil	Total rainfall 191.07; rain very much wanted all over district; rain also much wanted in Kyonkphyoo district, otherwise rice crops will suffer severely; public health good; cattle-disease slight; crops on high lands and late sowings suffering severely, outturn estimated one-third less than previous year; heat great.
Bassein	11	Total rainfall 91.36; public health generally good.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 105.58; small-pox continues in Bassein town, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; weather more settled; condition of crops generally good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	1.51	Total rainfall 47.03; a few cases of cholera in Prome town, otherwise public health good; crops in good condition.
Toungoo	26	Total rainfall 199.07; public health and prospects of crops good.
Assam—		
(Nov. 10th)—		
Gauhati	15	Total rainfall 87.56; public health good; crop prospects fair; hill crops bad.
Sylhet	Nil	General Remarks.—Cholera continues somewhat prevalent in Pegu; public health otherwise good; slight cattle-disease in some districts; condition of crops generally good, but want of better rain much felt.
Cachar	62	Prospects of crops good.
Dibrugarh	8	Prospects continue excellent.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Nov. 10th)—		
Bangalore	1	Weather cooler; state of <i>sail</i> and <i>asra</i> crops reported favourable; cultivation for winter crops continues; common rice 21½ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Mysore	17	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; district healthy.
Mercara	174	Crops in good condition; <i>rabi</i> reaped in parts, and coffee picking commenced in Coorg; health good; cattle-disease slightly prevalent; prices generally stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(Nov. 10th)—		
Amráoti		Crops in good condition; wheat 16 and <i>jowar</i> 20 seers.
Akola		Prospects of crops favourable; weather cloudy.
Hyderabad	66	Total rainfall up to date 25.6; recent rain has damaged crops slightly; <i>khurif</i> farm crops nearly reaped; ague and cattle-disease in some places; prices—coarse rice 11, white <i>jowari</i> 20, yellow <i>jowari</i> 23, and <i>tur</i> 20 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Nov. 10th)—		
Indore	Nil	Prospects in Malwa good.
Morar (Gwalior)	Nil	Prospects below average; health good; prices stationary.
Sutna	Nil	Health good.
Rutham	Nil	Cloudy; health good.
Neemuch	Nil	Health good.
Goona	Nil	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Bhopal	Nil	Prospects good.
Agar	5	Health fair; rain needed; rats done much damage.
Nowgong	Nil	Fever prevalent.
Mánpur	Nil	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 10th)	Cold season commencing.
Sirohi (" 7th)	Tanks and wells fuller than usual; healthy, malarious fever less than usual; crops favourable; considerably colder.
Marwar (" 5th)	Eight months' water in tanks, wells almost full; health good; crops being gathered; nights cool; prices fluctuating.
Meywar (" ")	Tanks and wells full; fever prevalent; crops cut, outturn fair; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; seasonable.
Harowtee (" 6th)	4·02 in Shahpura	Prospects improved; health good.
Jhallawar (" 4th)	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 10th)	Health good.
Jeypore (" ")	<i>Rabi</i> sowings active; prices firm; health good.
Bhurtpore	No report received.
Ulwur (Nov. 9th)	<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue; <i>kharif</i> almost harvested.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Nos. 854-68R.C., dated Simla, 11th November 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 939C., dated 6th November 1880, from Director General of Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—The progress that has been made with the heavy works between Rahtial and Pindi on the Punjab Northern State Railway since orders were issued for pushing them forward to completion as fast as possible, has been creditable to the Engineers and Subordinates engaged on their construction.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India is pleased, as a special mark of satisfaction with the officers and men named below, on whose extraordinary exertions the prosecution of the work has been largely dependent, and on whose health the labor and exposure has acted prejudicially, to concede to them privileges, as regards leave or gratuity, similar to those sanctioned for some of the members of the staff on the Rukh-Sibi Section of the Kandahar State Railway in Public Works Department Resolutions Nos. 079-80R.C. and Nos. 261-62R.E. of 6th February and 28th April 1880, respectively :—

Mr. F. L. Dibblee,	Executive Engineer,	1st grade.
„ M. C. Mackinnon,	„ „	3rd „
„ H. B. Molesworth,	Assistant	1st „
„ H. Luckstedt,	„ „	1st „
„ H. L. Harington,	„ „	1st „
„ C. H. C. Bickerton,	„ „	1st „
„ W. Millett,	Sub-Engineer,	1st grade.
„ J. Durrand,	„	1st „
„ J. Alehin,	„	3rd „
„ T. McReddie,	Supervisor,	1st „
„ A. W. Spratt,	„	2nd „

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that it be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, to the Government of India, and the Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta and Lahore for information. Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

By Order,

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,**Secretary to the Government of India.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week or the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1880.

Mr. Shirley Tremcarne having taken charge of his Office on the forenoon of this day, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in terms of the Court's Notification dated the 25th of August last, is cancelled at his own request.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18 of 1880.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

CALICUT.

Intended Alteration in Light Apparatus.

Notice is hereby given that it is intended to exhibit a 4th order Fixed White Dioptric Light, instead of the light at present exhibited, at Calicut; and that from the 8th of December 1880, and during the time the alteration is being carried out, a temporary light will be shewn from a platform in front of the light-house column.

The platform will be about 25 feet above the level of high water, and the temporary light should be visible in clear weather, in every direction seaward, from a distance of about 9 miles.

Further notice relative to the new light will be given when the change is effected.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDASTAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey
Department;
The 15th November 1880. }

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 64, 747, 2737 and 827. West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 85. Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart, No. 15a. Light list for 1880. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 405.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

COMMISSIONER, INLAND CUSTOMS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 15th September 1880.

No. 1776 B.—Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar, is granted three months' privilege leave.

No. 1776 B.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Didwana, is appointed to the Sambhar Assistant Commissionership, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. T. Lyon.

The 27th September 1880.

No. 1846 R.—Mr. L. Verrieres, Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner at Didwana, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. Synnott.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 2145 B.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines, is transferred to Pachbudra.

The 13th November 1880.

Nos. 2155 & 2156 B.—Mr. W. C. Howard, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Pachbudra to Didwana.

No. 2158 B.—Mr. J. Bolster, Inspector, is appointed to the charge of Assistant Commissionership, Punjab Mines, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

W. S. HALSEY,
Commissioner, Inland Customs.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1880.

No. 196.—Captain C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, having returned from furlough on the forenoon of the 18th ultimo, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of his return.

No. 197.—The following reversion is made with effect from the same date:—

Mr. J. O. N. James, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

The 16th November 1880.

No. 198.—The subsidiary leave for one month granted in Notification No. 192, dated the 6th ultimo, to Colonel John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, preparatory to retirement, will take effect from the 13th instant instead of the 1st instant, as previously notified.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 4th November 1880.

No. 9.—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 339 of the 22nd October 1880, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd idem, Surgeon W. Owen reported his arrival at Port Blair, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant, and relieved Dr. S. S. Morton of his duties on the forenoon of this day.

T. CADELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Chief Commr. of the Andaman
and Nicobar Islands.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 11th November 1880.

No. 13.—Major H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, for Biluchistan, under Notification of the Public Works Department No. 284, dated 20th August 1880, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 1st October 1880, and was placed on special duty till further orders.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, for Biluchistan, under Notification No. 225, dated 9th July 1880, was posted to the Biluchistan Division, from the forenoon of 1st July 1880.

No. 15.—Lieutenant Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, for Biluchistan, was posted to the Biluchistan Division, from the forenoon of the 28th July 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl.
for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA,
P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th October 1880.

No. 2808 S.—Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Establishment under this Administration by the Government of India, *vide* Public Works Department Notification, No. 308, dated the 21st September 1880, reported himself at Ajmere on the afternoon of the 19th October 1880, and is posted to the Ajmere Division, which he joined the same day.

The 9th November 1880.

No. 2861 S.—In pursuance of the re-organization of the Public Works Divisions in this Province, promulgated in the Local Administration's Public Works Department Resolution No. 261—84 C.-S., dated the 31st January 1880, the two Divisions of Nasirabad and Abu and Deesa were amalgamated into one Division, designated the Military Works and Roads Division, on the afternoon of the 2nd October 1880, on which date Mr. D. Josecelyne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over, and Major H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received over, the charge of the Nasirabad Division.

Major H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to the charge of the new Division.

No. 2867 S.—Mr. E. Foy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Military Works and Roads Division, Rajputana, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in paragraph 20 of the Public Works Code, 4th Edition, Chapter II, Section i.

No. 2892 S.—With reference to Notification No. 2688 S., dated 24th September 1880, Mr. D. Josecelyne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Pali, and took over charge of the special Survey Division, on the forenoon of the 13th October 1880.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 2934 S.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 328 and 329 of 12th October 1880, posting the under-mentioned Assistant Engineers to Rajputana, the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to attach them to the following Divisions :—

Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Special Survey Division at Pallee.

Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Mayo College Division at Ajmere.

No. 2952 S.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to Rajputana, with effect from 1st September 1880 :—

Names.	From	To	REMARKS.
Adams, Sergeant J., R.E.	Overseer, 1st Grade.	Supervisor, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.
Abdool Majeed . . .	Overseer, 3rd Grade.	Overseer, 2nd Grade.	

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, Major, R.E.,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General,
and Chief Commr., Rajputana, P. W. D.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 10th November 1880.

No. 1510 G.—Captain A. C. Talbot, 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, from the 3rd October to 3rd November 1880, both days inclusive, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., on duty at Simla.

E. R. C. BRADFORD,

Agent to the Governor General.

No. 1513 G.—LEAVE.—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 1221 G., dated 18th September 1880, (published in the *Rajputana Official Gazette* of the 25th September 1880), on the forenoon of the 31st October 1880.

The 13th November 1880.

No. 1538 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1867 G.-G., dated 24th September 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, and Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, from Major A. R. T. McRae, on the afternoon of the 1st November 1880.

By Order,

A. C. TALBOT,

1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November 1880.

No. 74.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 75.—With reference to Public Works Department No. 1822—50 G., dated 21st October 1880, Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), was granted privilege leave from 26th May to 23rd July 1880.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 76.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 59, dated 14th October 1880, Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, rejoined the Military Works Branch on the 4th October 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,

Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.*Lucknow, the 11th November 1880.*

No. 16.—Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the Fort William Division, Military Works, has been granted special leave on his return from field service, for a period of one month. Lieutenant Kenney availed himself of the leave from the 8th ultimo.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command,
Military Works.*

Rawalpindi Command.*Rawalpindi, the 9th November 1880.*

No. 2557.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, reported return on the afternoon of the 5th November 1880, from the one month's privilege leave granted per this Office Notification No. 2246, dated the 11th October 1880.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.*

Sirhind & Lahore Command.*The 13th November 1880.*

No. 83.—Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted fifty days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 24th October 1880.

No. 84.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Umballa on the forenoon of 1st instant.

No. 85.—Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, made over, and Captain G. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 29th October 1880.

The 15th November 1880.

No. 86.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred to Lahore and Sirhind Command, Military Works, on return from field service, reported his arrival at Mian Mir on the forenoon of the 5th November 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Simla, the 9th November 1880.*

No. 156.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred to the Upper Section of the Kandahar State Railway:—

Mr. W. Chadwick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. J. R. Wood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Valley State Railway.

Baboo Labdha Ram Sahin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

No. 157.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date he is relieved by Mr. T. Wood, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, who has been placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to act as Store-keeper, Indus Valley State Railway, during Mr. Cunliffe's absence, or until further orders.

No. 158.—Mr. T. Wood, Port. Store-keeper, Bombay, on furlough, is placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

No. 159.—Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty at Mooltan on the afternoon of the 30th October 1880, and is transferred to the Upper Section of the Kandahar State Railway, for special duty.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,
Director General.*

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Nimach, the 10th November 1880.*

No. 34.—Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the 1st Division of this line, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 15th November 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.*

**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.****NOTIFICATION.***Rawalpindi, the 13th November 1880.*

No. 41.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 10th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer in-Chief.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dûn, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1880.

Agents :

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
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All published maps are also sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, by Mr. J. N. T. Wood, for cash prepaid.

N. B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. (It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agents as above be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service, before indenting on this Department.) The *cost of packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves*. Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

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" " 7, " 4	Ditto	1	8	1	12
" " 27, " 1, 2, 3 and 4	Ditto	1	12	2	0

* For copies printed on cloth.
 Ditto on paper, Rs. 3-8 and 1-12 each.
 † Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dûn.

By Order,
JOHN O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 Calcutta, the 26th October 1880.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1880.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. INTEREST TILTED FOR 15 YEARS REPAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880-81.	TOTAL AMOUNT.					
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64.	Of 1824-25. 1826-29.	Of 1832-33. 1835-36.	Of 1842-43. 1845-48.	Transfer 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. POR- TION.									
Balance of 30th September 1880	54,100	38,508	3,413	15,30,240	30,50,100	2,37,42,400	1,10,74,300	1,78,12,600	3,04,65,000	82,33,300	4,40,000	45,97,000	8,36,52,700	1,01,700	65,900	71,300	18,93,86,459
ADD—																	
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	1,000	...	4,000
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,800	...	3,000	...	3,57,700
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	38,508	3,413	15,30,240	30,53,100	2,35,29,100	11,54,500	1,78,84,600	3,04,65,000	82,86,500	4,49,000	46,90,500	8,38,61,500	1,01,700	65,900	71,300	18,98,78,159
Balance on 15th October 1880	54,100	38,508	3,413	15,30,240	30,53,100	2,37,69,000	1,11,04,600	1,78,30,600	3,04,60,300	82,21,800	4,49,000	45,90,000	8,38,500	1,01,700	65,900	71,300	18,88,44,659

NOTE.—From 9th June 1967 to 15th Aug. 1967, 3,925 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,340 lakhs.

16th Aug. 1890 to 31st "	"	"	5 "	"	"	25 "
" 1st Sept. " to 15th Sept. "	"	"	7 "	"	"	23 "
" 16th " " to 30th "	"	"	15 "	"	"	19 "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. "	"	"	4 "	"	"	10 "
			<u>3,958 lakhs.</u>			<u>3,517 lakhs.</u>

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 13th November 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 8	...	...	...	...	21,37,638	9,31,675
" 9	8,12,184	...	...	3,12,184	21,30,230	9,34,075
" 10	Holi-days.	...	...	...	...	...
" 11	...	...	...	3,12,184	20,34,605	9,34,075
" 12	...	...	...	3,12,184	20,34,605	9,34,075
" 13	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA MINT, } J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 15th Nov. 1880. } Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 18th Nov. 1880 ... Rs. 61,34,699-13-8.

J. WESTLAND,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 19th November 1880. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
213	D 8—35487	500	The District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

164	D 16—25165	10	Pundit Ratan Lall, Agra.
	ALLAHABAD,		
	The 17th November 1880. }		

W. T. PIERCY, A.A.-G.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880.			
H155	M 41—35124	10	Bhugwandus Balooobhoy, Sidhpur.
H156	M 48—10552	10	Dewji Doyal, Bombay.
H157	C 78—33838	20	Joseph Sulay Mahomed, Bombay.
H158	M 43—65458	100	Syed Jelaludin, Madras.
	" —71188		
M67	C 84—78314	20	Bapooji Framji, Bombay.
	" —78315		

BOMBAY, }
The 16th November 1880. }

C. E. CRAWLEY,

*Offg. Asst. Commissioner,
in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
256	O 71—06548	500	
	O 69—55206		
	to		
	" —55211	100	
	" —27537	each.	
	" —27548		
	to		
	" —27555		Babu Rangopal Bornic.
	O 32—07203	50	
	to	each	
	" —07218		
	" —05221	50	
	" —05222	50	
	" —05223	50	
	" —04126	50	
257	O 69—50277	100	
	O 68—65542	100	
	" —48333	100	Mr. Gnumaioung.
	O 66—57336	100	
260	O 62—34264	20	Mrs. C. Wisc.
262	O 69—35480	100	Babu Radhmadhub Sing.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

179	L 22—63755	5	Babu Jodu Nath Ghose.
	" —63756		
180	L 2—48919	10	Hursa Mull Gobordhun Das.
	" —48916		
181	O 62—06612	20	Babu Kashi Nath Banerjee.
	" —06615		
182	L 14—03359	20	Babu Wooma Churn Das.
	" —05129		
183	O 37—84230	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	" —84232		
184	O 43—23206	10	Girdhari Lal Chowbay.
	" —64164	5	
	L 22—16187		
	L 24—61924		
185	O 42—57606	10	
	" —57607		
	L 24—41331	5	Babu Gopal Chunder Dey.
	" —41330		
265	A 52—51358	20	Messrs. Hajee Ahmed and Company.
	L 9—14750	5	
266	O 46—02154	10	Babu Srinath Kundoo.
267	O 83—57836	10	Babu Narayan Prosad Dutta.
268	O 49—04454	10	Lt. A. J. Preston.
	" —34423	10	
269	L 69—31566	100	Babu Raghunath Sabai.
270	L 40—33754	10	Major F. S. Terry.
271	O 68—18128	100	The Offg. Collector of Cham-
	O 31—73610	50	paran.
272	O 47—82748	10	The Agent, Indian Agency, Calcutta.
273	O 24—42454	20	Pundit Suriya Narayan.
274	O 1—84373	10	Mr. A. Rustomjee Moonsi.

CALCUTTA, }

The 19th November 1880. }

R. A. STERNDAL,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
96	E 15—79651	50	
	E 13—98337	100	
	" —98338	100	Mota Sing and Mitha
	" —98339	100	Banga, of Hoti Mardan,
	E 2—50113	500	now at Lahore.
	" —50114	500	
97	E 15—48610	50	
	E 13—55969	100	The Post Master General,
	" —55970	100	Punjab.
98	E 15—45965	50	Ahmed Bux, Teacher,
			Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

162	E 13—68008	100	Ramsahai Mal, care of
	" —65912	100	Lahu Goorsahai Mull,
			Lahore.
35	E 8—11898	5	Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co.,
	" —11896		Calcutta.

LAHORE, }

The 12th November 1880. }

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
H14 ... F 8-71442 ...	20	Dulichund Deoria, of Jubulpore.	
H16 ... F 7-75857 ...	10	Mr. John A. Brown, Comptroller's Office, C.P.	

NAGPUR,
The 11th November 1880.)

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE,

Offy. Asst. Comptroller, Central Provinces,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	27th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	6 "	22nd "	Str. Madras.
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	22nd "	P. and O. Str. Deccan.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	6 "	24th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 "	23rd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	6 "	26th "	Str. Mecca.
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	6 "	26th "	Str. Bushier.
Persian Gulf.	6 "	26th "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6 "	26th "	Str. Sahara.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 19th November 1880.

Amoy, C. D.	Poster, G.	Mollor, W. M.
Anderson, W. P.	Fleming, G. W.	Montgomery, Mrs. L.
Bachelor, David.	Franklin, —.	Morgan, W. F.
Barnett, W.	Gibb, H.	Paul, E.
Batel, W.	Glazebrooke, H. K.	Ray, T. W.
Bean, W. D.	Gomes, A.	Rodan, A.
Beplin Behary Mukerjee.	Gondell, C.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Boyd, R. G.	Hayter, Major C.	Serrell, A. C.
Brandt, Monsieur J.	Hayes, W.	Shaw, A.
Tauri.	Heggan, E. M.	Smith, W. F.
Cadwallader, W. G.	Henry, E.	Smith, A. W.
Caston, H. P.	Hickman, J.	Stephens, W.
Christinauna, Miss.	Ivey, W.	Steven, C. F.
Clearoud, E. G.	Jackson, C. J.	Stewart, S.
Cohen, M. E.	Jelly, Stephen J.	Strada, R.
Cohn, W.	Jennings, T.	Strada, Mrs. Veronica.
Collins, T.	Jenkins, C. J. D.	Taylor, G. N.
Cook, H. G.	Jones, A.	Waugh, John.
Dass, R.	Kay, I. W.	Webb, E.
Denison, —.	Kemp, J. W.	Webber, Dr.
Duncan, James.	King, F.	White, Miss.
Davies, Mrs. H. H., care	Kuppel, G.	Wigram, Lieut. A. R.
of Joy Kissen Chaud.	Lepper, F.	Williams, J. O.
D'Arcy, Miss S. S.	Leeson, Mrs.	White, G. G.
Chyebana.	Mallet, Mrs. M.	Wilson, F.
Entwistle, Mrs.	Martin, W.	White, J.
Evaus, H. G.	Meyer, E.	Woodward, F.
Farguharson, Mrs.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Amey, Mrs. A. W.	Gibbons, E. J.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Ansell, Frederick.	Gibbons, Rev. B.	Pogose, John.
Antonietto, Monsieur	Gilbert, Benju. (Gunner.)	Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Verginio.	Godlu, Francis.	Rue, William.
Ashton, Captain Sam.	Gordon, E. F. (P. W. D.)	Reid, R.
Bailly, Harris.	Gya Singh.	Rishworth, J.
Baizer, Mrs. Rosina.	Griffin, W. H.	Roe, J. A. R. J.
Barnes, W.	Harford, J.	Roopchand Saddhar.
Bell, W. & Co. (Milliner).	Hastings, C. G. W.	Ryder, H.
Berthum, Monsieur.	Hay, G.	Sandeman, W. A.
Bing, Monsieur S.	Hickling, Miss.	Scanlon, G. A. R.
Blackton, T. W.	Hughes, Pringle.	Schorer, T. C.
Bryne, Joseph.	Jackson, B. A.	Sherman, A.
Byron, E. C. A.	Jackson, L.	Simpson, L.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Kaiser, —.	Sinclair, J. L.
C. W. S.	Kohn, Herrn Josef M.	Slade, J.
Canham, John.	Landfield, F.	Thomas, Miss.
Cavanagh, J.	Mackinnon, T. A. B.	Thompson, W.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt.	Manwell, George P.	Van Lack, Mrs.
Foot.	Meeredy, James McG.	Wandell, Surgeon L. A.
Coombs, J. W.	Moolia, Monsieur N. J.	Ward, Mrs.
Coondoo, M. C.	Moore, E. C.	Will, Peter D.
Coote, Walter.	M. K. W.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
Crafter, Geo.	Outley, Captain J. W.	Williams, E. J.
D'Osmund, Le Comte O.	Pearson, Lewis.	Willie.
Duzovity, Clemences.	Perks, M. J.	Wilson, Alex.
Dykes, L. F. B.	Pratt, William D.	Wilson, G. A.
Frank, Gretha.	Prada, Demetrio.	Young, Mrs. J.
Garrick, D.	Preudergast, Mrs. C. L.	

Newspapers.

Bachanan, Beverley.	Edward, George.	O'Brien, S. H. G.
Beplin Behary Mookerjee.	Fitzsimmons, John.	Prada, Demetrio.
Brooks, F. G.	Griffin, W. H.	Sale, M.
Byron, E. C. A.	Miller, Captain William.	Tobin, John.
Cameron, Keith R.	Molla, Monsieur N. J.	Ushorne, W.
Cavanagh, J.	Morton, M.	Wilson, J. H.
D'Osmund, Le Comte.		

Registered Letters.

Farmer, G. K.	Jennings, T.	Scanlan, C. A. R.
Hector, Mrs. Bertha.	Marchant, Miss M. R.	Shury, C. T.
Jelly, S. John.	Rosa, Lorenzo.	Wilson, P. W.

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880. }

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8" x 4", about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each,

Gachidanga Depot, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road :

Sál logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sál logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depot, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway :

Sál logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " 1 " " "

Sál, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8" x 4", about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Iacca Depot, about 170 sál logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,

Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

Buxa,
The 6th October 1880. }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹائین کے خوب قلم مقام ہی اور کلڈے کے بوٹائل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی داغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونہ جو کوئی ایک مسرت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ .

اور عوام الناس بوٹائل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی داغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ .

یہ دوا کانکٹ کے بڑے بڑے وائینی اور دیسی دواخانہ میں بختی ہی عاصیواے قیمت مذکور بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ .

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS :—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto .	113	2½ ditto .	65	
Ditto .	9	6 ditto .	120	These have never been used.
Ditto .	50	1½ ditto .	75	
Ditto .	23	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *via* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	Rs. A. P.	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0	
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3 0 0	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1 8 0	
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1 0 0	
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 157 pages, 4 plates	3 0 0	
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	3 8 0	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter
to Government of India.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had

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MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA ;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingoria. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingoria to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Sulaya or Serai. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veraval Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavi Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Vizindurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Mormugao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Qilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitluc and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byrangore Reef or Cherepani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Koluchel Roadstead, with plan of Eucian Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Cocouada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*

Mallaitivu or Moelativoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Re. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Re. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30' N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweeny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I. N. *Re. 1.*
Cocouada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12.*
Coringa or Cocouada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shouls and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Muthah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Muthah River to the Chittagong Coast. *Re. 1.*
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Corouge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mount, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopuh Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re. 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sammie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in

Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in

British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes

of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{12}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

- No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
 " 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
 " 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
 " 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
 " 5. Kyauk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
 " 6. Sulween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
 " 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
 " 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
 " 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
 " 10. Pamban (Pumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
 " 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
 " 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
 " 13. Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
 " 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
 " 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
 " 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
 " 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Vizindurg. *Annas 4.*
 " 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
 " 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
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 " 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
 " 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
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 " 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
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N^o 47. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN BOMBAY
(EXCLUDING SIND) FOR THE YEARS 1877-78 AND 1878-79.

Nos. 329—342 I., dated Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 133 W.I.-447, dated 9th September 1879, and 151 W.I.-367, dated 13th September 1880, forwarding the above.

RESOLUTION.—These are the second and third annual reports which have been submitted by the Irrigation Department in Bombay. As yet only Part I of the Reports, relating to new works or restorations for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, has been received by the Government of India. Parts II and III, relating to old works, and new works not yet brought into operation, have not been submitted; these parts, which should combine the history for the last three years, are urgently required to admit of a comparison between the results obtained on the old works, and the prospects of the new projects treated of in Part I.

2. The Reports submitted give no information as to the conditions of water-supply and irrigation duty of water; this information is promised in the Report for 1879-80, but in the meantime the attention of the Government of Bombay is invited to the remarks in the 8th paragraph of the Government of India's Resolution on the Report for 1876-77, bearing on this subject.

3. Since the first report was submitted, in 1876-77, the Khari Irrigation sluices have been transferred to the class "works for which only Revenue accounts are kept"; in 1877-78, one new work, the Mhasva Tank, and in 1878-79, three works—the Matoba, Sirsuphal and Dambal Tanks—have been added to the list of those in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. This list now comprises twenty-five works, of which seventeen are entirely new, and eight are old works restored or improved by the British Government; of these latter, only three yielded any revenue prior to their improvement by Government.

4. The total expenditure on these works on Capital Account to the end of 1878-79, amounted to Rs.1,25,20,852, exclusive of interest during construction. The assessments of direct and indirect revenue during that year

amounted to Rs.1,71,491, and the working expenses to Rs.1,40,970, showing a surplus of Rs. 30,521, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

5. In the year 1878-79, there is, for the first time since 1872-73, a considerable falling off in area irrigated; and though the revenue from water rates is maintained owing to the increased area under valuable crops paying higher rates, the results of the year are not very encouraging. The area actually irrigated is only 9.23 per cent. of that under command and susceptible of irrigation. This is no doubt partly owing to the limited period that has elapsed since the works were brought into operation, but the want of distributaries in some cases, and of storage reservoirs to supplement the supply in others, appears greatly to impede the spread of irrigation. It is noticed that these points have already attracted the attention of the Government of Bombay, and the fact that in the districts supplied by the Mutha Canals, 269 wells out of an aggregate of 670 have been thrown out of use, is a clear indication that the cultivators in those districts will take to canal irrigation when the supply is certain.

6. With reference to this latter point, and the discussions regarding the substitution of canal for well irrigation, which is still considered by many to be a mistake, it should be ascertained how far the supply of water in the wells remained adequate, or failed altogether, during the late famine. It is understood that during that period a large number of wells were completely dry.

7. The decrease in area irrigated, and also the increase in working expenses owing to the opening of additional lengths of the Mutha and Ojhar canals and to heavy special repairs being required on the Krishna Canal and Ekruk Tank, have combined to raise the working expenses to the high rate of Rs.6.77 per acre irrigated. This point also is under investigation by the Government of Bombay, and too much importance cannot be attached to the determining of the best measures for reducing the cost. The maintenance rate varies enormously on the different individual works, and in future reports the cause of these large variations should be explained.

8. There are some discrepancies in the figures in the Report for 1878-79;

CANALS.	As per annual ac- counts,	As per Statement of Report.	DIFFER- ENCE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Mutha Canal	3,73,034	3,71,190	1,844
Mhasva Tank	80	27	53
Bhutodi „	9,135	9,217	—292
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1,605

in paragraph 8 the gross revenue from all sources is shown at Rs.1,64,780, whereas the amount entered in the annual accounts is Rs.1,66,624; the difference, Rs.1,844, is in the figures for the Mutha Canal, which should be Rs.1,09,462, and not Rs.1,07,618. The Revenue to the end of the year is shown at Rs.6,60,302; this is less by Rs.1,605 than that

shown in the annual accounts, the differences are noted in the margin.

9. The works are still exhibited in geographical order instead of being classified according to nature of the works as suggested by the Government of India in its Resolution on the Report for 1876-77, and the suggested comparison and explanation of differences in results does not appear to have been carried out.

10. Both the reports now under review were greatly delayed in preparation, and were received nearly a year and a half after the close of the periods to which they respectively refer. The Government of India trusts that means will be found to secure the more prompt submission of future reports.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Govern-

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab,
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad,
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India and Rajputana.

ment of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the

margin, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. CROFTON, Major-General, R.E.,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF SEPTEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 512, 1513, 1544 AND 1545, AND 1ST HALF OF OCTOBER 1880 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1584, 1585, 1592 AND 1593 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH AND 23RD OCTOBER AND 13TH NOVEMBER 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar, Holcus Sorghum.						Bulrush Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata.						Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Vera- gou, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nudee, &c.), Pan- cum, Millettum, Eleusine Coracina, &c.						Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

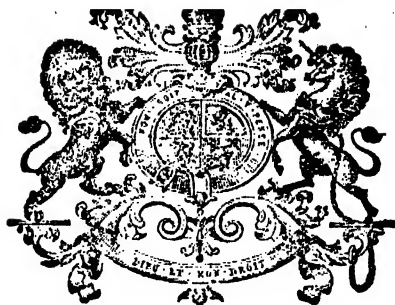
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLII of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		25th Oct. 1879.	23rd Oct. 1880.	to 25th Oct. 1879.	to 23rd Oct. 1880.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th Oct. 1880	East Indian ...	6,34,678	8,20,383	3,44,65,621	3,31,22,908	...	13,42,713
23rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	98,013	85,589	31,73,379	35,73,775	4,00,396	...
30th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	62,810	79,015	36,18,910	34,76,379	...	1,42,531
23rd ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,74,042	2,58,400	83,90,025	96,36,217	12,46,192	...
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,373	1,05,281	53,66,726	49,56,363	...	4,10,363
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	67,116	69,077	27,07,558	29,32,644	2,25,086	...
30th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,21,746	4,18,435	2,07,56,444	1,95,67,319	...	11,89,125
30th ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,01,458	1,33,457	59,09,197	66,18,050	7,08,853	...
	TOTAL ...	17,72,236	19,69,637	8,43,87,860	8,38,83,655	...	5,04,205
	<i>State.</i>						
30th Oct. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,626	2,063	1,09,915	1,13,301	3,386	...
30th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,611	863	75,337	58,131	...	17,206
30th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	47,343	55,191	29,11,892	29,82,311	70,419	...
30th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Nee-much ...	23,628	25,798	8,98,887	10,77,869	1,78,982	...
For the month of August...	Khamgnon ...	...	(a)...	(b) 83,571	(c) 26,570	...	7,001
23rd Oct. 1880	Amraoti ...	835	915	58,311	49,698	...	8,113
23rd ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	13,215	1,201	2,02,671	1,44,495	...	58,176
23rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,915	16,941	5,60,487	5,68,626	8,139	...
30th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	7,019	7,359	3,65,316	4,25,977	60,661	...
23rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	43,341	56,112	13,28,372	23,84,335	10,55,963	...
23rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	22,589	20,311	7,87,173	11,03,260	3,16,087	...
23rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	33,825	23,500	10,16,539	12,10,371	1,93,832	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Section) ...	1,638	7,733	81,145	99,129	17,984	...
30th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	...	1,633	...	54,171	54,171	...
30th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	2,399	9,003	3,76,714	5,61,409	1,84,695	...
23rd ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,32,815	1,35,834	22,39,125	(d) 53,47,094	31,07,969	...
30th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	11,841	8,162	(e) 1,42,871	3,81,140	2,38,269	...
30th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,808	2,628	1,02,473	1,00,971	...	1,502
23rd ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	10,551	...	5,28,164	5,28,164	...
23rd ditto, ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	1,345	...	(f) 69,478	69,478	...
	TOTAL ...	3,60,448	3,87,143	1,12,90,799	1,72,86,500	59,95,701	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,32,684	23,56,780	9,56,78,659	10,11,70,155	54,91,496	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,71,71,432	4,98,89,742	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,85,07,227	5,12,80,413	27,73,186	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.
(e) Total receipts from 21st April to 25th October 1879.
(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 23rd October 1880.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 47.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules, and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Indian Census Act, 1880.

The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Indian Trusts Bill, 1880.

The Indian Easements Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 17th November 1880.

No. 1787.—Under the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 15th November 1880.

No. 564.—The services of Surgeon G. Bomford, of the Indian Medical Department, in Joint Medical Charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st proximo.

The 18th November 1880.

No. 581.—The services of Surgeon Girdharlál Ratankál Daphtary, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 1234.—The temporary appointment of Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law, as Additional Recorder of Rangoon, notified in Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 827, dated the 10th August last, ceased with effect from the 13th instant.

No. 1235.—The services of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, c.s., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 25th instant.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th November 1880.

No. 3691.

Read the following Despatch :—

No. 144 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 7th October 1880.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In continuation of the despatch of the 14th March 1878, No. 48, I forward herewith, for your consideration, a copy of a letter* from the Board of Trade, enclosing the report of the investigation into the supposed loss of the *Essex* whilst on a voyage from Bassein to Queenstown with a cargo of rice. I desire that, in compliance with the request of the Board, you will cause every publicity to be given to these papers, and will inform me whether any and what steps Your Excellency considers should be taken to remedy the evils complained of in regard to the existing system of lading and ventilating grain vessels.

* Dated 1st September 1880 and enclosures.

Dated 1st September 1880.

From—T. H. FARRER, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trade, London,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 23rd February 1878, upon the subject of the casualties occurring to vessels engaged in the eastern grain trade, I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Hartington, a copy of the report of the formal investigation recently held at Westminster into the circumstances attending the supposed loss of the sailing ship *Essex* whilst on a voyage from Bassein to Queenstown with a cargo of rice.

The Board of Trade would invite His Lordship's attention to the remarks made in this report respecting the improper stowage of the rice and the extreme haste with which these vessels are sometimes laden. The Board also desire to call attention to the observations upon the subject of the ventilation of the vessel. They are advised that box ventilators, as at present used, are not sufficient in strength; and although that mode of ventilation would appear to be better than the space system which is condemned in the report, it would seem that the lateral strength of the box ventilator requires to be largely increased.

The Board of Trade would suggest therefore, for Lord Hartington's consideration, that this matter should be brought to the notice of the Indian Government, and that they should be asked to give these papers publicity, so as to warn shipowners, shippers, and under-writers of the dangers of the present practice, and also to consider whether any and what other steps can be taken to remedy this evil.

In the matter of the formal investigation held at Westminster, on the 30th and 31st of July 1880, before H. C. Rothery, Esq., Wreck Commissioner, assisted by Captain Forster and Captain Castle, as Assessors, into the circumstances attending the supposed loss of the sailing ship *Essex* of London, whilst on a voyage from Bassein to Queenstown.

Report of Court.

The Court having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the above-mentioned shipping casualty, finds, for the reasons annexed,—

1. That when the *Essex* left Bassein, she was, so far as then appeared, in good and seaworthy condition.
2. That she had too great a quantity of cargo on board, having regard to the fact that she was about to round the Cape of Good Hope in the depth of winter; but that there is nothing to show that, as laden, she had not sufficient stability.
3. That the leak which was discovered on the 7th of May was repaired as well as under the circumstances it could be.
4. That the cargo was not properly stowed, and that the system of forming ventilating tunnel with the bags of rice without any support to the sides is not a proper or a safe system.
5. That the bags, or at least every alternate tier, should be stowed athwartships or a-burton rather than fore and aft, or as longers.
6. That we have no means of knowing whether the box ventilators used in the case of other rice-laden vessels are or are not of sufficient strength to resist the pressure put upon them in the event of the vessel encountering heavy weather, but that they are undoubtedly better and less liable to collapse and so set the cargo in motion, than ventilating tunnels without any supports to the sides.
7. That although the bags of rice, if not filled quite so full, might lie closer and be less liable to shift, there is no reason why, if stowed a-burton, they should not be capable of efficient stowage.

8. That in the opinion of the Court the loss of the vessel is probably due to the quantity of cargo which she had on board, and to the mode in which it was stowed.

The Court makes no order as to costs.

Dated this 31st day of July 1880.

H. C. ROTHERY,
Wreck Commissioner.

We concur in the above report.

G. H. FORSTER,
J. S. CASTLE,
Assessors.

Annex to the Report.

This case was heard at Westminster, on the 30th and 31st of July 1880, when Mr. Middleton appeared for the Board of Trade, and Mr. Aspinall for the owners of the *Essex*. Eight witnesses having been produced by the Board of Trade and examined, and the depositions of four witnesses taken at Bassein having been put in and read, Mr. Middleton asked the opinion of the Court upon the following questions:—

- "1. Whether, when the *Essex* left Bassein, she was in good and seaworthy condition?
- "2. Whether she was overladen, and whether as laden she had sufficient stability?
- "3. Whether the leak discovered on the 7th of May was properly repaired?
- "4. Whether the cargo was properly stowed, and whether the system of forming ventilators as adopted in the case of the *Essex* is a safe and proper one?
- "5. Whether the bags should not be stowed a-burton, or at least every other tier a-burton, rather than in longers?
- "6. Whether the box ventilators, as used in the case of other rice-laden vessels, are of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure put upon them in the event of the vessel encountering heavy weather, and whether in that event they are not liable to collapse, and so set in motion the entire cargo?
- "7. Whether the bags as filled at Bassein are capable of efficient stowage, or whether they should not rather be slack?
- "8. What in the opinion of the Court, from the evidence before them, is the cause of this vessel not having been heard of since she was spoken by the *Eastminster* on the 22nd of May 1879?"

Mr. Aspinall having then addressed the Court on behalf of the owners, and Mr. Middleton having been heard in reply, the Court proceeded to give judgment on the questions on which its opinion had been asked. The circumstances of the case are as follow:—

The *Essex*, which was a wooden sailing ship belonging to the port of London, of 1,255 tons register, was built at Sunderland in the year 1863, and at the time of her loss was the property of Messieurs George and Walter Gore Marshall, of No. 5, Philpot Lane, in the City of London, ship-owners, Mr. George Marshall being the managing owner. On the 28th of April 1879, she cleared from Bassein, in Burmah, with a cargo of 1,679 tons of rice, and a crew consisting of 24 hands and 1 apprentice; and after lying in the stream for two days waiting for a tug she proceeded on the 30th on her voyage, bound to Queenstown for orders. On the 10th of May following she was fallen in with by the *Amana*, a vessel which had also been loading rice at Bassein, and which had sailed on the 2nd of that month. Captain Beckett of the *Amana* told us that on sighting her she had a flag flying, stating that they were in want of immediate assistance; he accordingly went on board her, taking with him his carpenter and four of his hands, and was then informed by the captain of the *Essex* that his vessel had sprung a leak on the 7th, and that they had since shifted a quantity of the cargo forward, so as to get the leak out of water. And the weather being fine, and the sea perfectly smooth, they had rigged a platform over the stern, and had torn off some of the copper to endeavour to find out where the leak was. On going below the carpenters found the water coming in near the stern post, but where exactly they could not ascertain; they accordingly replaced the copper on the outside, and caulked her as best they could on the inside, so as to prevent the water from coming in. After this Captain Beckett returned with his men to his own ship, but agreed to remain by her during the night. By the following morning at 10 o'clock the captain of the *Essex* reported that it was all right, and that the whole of the cargo had been replaced; the two vessels, however, remained in company until the 14th, when they parted, and Captain Beckett saw no more of her. She was, however, subsequently fallen in with on the 22nd of the same month, in latitude 3° south, and longitude 93° east, by the *Eastminster*, with whom she exchanged signals; but at that time all seemed to be right with her. From that time the *Essex* has not been heard of, and the object of the present inquiry is to ascertain, if possible, what is the cause of her disappearance.

Now the first question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether when the *Essex* left Bassein she was in a good and seaworthy condition." It seems that the *Essex* was originally built in the year 1863 by Messrs. Marshall, her owners, and that she remained in their possession from that time until her loss. She was undoubtedly a first class vessel, having been built chiefly of English oak and teak, and was originally classed A1 for 13 years at Lloyd's. She seems to have been always very well kept up, and in the year 1875 I find her reported upon by Lloyd's as follows:—"This vessel has been specially surveyed with a view to improve the class, and is recommended for an additional year under the mixed material rule. The main keelson and a portion of the stern and stern post apron and dead wood are of teak, 14 years material. The waterways, plank sheers, sheer strakes, top sides, wales, the remaining outside planking to below the light line, are of teak, 14 years material. The deck beams are of iron, 14 years. The remaining materials are of 12 years grade and above. This ship is

well fastened, having 14 pairs of rider knees extending over the bilges, and the workmanship is stated to be very superior. It is respectfully submitted that this appears to be a case for the favourable consideration of the committee for an additional year, as recommended, namely 12 years under Table A, one year under the mixed material rule, one year for yellow metal fastenings." She was accordingly classed A1 for 14 years from 1863, the year in which she was built. In 1877, when her time expired, she was at Calcutta, but upon her return to this country she was placed in Messrs. Fletcher and Company's docks at Limehouse, and there apparently underwent a thorough repair at an expense of 1,600*l.*; after which she was continued on her original class for a further period of 9 years from 1877. She then left with a cargo of iron and creosoted sleepers (and apparently not very deeply laden) for Bombay, and having there discharged her cargo, she proceeded in ballast to Bassein, where she took in her cargo of rice. It does not appear that she suffered any damage on the way out, and there was therefore nothing, so far as we can see, to lead the master, and those concerned in sending her to sea, to suppose that she was not, when she left Bassein, in a thoroughly good and seaworthy condition.

The next question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether she was overladen, and whether as laden she had sufficient stability?" It seems that she had a cargo of 1,679 tons of rice, contained in 17,500 bags, being about 31 or 32 per cent. above her registered tonnage, which may, at first sight appear not to be too great. It is, however, to be observed that she had, we are told by the owner, 120 tons more on board than on the previous occasion of her taking rice from a Burman port; and it may be well therefore to see what was the amount of her freeboard on this occasion.

According to the pilot who took her down the river, her draught aft was 21 feet 8 inches, but he could not tell us either her draught forward, or the amount of her freeboard. So also the Custom House officer at Bassein tells us that she drew 21 feet 8 inches aft, but he did not know what was her draught forward, or her freeboard. The owner, however, produced a letter from the master, written as he was on the point of leaving Bassein, and in which he states that she drew 21 feet 8 inches aft, and 21 feet 4 inches forward, giving a mean of 21 feet 6 inches. This, taken in connection with the depositions of the pilot and the Custom House officer, leaves no doubt that her draught on leaving Bassein was 21 feet 6 inches. Let us see then what amount of freeboard this would give her.

The owner brought in a statement, which had been compiled by Mr. Martell from the particulars furnished to Lloyd's, when she was classed, shewing her total depth at the side to have been 26 feet and a quarter of an inch which, with a draught of 21 feet 6 inches, would give her a freeboard of 4 feet 6½ inches. It appears, however, from the records of the Custom House in this country, that on leaving London the load-line was at 4 feet 10 inches below the deck; and as it may fairly be assumed that it was not altered during the voyage, she would with a freeboard of only 4 feet 6½ inches have had the load-line nearly 4 inches below the surface of the water. We must add, however, from 4 to 5 inches on passing from fresh to salt water, so that we may assume her freeboard when she got to sea to have been about 4 feet 11 inches. Now a freeboard of 4 feet 11 inches on a depth of hold of 23½ feet, gives as nearly as possible 2½ inches to every foot of hold; and this, according to Mr. Sampson, one of the engineer surveyors to the Board of Trade, would be sufficient; but then Mr. Sampson can hardly be regarded as an authority, seeing that it is no part of his duty to say what amount of freeboard a vessel should have, and that, although he had formerly been to sea, it was only as an engineer. On the other hand, the assessors are of opinion, seeing that she had to come round the Cape in mid-winter, when in all probability she would encounter very tempestuous weather, that 2½ inches to the foot was not sufficient, and that she ought not to have had less than about 2½ or 3 inches of freeboard for every foot of hold, or from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 10 inches. This is apparently the freeboard which she had on the previous occasion, when she carried 120 tons less cargo, 12 tons being required to sink her about 1 inch. Whilst, then, we are of opinion that the vessel on leaving Bassein was too heavily laden, we are at the same time anxious to acquit the owner, Mr. Marshall, of all blame in connection therewith. He seems to have left it, as he naturally would do, to the captain and to Messrs. Bullock, the shippers, and the responsibility therefore must rest with them. As to whether, "as laden, she had sufficient stability," we can only say that we have no reason to think that she had not; rice being a heavy cargo, which would tend to lower the centre of gravity, which would of course increase her stability.

The third question upon which our opinion has been asked is "Whether the leak discovered on the 7th of May was properly repaired." No doubt they did the best they could under the circumstances, but it must be remembered that they were in the open sea, and that they could hardly have done it so well or so effectually as if they had been in port. It is possible that if they afterwards encountered bad weather, the packing or stuffing by which they had stopped the leak might have come out and so endangered the safety of the vessel; but they did the best they could, and we have no reason to think that the master, or any one connected with the vessel, had any idea, when they left Bassein, that she would be likely to spring a leak.

The fourth question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether the cargo was properly stowed, and whether the system of forming ventilators, such as was adopted in the case of the *Essex*, is a safe and proper one." This, which is the most important question in the case, must be considered under the several heads into which it necessarily divides itself.

And first as regards the preparation of the hold. Mr. Batson, an assistant in the Firm of Messieurs Bullock Brothers and Co., of Bassein, under whose superintendence the cargo appears to have been shipped, tells us that "the hold was prepared for the reception of the cargo thus:—from the foremast to the mizzenmast a substantial platform was laid from the turn of the bilge to the top of the keelson, which at its highest point might have been 20 to 24 inches high. On other portions of the ceiling ordinary dunnage wood was laid to a level with the top of the keelson. From the turn of the bilge to the 'tween decks, and thence to the main deck, the sides were covered with crossed bamboos. Over all dunnage mats were placed."

There were also double rows of shifting boards, ½ inch to 1 inch in thickness, extending from the keelson through the 'tween decks to the upper deck. In the lower holds the shifting boards were nailed securely to each side of the wooden stanchions; but in the 'tween decks, where the stanchions

were of iron, the shifting boards were secured to them by stands of rope, but they were not shored off at the sides. The system is, perhaps, not so secure as where there are double rows of stanchions, and the shifting boards are passed between; but we are told that it was sufficiently secure, the whole of the cargo being in bags; and we have the fact before us that, although the cargo of the *Amana*, which was stowed in exactly the same way as that of the *Essex*, shifted, as we shall presently see, in the course of the voyage, the shifting boards remained perfectly firm. So far, therefore, as the preparation of the hold for the reception of the cargo, the dunnage, and the shifting boards, we have no reason to suppose that the cargo was not properly stowed.

Secondly, as regards the ventilation. It seems that formerly, when rice used to be more generally hand-dried, and was in consequence much drier, the bags of rice used to be packed quite tight in the hold, trodden down and beaten with mallets, so as to form almost a solid mass; there was then no settlement, no vacant spaces in the hold, and consequently no chance of the cargo shifting on the voyage. When, however, the export from Burmah became so important, it was found necessary, owing to the extreme dampness of the atmosphere and the uncleaned condition of the rice, to provide means of ventilation in the cargo to prevent it becoming damp and discoloured on the voyage. With this view two modes seem to have been generally adopted, the box ventilator system, and Heap's or the space system, as it is called. According to Mr. McWhinnie, who was formerly a master mariner, but is now the Marine Superintendent to Messrs. Bullock's firm in this country, and who superintends the discharge of their rice cargoes on arrival, the box ventilator system used to be adopted by them from 1873 to 1877; but from 1877 to the present time they have more generally followed the Heap's or space system. In both systems ventilating tunnels are constructed, running fore and aft through the cargo, midway between the shifting boards and the sides of the ship, and terminating either in an open space or in a shaft at each end, so that a free current of air is thus made to pass through the cargo, which carries off the heat and moisture. But the essential distinction between the two is that in the box ventilator system the sides of the tunnels are formed of two boards held together by pieces of wood nailed to the top and bottom, thus forming a tunnel about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; whereas in the Heap's or space system, the sides of the tunnels are formed of the bags themselves, placed fore and aft, or as longers, leaving an empty space, about a foot wide, which forms the ventilating tunnel and over which, at intervals of about a foot, are placed battens, on which other bags are laid as longers.

Now Mr. McWhinnie, who seems to have been the author of this last system, has given us five reasons why, in his opinion, the space, or Heap's system, is better than the box ventilator system. His first reason is, that the box system entails some additional expense in the making of the boxes, which may be admitted. The second is, that the box system prevents them from carrying as much cargo by about 10 tons; but this is not quite so clear, seeing that the box ventilators are only $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, whereas we are told that the empty spaces left by the other system are about a foot wide. There is, however, no doubt the additional weight of the boxes, but which would not be very considerable. A third objection is, that the boxes were liable to tear the bags, and thus let out the rice; but on being pressed, Mr. McWhinnie was obliged to admit that it was only in the event of the boxes collapsing that he had found the bags to be torn. A fourth objection was, that the ventilation was not so complete with the box ventilator system; but he was obliged to admit that he had never known of a cargo having been injured from want of ventilation, unless the box ventilators had collapsed, and when the fore and aft tunnels had free communication with the open air by an up and down shaft. His fifth objection was, that the box ventilators were more liable to collapse: but he was quite unable to tell us why the tunnels were more likely to give way when the sides were supported by strong boxes, than when they had no supports at all; and it is clear that the pressure which would be required to break in the boxes would be more than sufficient to cause the bags to fall into and stop up the ventilating tunnels, if the sides were not supported. It comes therefore, to this, that the only real objection to the box ventilator system was the cost of making the boxes, and possibly also that, if they had to fit in the boxes, they might not be able to load the cargo quite so quickly; but these are objections which ought not for one moment to weigh against safety to human life. Notwithstanding then Mr. McWhinnie's objections, we think that the box system is much better and much safer than the system adopted in the case of the *Essex*, which was the Heap's, or space system; that, too, there is danger of the tunnels collapsing, and of the cargo shifting under the latter system, is clear from what occurred to the *Amana* after she had parted from the *Essex*. It seems that on the 2nd of July, when off Plattenberg Bay, the vessel was caught in a heavy gale of wind, took a sudden lurch to starboard, and shifted her cargo. She lay with her gunwale under water for 36 hours, but on the storm abating they got her in under the shelter of the land, and on opening the hatches found that the whole of the cargo in the 'tween decks, which had been stowed in the same way as that of the *Essex*, had shifted over to starboard, and that all the ventilating tunnels had been obliterated. Captain Beckett told us that the cargo had shifted to such an extent that he could get along the port side from end to end of the vessel, and that in some places the deck itself was exposed. In the lower holds also the upper part of the cargo had shifted, but not to so great an extent. After a time they succeeded in re-stowing the cargo, but without, of course, leaving any empty spaces or ventilating tunnels; and having righted the vessel, they were able to complete the voyage in safety. In our opinion, therefore, the system adopted in the *Essex*, of forming ventilating tunnels with the bags of rice alone, and without any supports to the sides, is not a safe or proper one, and that the box ventilator system is much better.

The next question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether the bags should not be stowed a-burton, or, at least, every other tier a-burton, rather than in longers?" Rice bags, especially such as are shipped at Bassein, which are very full and round, are, it is obvious, much more likely to shift by the rolling of the ship if stowed fore and aft, or in longers, than if stowed athwartships or a-burton; the more so, if it is necessary to leave any empty spaces for ventilation, as was done in the cases of the *Essex* and the *Amana*. We think, therefore, that there can be no doubt that it would be better that the bags should be stowed a-burton, which is the mode recommended by the authorities in the North American ports as that which long experience has shewn them to be most conducive to the safety of life and property.

The sixth question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether the box ventilators, as used in the case of other rice-laden vessels, are of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure put upon them in the event of the vessel encountering heavy weather, and whether in that event they are not liable to collapse, and so set in motion the entire cargo?" What is the strength of the box ventilators which are usually employed in rice vessels we do not know; but if they are of the same construction and strength as those tested by Mr. Kirkaldy they would appear to be capable of bearing a pressure, applied vertically, of 46,935 lbs.; applied laterally, of 1,882 lbs., and applied diagonally, of only 329 lbs. No doubt a force of only 329 lbs. appears at first sight to be hardly sufficient to resist the pressure of bags of rice which weigh about 2 cwts. each, and Mr. Sampson has suggested that the boxes might be considerably strengthened by pieces of board placed at short intervals across the tunnel, and securely nailed to the sides, the transverse pieces filling up the whole of the tunnel, but being pierced with holes to allow the air to pass. But the objection to this plan seems to be that, unless the tunnel was considerably enlarged, the passage of the air would be greatly impeded; and it appears to us that the additional strength required would be equally well obtained by bars placed in the direction of the diagonal of a section of the tunnel, and securely nailed to the sides at each end, in addition to the cross pieces already existing at top and bottom; or it might be done, as suggested by Mr. Sampson, by making the cross pieces wider and stronger, and securing them to the sides by three nails instead of only one as at present. But whether such additional strength is required or not, it is clear that, even with the present boxes, the ventilating tunnels are not so liable to collapse and to set in motion the cargo as if there were no boxes at all.

The seventh question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether the bags as filled at Bassein are capable of efficient stowage, or whether they should not rather be slacker?" No doubt, if the bags had been somewhat slacker, as we are told they generally are at Calcutta, they would have fitted closer together and have been less liable to shift; but there is no evidence before us that they were not capable of efficient stowage had they been stowed, as they should have been, a-burton.

The last point upon which our opinion has been asked is, "What, in the opinion of the Court, from the evidence before it, is the cause of the vessel not having been heard of since she was spoken by the *Eastminster*?" Various circumstances have, in our opinion, contributed to this disaster. In the first place, the vessel, although in herself a first class vessel and thoroughly well built, was more deeply laden than she should have been. In the next place, the ventilating tunnels with which the vessel was fitted, owing to their sides being wholly unsupported, were not unlikely to collapse, as those of the *Amana* did, and the cargo to shift, which would be a source of very great danger to the vessel, loaded as she was. Thirdly, the leak, which had only been temporarily stopped from the inside, might very well have broken out again when the vessel got into heavy weather. Lastly, the cargo appears to have been loaded with excessive haste. Mr. McWhinnie told us that the most common cause of the foundering of these rice vessels was, in his opinion, the extreme haste with which they were sometimes laden; and he told us that sometimes as many as 3,000 bags were put on board in one day, and that it would be quite impossible to stow properly so large a number in the time. When, however, we turn to the certificate of the Custom House officer at Bassein, we find that the vessel arrived there on the 12th of April, and had completed her cargo and cleared out by the 28th, and that on two days, the 26th and 27th, she loaded 4,100 and 3,350 bags respectively, a quantity which, according to Mr. McWhinnie, could not have been properly stowed in the time.

It seems that this was Captain Barrett's first command, and it is, therefore, not improbable that he might have been anxious to shew what a large quantity of cargo he could take, and how quickly he could ship it; hence, apparently, the reason of her having had 120 tons more cargo than on the previous occasion, and of the extreme rapidity with which it was shipped. Indeed, I am told by the assessors that it is a well known fact at Lloyd's that a very large proportion of losses take place with captains on their first voyages, when they are anxious to shew their smartness and eagerness for the interests of their owners and have not yet acquired the necessary caution which experience gives. It is, therefore, to the master, and to the shippers, Messrs. Bullock, of Bassein, that the blame for the amount of the cargo put on board, and for the mode in which it was stowed, is to be attributed, and not to Mr. Marshall, the owner.

No application was made by the Board of Trade for costs, and an application on behalf of the owner for his costs was refused, it being, in the opinion of the Court, a very proper case for an inquiry.

Since the hearing, I have received a letter from Mr. Marshall, the owner, in which he informs me that in the estimate given in of the depth of the vessel to the top of deck at side, Mr. Martell had made a mistake of 5 inches, by not allowing for the false keel, and that this would make the total depth at side 26 feet 5½ inches, which, with a draught of 21 feet 6 inches, would give a free-board of 4 feet 11½ inches on leaving Bassein, and of about 5 feet 4 inches when she got out to sea. The mistake is, no doubt, very greatly to be regretted, but the Court could only decide the case upon the evidence before it. We were told at the hearing that the estimate of the vessel's side had been made by the able and accomplished chief surveyor to Lloyd's Mr. Martell, from records of the vessel in their possession; and the calculations were, at my request, checked by the owner and by another of Lloyd's surveyors then in court, so that it might have been thought that we could hardly have had better evidence. Had we, however, known at the time that her free board, when she got to sea, was 5 feet 4 inches instead of only 4 feet 11, it would have made some difference in the opinion which we formed that the vessel was overladen; but, as I have already said, we were bound to decide the case on the evidence before us.

II. C. ROTHERY.

Wreck Commissioner.

We concur.

G. H. FORSTER, }
J. S. CASTLE, } Assessors.

ORDERED, that the papers read be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ORDERED also, that the papers be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with the request that the Government of India may be furnished with a report on the existing system of lading and ventilating grain vessels, and on the steps which should be taken to remedy the evils complained of.

No. 3755.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 10 and 29 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, and in amendment of so much of the Inland Customs Rules of the 30th June 1876 as relates to the manufacture of sulphate of soda, the President in Council hereby directs that the fee for licenses shall be as follows:—

	Rs.
For the manufacture of sulphate of soda (Khári-nún) by solar heat in evaporating pans	10
For the manufacture of sulphate of soda (Khári-nún) by artificial heat	2

No. 3774.—An officer appointed hereafter to any office, whether on joining the public service or on substantive promotion, shall, for journeys by rail, in lieu of travelling allowance at the mileage rate prescribed for the holders of such office, draw the allowances shown below:—

In lieu of a mileage of three annas,—Double first class fare.

One-half annas,—Double second class fare.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th November, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 638.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Order of Merit:—

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

SUBADAR DEWA SING, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, (Pioneers).—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Kandahar on the 1st September, 1880, on which occasion he led the way in a charge on one of the enemy's *sungas*, which he was the first to enter, and in which two guns were captured.

No. 639.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers and men to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action near Kandahar, on the 1st September, 1880:—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1134, DUFFADAR BURKUT ALLY,—in charging, during the pursuit of the enemy, three *gházis*, armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, who were attacking Lance-Duffadar Maiboo Ally Khan of the same regiment, killing one of them and saving the Lance-Duffadar's life.

23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1735, SEPOY CHATAR SING,—in leaping across a wet ditch in the face of some forty of the enemy, and bayonetting one of them.

No. 2024, SEPOY GUNDA SING,—in bayonetting two of the enemy in a charge on one of their *sungas*, in which he was particularly forward, and saving the life of Subadar Dewa Sing, whom these men had attacked.

24th Bengal Native Infantry.

No. 104, NAICK DHURM SING, and **No. 1123,** NAICK SOOBAN SING.—During the advance on the enemy's position, two of the mules carrying the reserve ammunition having been shot down, these non-commissioned officers, with great coolness, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, unloaded the mules carrying the entrenching tools, transferred the ammunition to them, and distributed the entrenching tools on other mules.

No. 1765, SEPOY MAROOF SHAH,—in descending from a *dandi* in which, being wounded, he was being conveyed from the field, and killing two out of four *gházis* who had rushed on him and the *kahurs* who were carrying him.

2nd Goorkha Regiment.

No. 420, NAICK GOPAL BORAH,—in leading the way during the advance against the gardens and orchards held by the enemy, and setting a most praiseworthy example to the men.

No. 584, RIFLEMAN MUNGAL JOYSEE,—in attacking, with two other men of the regiment, a number of *gházis*, who had posted themselves in a court-yard in the village of Sahibdad, killing some and driving the others out, himself receiving a severe wound in the conflict.

No. 901, RIFLEMAN WUZEER SING NAGARKOTI,—in attacking, with the aid of two other men of the regiment, a number of *gházis*, who had taken up a position in a court-yard in the village of Sahibdad, killing some and driving the rest out, and himself receiving two wounds in the encounter.

No. 1123, RIFLEMAN INDERBEER LAMA,—in leading the way in a charge on the Afghan position, on which occasion he was the first to reach one of the enemy's guns, which was captured. Also in singly attacking and bayonetting two *gházis*, who had posted themselves behind a rock.

No. 1124, RIFLEMAN MONEYRAM LOHAR,—in springing forward and bayonetting a *gházi* who had suddenly assailed and was on the point of cutting down Subadar Motecram Thappa of the same regiment, thereby saving the Subadar's life.

No. 1138, RIFLEMAN TICCARAM KWAS,—in leading the way during the advance against the gardens and orchards held by the enemy, and setting an excellent example to his comrades.

No. 1319, RIFLEMAN BISRAM THAPPA,—in singly attacking a number of *gházis* posted in a court-yard in the village of Sahibdad, on which occasion he received a very severe wound.

No. 1360, RIFLEMAN MUKKEREAH RANA,—in attacking, with two other men of the regiment, a number of *gházis* posted in a courtyard in the village of Sahibdad, some of whom were killed and the rest driven out,—he himself receiving a wound in the encounter.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

SUBADAR-MAJOR GURBAJ SING,—in gallantly leading and encouraging the men during the advance on the enemy's position, and charging a band of *gházis* under a hot fire.

JEMADAR ALA SING,—in leading a charge on a band of *gházis* who had made a stand, cutting down one of them and showing a splendid example to the men.

No. 1802, NAICK DAVIE SING,—in leading the way in a charge on a strong band of *gházis*.

No. 2210, SEPOY JAI SING,—in singly attacking several *gházis* and killing two of them, himself receiving a severe wound in the encounter.

No. 2431, SEPOY PERTAB SING, and No. 2694, SEPOY HIRA SING.—These men exhibited great coolness and intrepidity under a very hot fire from the enemy. They were both severely wounded while prominently in front during the advance on the Afghan position.

No. 2967, SEPOY HAKIM,—in joining Naick Davie Sing in a charge on a strong band of *gházis*, one of whom he killed.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th November 1880.

No. 380½.—Mr. F. Moore, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough on medical certificate for three months, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 381.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 271, dated 12th August 1880, placing the services of Mr. G. W. Winckler temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, Mr. Winckler is ordered to join his appointment in Assam.

The 15th November 1880.

No. 382.—Captain L. F. Brown, R.E., Superintendent, Park and Field Train, Sappers and Miners, is graded as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 18th October 1879.

No. 383.—Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts (temporary rank), temporarily attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is transferred to the Punjab.

Mr. J. S. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner in charge of the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 384.—*Corrigendum.*—Public Works Department Notification No. 331, dated 12th October 1880, is cancelled.

The 16th November 1880.

No. 385.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Mr. G. M. Harriott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

Babu Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India.

Mr. C. H. DeMello, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces.

Pundit Shammath, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central India.

No. 386.—Captain C. F. Call, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Railway Branch and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 387.—The following changes are ordered in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch :—

Name.	From.	To.	Date.	Vice.
<i>Promotion.</i>				
Cather, Lieutenant T. P., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary.	19th September 1880.	Lieutenant Chip-pindall, on furlough.
<i>Reversion.</i>				
Cather, Lieutenant T. P., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	27th October 1880.	Major Mander, s.e., returned from furlough.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 388.—Mr J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

This cancels the transfer of Mr. E. H. Johns from Mysore, which was notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated 5th November 1880.

The 18th November 1880.

No. 389.—Major J. B. Sparks, s.e., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment as Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department.

The 19th November 1880.

No. 390.—The following transfers in the Locomotive Department of State Railways are hereby ordered :—

Mr. W. C. Gibbons, in Class III of the Revenue scale, from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. P. J. Dudgeon, in Class IV of the Revenue scale, from the establishment under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to that under the Government of Bombay.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1880.

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. This section and sections three, four and thirteen extend to the whole of British India.

The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

3. The Local Government may appoint any person by name or in virtue of his office to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

Persons so appointed shall be called "Census-officers."

The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power conferred by this section.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. (a) Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war,

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper or manager of any sarāfī, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(e) every occupant of immoveable property having at the time of taking the census not less than fifty persons employed under him on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of taking the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, direct.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, in his district, or their agents, and upon all members of panchâyats appointed in his district under Bengal Act No. VI of 1870 (to provide for the appointment, dismissal and maintenance of Village Chankilárs), to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages for which such panchâyats are appointed, as the case may be.

Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees, or their agents, and the members of such panchâyats, shall be bound to obey it.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

8. Every person of whom any question is asked under section seven shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household; and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable.

10. Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any Census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the

Local Government may direct regarding the persons present in such house or part at the time of taking the census.

When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill up the same to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the persons present in such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof who knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of this section, or makes any false return hereunder, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

11. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, puts any offensive or improper question, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,

(a) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act, or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done, may be instituted; and

(b) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (a) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1880.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title.
Commencement.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed:

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

Provided that the repeal hereby effected, of the first clause of the said section seventeen, shall not operate in any Scheduled District unless and until the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, has been extended to such district:

Provided also that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by such clause.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, the following words shall be added:—

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because—

Proviso.

"(a) a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation, or

"(b) an officer of a Court appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 456, last paragraph, or selected under Act No. XX of 1864 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay), section 9, is, in virtue of such appointment or selection, a party to such suit."

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to holders (as defined in section 3 (11) of the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879) of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable, with the interest (if any) accrued due thereon, from the person to whom such advance was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

Recovery of such advances.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General:—

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1880.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

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As to fami-ly religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19: Norton, 11, 406. As to Pagoda-trusts, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 1863. Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

2. On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property" or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust": a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (a) forbidden by law, or (b) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (c) is fraudulent, or (d) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (e) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(b). A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to 1 such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

(c). A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(d). A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property Trust of immoveable is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts (a) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (b) the purpose of the trust, (c) the beneficiary, and (d) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(b). A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(c). A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(d). A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(e). A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

Who may create trusts. 7. A trust may be created—

(a) by every person competent to contract, and (b) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent

in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary.

a beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept trust. No one is bound to accept a trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D. B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(b). A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(c). A bequeathes a lakh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lakh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (a) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and re-

coverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (b) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(b). A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C, for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(c). A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(a). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay.

(b). The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto.

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property.

Illustrations.

(a). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(b). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances, A is not bound to make good the loss.

(c). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(d). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(e). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(f). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(g). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(h). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit

Conversion of perish- of several persons in succes-
able property. sion, and the trust-property
is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary
interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention
to the contrary may be inferred from the instru-
ment of trust, to convert the property into prop-
erty of a permanent and immediately profitable
character.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(b). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one,

Trustee to be impartial. the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of

Trustee to prevent waste. several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

19. A trustee is bound (a) to keep clear and

Accounts and inform- accurate accounts of the
ation. trust-property, and (b), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money

Investment of trust- and cannot be applied im-
money. mediately or at an early date
to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must
(subject to any direction contained in the instru-
ment of trust) invest the money on the following
securities, and on no others:—

(a) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(b) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(c) in stock or debentures of, or shares in Rail-way or other Companies the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(d) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

(e) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(f) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (d), (e) and (f) shall be made without his consent in writing.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to pre-

clude an investment on a Mortgage of land pledged to Government mortgage of immoveable under Act XXVI of 1871. property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does Deposit in Govern- not exceed one thousand ment Savings Bank, rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a

Sale by trustee direct- specified time extends such
ed to sell within speci- time, as between himself and
fied time. the beneficiary, the burden of
proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the
extension lies upon the trustee, unless the exten-
sion has been authorized by a principal Civil Court
of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

22. When the purpose of the trust is complete-

ly fulfilled, the trustee
Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose. must on demand transfer the trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee has notice of any title in another which is para-

mount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(b). A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(c). A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(d). The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (a), (b), (c) or (d). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(e). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immovable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(f). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(g). Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (a), (b), (c) or (d). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(h). The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the predecessor's default, acts or defaults of his predecessor.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(a) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application

(b) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(c) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to contribution.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands

any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and, where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations, either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property, or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(b). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the

same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature :

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Act XXVIII
of 1866, s. 33.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (b), if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (c) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (a) the instrument of trust so provides, or (b) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or (c) the delegation is necessary, or (d) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(b). A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(c). A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof;

and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage for lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

76. Rights to rents and profits. **54.** The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

A. and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct: provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(a). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(b). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(c). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the

circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(a). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(b). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(c). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(d). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(e). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

(b). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (a) account for the net profits of the property, (b) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (c) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Nothing in this section—

(a) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(b) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property into that into which it and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

(a) a transferee in good faith for consideration, without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(b) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bona fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(b.) A, a trustee wrongfully purchases land, in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust-property and employs the proceeds in trade or business, the beneficiary may, at his option, charge him either with the principal money and the actual profits arising from such employment or with the principal money and compound interest.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

(b). A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

(a) joins in committing a breach of trust, or

(b) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(c) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or

(d) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee. Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee. fers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office. Office how vacated.

920. 70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:— Discharge of trustee.

(a) by the extinction of the trust;

(b) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

press (c) by such means as may be prescribed by ity the instrument of trust; red

(d) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(e) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or

(f) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may be discharged from trust. Petition to be discharged from trust.

apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

VIII. 72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

(a) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

84. (b) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly. Appointment by Court.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (a) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (b) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (c) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (d) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries. Rule for selecting new trustees.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require. Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee, so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust. Powers of new trustees.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise. Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

76. A trust is extinguished— Trust how extinguished.

(a) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(b) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(c) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or

(d) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator. Revocation of trust.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

(a) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or

(b) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been

made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created. **79.** An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b). A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(c). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(d). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys certain land to B—
“upon trust,” and no trust is declared, or
“upon trusts to be; thereafter declared,” and no such declaration is ever made; or
upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or
upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect.

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b). A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(c). A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second

moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(d). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it Transfer for illegal to another for an illegal purpose. purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the transferor's creditors, present or future creditors of the transferor or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Illustrations.

(a). A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(b). A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such use.

(c). A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(d). A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(e). A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lakh of rupees. A holds the lakh for the benefit of the partnership.

(f). A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(g). A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(h). A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence

Advantage gained by any advantage is gained in exercise of undue influence, derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

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90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgaged or other qualified owner, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(b). A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazrána to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inamdar of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

I. A. (c). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

1877, (g). 91. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

94. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Illustrations.

(a). A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(b). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(c). A makes a gift of a lakh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

95. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Provided that, (a) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (b) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall save of rights of impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz. c. 5	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II, c. 3	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act, 1877	In section 12, the first illustration.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

TRUSTS, in the strict sense in which that term is used by English lawyers, that is to say, confidences to the existence of which a 'legal' and an 'equitable' estate are necessary, are unknown to Hindú and Muhammadan law. But trusts in the wider sense of the word, that is to say, obligations annexed to the ownership of property which arise out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner for the benefit of another, are constantly created by the natives of India and are frequently enforced by our Courts. "There is, probably," says Mr. Justice Phear (4 Ben. O. C. J. 134), "no country in the world where fiduciary relations exhibit themselves so extensively and in such varied forms as in India, and possession of dominion over property, coupled with the obligation to use it, either wholly or partially, for the benefit of others than the possessor, is, I imagine, familiar to every Hindú." So, too, in the case of Muhammadans, where a woman is entitled to a share of her deceased father's estate in the hands of her brother (W. R. 1864, p. 377), or to exigible dower in the hands of her husband (6 W. R. 111). Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, step-daughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence amongst the natives, whether Hindú or Muhammadan, and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates in which, without the intervention of the legislature, they are certain to become entangled. But apart from the native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and taken advantage of a trust-law recognised by our Courts: the number and wealth of this class have increased, and in suits between members of this community every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law. Nevertheless, with the exception of certain provisions in the Penal Code, the Specific Relief Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Limitation Act, the Indian Statute-book is silent on the subject so far as regards the bulk of the population; for the Statute of Frauds, sections 7 to 11, is in force only in the Presidency-towns, and the rules contained in Acts XXVII and XXVIII of 1866 extend only to cases to which English law is applicable, and are, in themselves, incomplete.

The object of the present Bill is to codify the law relating to trusts in the wider sense above described: but it saves the rules of Muhammadan law as to *wagf*, and the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family. And it leaves untouched religious and charitable endowments established by Hindús and Buddhists, as being matters in which the legislature cannot at present usefully interfere further or otherwise than has been done by Act XX of 1863.

With the few exceptions mentioned in this Statement, the rules contained in the Bill are substantially those now administered by English Courts of Equity and (under the name of 'justice, equity and good conscience') by the Courts of British India.

The Bill distributes the subject under the following heads: I, Preliminary: II, the creation of trusts: III, the duties and liabilities of trustees: IV, their rights and powers: V, their disabilities: VI, the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary: VII, vacating the office of trustee: VIII, the extinction of trusts; and IX, certain obligations of the nature of trusts.

The preliminary chapter, in order to prevent the introduction of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, defines the interest of the beneficiary as *his right against the trustee as owner of the property*. The beneficiary has, under the Bill, no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust. The Bill also defines 'breach of trust' as a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, and declares that a person has 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Contract Act, section 229.

The second chapter deals with the creation of trusts. It declares that a trust may be created for any 'lawful purpose,' and, as there is a general analogy between a trust and a contract, the Bill defines such purpose to be lawful in the cases in which the Indian Contract Act, section 23, declares the object of an agreement to be lawful. An explanation shews that, where the trust-property is land situate in a foreign country, the trust, to be valid, must not create an estate not recognized by the law of that country.

The expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust has long been felt in the case of land, and the Bill (section 5) lays down, in general accordance with the seventh section of the Statute of Frauds, that no trust in relation to *immovable* property is valid, unless declared (a) by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or (b) by the will of the author of the trust, or of the trustee, and that no trust in relation to *moveable* property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee. Theoretically, this will modify the Hindú law, which in no transaction absolutely requires a writing (2 Mad. H. C. Rep. 39); but trusts by merely verbal declarations are as rarely met with as mortgages by merely verbal agreements: the proposed change will therefore in practice make no alteration in that law. The rule will not apply where it would operate so as to effectuate a fraud, as, for example, where a father having power to bequeath certain land is induced not to make a will of that land by the promise of his heir-presumptive that he will provide thereout for his relatives.

Section 8 declares that the subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary, and that it must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust. The object of the latter provision is to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust.

Section 9 declares that every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary. As, under Act I of 1868, 'person' includes a corporation, the Bill here varies from English law. But the variation is intentional, as it has been more than once ruled that the Mortmain Statutes are not in force in India.

Chapter III deals with a trustee's duties and liabilities. None of the rules here contained call for remark except sections 20 and 23. Section 20 gives a list of the securities on which alone a trustee may invest trust-funds. The necessity for some such provision has been indicated by the High Court of Bombay in *DeSouza v. DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184. Investments on mortgages of leaseholds for years are forbidden, unless, of course, such securities are expressly authorized by the instrument of trust. In England, no doubt, trustees authorized to lend on a mortgage of realty may invest on a long term of years at a peppercorn rent. But in this country such terms are practically unknown. Section 20 also allows a trustee to deposit a trust-fund not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in a Government Savings Bank, and to invest on mortgage of land already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871. A power like the latter is conferred in England by 27 & 28 Vic., cap. 114, section 161. Section 23 declares the measure of the trustee's liability in case of a breach of trust, and embodies, as illustrations, the rules on which Courts of Equity act where trust-property improperly left outstanding is lost, or where a trustee retains money which should be invested, or neglects a direction to invest, or to accumulate, or improperly sells trust-securities, or is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-funds or in paying them to the beneficiary.

Chapter IV treats of the rights and powers of trustees. It embodies the substance of Act XXVIII of 1866, sections 2, 3, 5, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 43. Section 34 of the Bill empowers trustees to apply, not only to High Court Judges, but to District Judges, for advice on simple questions respecting the management and administration of the trust-property. Under section 36, which deals with the general authority of a trustee, trustees will be able (unless restrained from doing so by the instrument of trust) to grant reasonable agricultural leases, thin timber and otherwise act for the benefit of the trust. Except with the permission of the Court, no trustee will be able to lease trust-property for a term exceeding 21 years.

Chapter V deals with disabilities of the trustees. The only section here calling for remark is 52, which declares that no trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of the Court, buy the interest of the beneficiary in the trust-property, and that such permission shall not be given unless the purchase is manifestly for the benefit of the latter. The Bill here deviates from the present law, according to which a trustee is allowed to buy trust-property from his beneficiary if the latter is *sui juris* and the former can shew that the relation of trustee and beneficiary was, at the time of the purchase, virtually dissolved, and that the fullest information and every advantage were given to the beneficiary. Such a rule seems too vague for insertion in a Code intended to be worked, for the most part, by unprofessional Judges; it has, moreover, been disapproved in *Morse v. Royal*, 12 Ves. 372.

In the next chapter—of the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary—the only sections requiring special notice are sections 58 and 62. The former provides for the execution of trusts by the Court, and makes no distinction between the cases where the declaration of trust is complete and those where the trust is executory, *i.e.*, where the declaration of trust is intended to be perfected at some future period.

The latter section declares that all persons taking immoveable trust-property inconsistently with the trust hold it subject to the trust, except (a) purchasers in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and (b) purchasers for consideration from such purchasers. This agrees with the English rule which, to prevent stagnation of property, exempts from the trust a purchaser with notice from an innocent purchaser without notice, who has got the legal estate.

Chapter VII treats of vacating the office of trustee, and, incidentally, deals with the appointment of new trustees, and declares that, on the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Chapter VIII treats of the extinction of trusts and, incidentally, of their revocation.

Where no trust is declared, but for the purposes of justice the law deems one to have been created, the trust is by English lawyers termed constructive. *Benámi* transactions, where property is transferred to A for a consideration paid by B, and B makes the payment for his own benefit, have for centuries been familiar to the people of India: gains made by one person at the cost of another are an everyday source of litigation; and in no country, owing to the extreme sub-division of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common.* Chapter IX avoids the fiction implied in the term 'constructive trusts' by treating such confidences as obligations in the nature of trusts properly so called. It specifies the fourteen principal cases in which such an obligation arises, as follows:—

1. Where it does not appear that the transferor of property intended to dispose of the beneficial interest (section 80):
2. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another (section 81):

* As to these trusts, Mr. Coghlan, a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency, writes as follows:—"Cases of constructive trusts are continually arising in all civil Courts [in the Mufassal], and are treated on the general principle of equity as fixed by case-made law."

3. Where the trust is incapable of execution or is executed without exhausting the property (section 82) :
4. Where a transfer of property is made for an illegal purpose (section 83) :
5. Where a bequest is made for an illegal purpose, or where the revocation of a bequest is forcibly prevented (section 84) :
6. Where a transfer is made in pursuance of a rescindible contract (section 85) :
7. Where a transfer is made in fraud of the transferor's creditors (section 86) :
8. Where a debtor becomes his creditor's legal representative (section 87) :
9. Where a pecuniary advantage is gained by a person in a fiduciary character (section 88) :
10. Where an advantage is gained by the exercise of undue influence (section 89) :
11. Where an advantage is gained by a tenant for life or other qualified owner in derogation of the rights of other persons interested in the property (section 90) :
12. Where property is acquired with notice of an existing contract affecting it (section 91) :
13. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust (section 92) :
14. Where one of several compounding creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an advantage over his co-creditors (section 93).

The Bill also contains a general clause (sec. 94) providing for cases not so specified. It is believed that this clause will cover that form of constructive trust which the Panjáb Courts have held to arise when a co-sharer in a village community absents himself without expressly abandoning his rights.

The Bill declares that, in the case of all obligations in the nature of a trust, the obligor shall be subject to the liabilities and (with the two exceptions mentioned in section 95) to the disabilities of an ordinary trustee.

Three only of the obligations above specified seem to require further notice. The Bill, it will be seen, does not attempt to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benámi* transactions, and it must be admitted that in many, perhaps most, of these transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives. Section 81, accordingly, declares that, where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another, and it appears that the latter did not intend to pay the consideration for the benefit of the former, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying. Resulting trusts, *i.e.*, those that arise where an interest is given for purposes to which the trust is not commensurate (as, for instance, to pay debts which are satisfied, or an annuity which expires), are treated (section 82) as constructive, for here there is no declaration of trust as to the portion of the trust-property which is not required for the purpose declared. Section 86 corresponds with 13 Eliz., c. 5, as to settlements intended to defraud creditors. That Statute is in force in the Presidency-towns, and its principle has been held by the Madras High Court (1 Mad. 58) to apply to Natives in the mufassal.

Where a person gives property to charitable purposes, and either specifies no objects or such as do not exhaust the proceeds, the law, as it stands, does not suffer the property or its surplus to result to the donor or his legal representative; but the Court takes upon itself to execute the donor's intention by declaring the particular purposes to which the fund shall be applied. A similar exception is made when the purposes of the gift at the time exhaust the whole proceeds, but in consequence of an increase in the value of the property an excess of income subsequently arises. The Bill ignores these exceptions, which were introduced when the law of resulting trusts was imperfectly understood, and which unfairly disregard the interest of the legal representative.

Lastly, it may be remarked that the Bill contains no provisions as to the presumption against trustees that advantages gained by them from their beneficiaries are gained by undue influence, or as to the escheat of a beneficiary's interest. The former matter is sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act, I of 1872, section 111, the latter, by the Succession Act, X of 1865, and the general law as to *bona vacantia*.

The Bill is now published as settled by the Indian Law Commission¹ and in accordance with the Legislative despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated 7th October, 1880.

SIMLA;
6th November, 1880. }

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

¹ The short title and commencement of the proposed Act have been altered: sections 54 and 55 (which overlapped) have been amended; and in the first Explanation to section 59, the word "allows" has been substituted for "provides."

[Second publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor General:—

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Short title. | 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882": |
| It extends to the whole of British India except Local extent. | the Scheduled Districts; |
| Commencement. | and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882. |
| Savings. | 2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect— |

(a) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(b) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property;

(c) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force; or

(d) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27. definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(b) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(c) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(d) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(e) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and re-passing. This right is not an easement.

(f) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

5. Easements are either affirmative or negative. An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Affirmative easements.—An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Negative easements.—A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements:—

(a) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(b) An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(c) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(d) An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for use of A's household.

(e) An easement annexed to A's land to throw back, upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream, water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(f) An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or, with the force of its natural current, increased or diminished.

(g) An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(h) An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(i) An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements:—

(j) An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour

A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(k) An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(l) An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

7. P. (m) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(n) A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's house or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

6. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is, or may be, continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

v. Car. H. & N. An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(a) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(b) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(c) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(d) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

7. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

8. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely):—

(a) the exclusive right of every owner of immovable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

(b) the right of every owner of immovable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to advantages arising from situation.

to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(a) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force.

(b) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(c) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and by unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person.

(d) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(e) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition.

(f) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(g) The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose, within his own limits, of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel.

(h) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into, or out of, which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature.

(i) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto.

(j) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

9. An easement may be imposed by any one who may impose easements in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(b) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(c) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot, without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(d) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten

years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(c) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Illustrations.

(a) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereof, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(b) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 65. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

No lessee or other person, having a derivative interest, may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the dominant heritage, or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

64. No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

(a) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

(b) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(c) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall be entitled to such easement; or

(d) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,—

(e) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(f) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (a), (c) and (e), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(a) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(b) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(c) A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(d) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(e) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(f) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(g) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(k) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(l) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(m) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(n) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(o) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(p) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(q) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(r) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(s) A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative), has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1883 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from first January, 1862, to first January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit also brought in 1883, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1860 to 1880. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(d) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over or from which any reversioner of servient easement has been enjoyed heritage, or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of

such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen
Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

- (a) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;
- (b) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing grant made by the servient owners;
- (c) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;
- (d) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;
- (e) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of
Customary easements. Such easements are called customary easements.

Illustrations.

(a) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(b) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred
Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement. or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.
Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(b) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of the passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers: for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner;
Exercise of easement.

and when the exercise of an easement can be without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.
Confinement of exercise of easement.

Illustrations.

(a) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(b) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.
Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure or even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(b) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves, if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(c) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(d) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(a) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(b) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(c) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(d) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(e) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(f) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(g) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise more inconvenient.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(b) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(c) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(d) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(e) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect:—

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

(a) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind:

(b) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died:

(c) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used:

(d) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose: and

(e) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(b) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(c) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen

from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Illustrations.

(a) A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(b) A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(c) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial

damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustrations.

(a) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(b) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means, does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

(a) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(b) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(a) A transfers Sultānpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultānpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultānpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(b) A, in 1860, lets Sultānpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultānpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(c) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(d) A mortgages Sultānpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

40. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(a) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(b) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(b) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(c) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(d) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(e) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

41. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

42. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

43. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

44. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

45. An easement is extinguished—

(a) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change, or

(b) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

46. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(a) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(b) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

47. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

48. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(b) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-three.

(c) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(d) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(e) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(f) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(g) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

49. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement is exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(a) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(b) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(c) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the

intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

50. When an easement is extinguished, the extinction of accessory rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

51. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

52. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused by extinguishment or suspension of such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

53. An easement extinguished under section forty-seven revives (a) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (b) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (c) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-nine

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Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENSES.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the property affected by the license.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless

(a) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force:

(b) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(b) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

64. A license is deemed to be revoked—

(a) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(b) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(c) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled:

(d) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(e) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(f) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(g) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(h) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(i) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

66. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee, without any fault of his own, is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to form part of the Indian Civil Code, and attempts to state, clearly and compactly, the rules relating to Easements, that is to say, the rights which a man sometimes has over one piece of immoveable property by reason of his ownership of another. As to these rights our present statutory law is silent, except so far as regards the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession, the limitation of suits for disturbing them, and the granting of injunctions to prevent such disturbance; and three of our most experienced Judges—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice (now Sir Louis) Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes—have expressed their opinion that it is desirable to codify the law on the subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) “for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate Judges.” There is much litigation in the case of urban easements, and a late Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court asserts that this is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves, nor the majority of the Courts, understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined. The Bill is mainly based on the law of England, which, being just, equitable and almost free from local peculiarities, has, in many cases,* been held to regulate the subject in this country; but a few deviations (hereinafter specified) have been made from that law, and rules as to some matters which have not hitherto come under the cognizance of the English and Indian Courts have been adapted from the writings of modern jurists.

Of Easements generally.

The Bill is divided into six chapters. The first chapter treats of easements generally, and opens with a definition of the term, so framed as to exclude all rights in gross, *i.e.*, those which are not annexed to the ownership of immoveable property. The definition also indicates that the easement must be in a corporeal heritage, and that the servient owner can only be required not to do something or to suffer something to be done. The definition also requires that the easement must be of some advantage to the dominant heritage. Such advantage, it is explained, may be contingent or remote, and even a mere amenity.

An explanation declares in effect that there may be an easement entitling the dominant owner to remove and appropriate for his own use, as such, any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon. This, though in conformity with continental systems of jurisprudence, is in contravention of the English law, which reckons, for instance, as an easement, the right to take water from a spring on your neighbour's land, but denies that name to a right to take grass or gravel. “It has been said,” to quote Mr. Justice Markby, “that the distinction is that the first is for convenience only, while the latter is for profit. But this, besides being a very slender distinction, is not always observed. The right to take water is just as much an easement if the water be made into beer, and sold by the person who takes it, as if it be used by himself for domestic purposes.”

Sections 5 and 6 define, in accordance with English law, easements affirmative and negative, continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent. An illustration to section 5 shows that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill and is a negative easement. Such a right, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India: it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil law; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such right should not, in the opinion of the Indian Law Commission, be followed by the legislature.

Section 7 declares that an easement may be for a limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain time or on condition.

Easements being restrictions on the free use of property in others are regarded with disfavour by the law, and section 8 accordingly declares that all easements are in derogation of one or other of certain rights incidental to the ownership of immoveable property. These are (a) the exclusive right (subject to existing law) to enjoy and dispose of immoveable property and its products, and (b) the right of the owner of such property to the enjoyment of the natural advantages arising from its situation, such as unpolluted air, quiet, the vertical passage of light and air, the natural support of land by the soil of another, unpolluted water, draining, the uninterrupted flow of water naturally flowing in defined channels, the discharge of surface-water on lower adjoining land, and, lastly, the use of the water of a stream for drinking, household purposes, watering cattle and, *sub modo*, for irrigation and manufactures.

Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.

Chapter II treats of the imposition, acquisition and transfer of easements. Sections 9, 10 and 11 treat of the persons capable of constituting easements, whether permanent or temporary.

* See, for example, in Bombay, *Cullianoss v. Cleveland*, 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 16: *Ratanji H. Bottlewala v. Edalji H. Bottlewala*, 8 Bom. 181. In Calcutta, *Modhoooodhan Dey v. Bissonath Dey*, 15 Ben. 361: *Bhuban Mohan Banerjee v. Elliot*, 6 Ben. 85: *Bagram v. Khettranath Karforinath*, 3 Beng. O. C. J. 18. In the Mufassal, *Krishna Ayyan v. Venkatachella Mudali*, 7 Mad. 60: *Ponnusami Tevar v. Collector of Madura*, 5 Mad. 6, 23, 24: *Morgan v. Kirby*, 1 L. R. 2 Mad. 46. Panjáb Record, No. 80 of 1876.

Provision is made for the cases of lessees, co-owners, trustees, servient owners, lessors and mortgagors. The Bill (here following a decision of the Madras High Court, 4 Mad. 98, but deviating from English law) does not require the express imposition of an easement to be evidenced by writing. The Bill then shews who may acquire easements, allowing one of several co-owners to acquire, without the consent of the others, an easement for the benefit of the property held in co-ownership, allowing also (in accordance with Lord Kenyon's dictum in *Large v. Pitt*) a lessee whose interest is permanent and transferable to acquire an easement over land held by another like lessee of the same landlord, but forbidding a lessee to acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other land of his own an easement in respect of the land comprised in his lease. Nothing is said of the acquisition of an easement by estoppel of the servient owner, as, for instance, when a person having no right to certain land purports to impose an easement upon it and afterwards acquires the land. This matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

Sections 13 and 14 deal with easements of necessity, that is to say, the rights which are absolutely necessary for enjoying property and quasi-easements, that is to say, conveniences to which an owner subjects one part of his property for the benefit of another. These conveniences, when apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying property as it was enjoyed when it was separated by grant or bequest, will, in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary, be taken as easements by the grantee or legatee of the quasi-dominant heritage. In like manner, they will be reserved as easements by the person retaining the portion for the benefit of which the conveniences existed. The Bill here follows the decision in *Pyer v. Carter*, 1 H. & N. 916, rather than that in *Suffield v. Brown*, 33 L. J. Ch. 249. When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, the Bill declares that the dominant owner shall be entitled to set it out. But there is no rule, such as exists in England, that a way of necessity shall not be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. The omission is intentional, as such a rule would, it is said by an eminent authority, be opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience.

The Bill then deals with the important subject of the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession. Sections 15 and 16 correspond to sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, but with the addition, in section 15, of a provision that a prescriptive right to support may, by user for twenty years, be acquired for land with things affixed thereto, and of explanations that nothing is an "enjoyment" when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner of the property over which the right is claimed and such right has not been granted as an easement, and that suspension of the enjoyment of an easement in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not such an interruption as will defeat a claim by prescription. Section 17 sets forth the limits to the acquisition of prescriptive rights. It agrees with the present law and its English prototype (where the user has continued for forty years) in making no provision for cases in which the servient owner is ignorant of the user or has been incapable of resisting it. The Bill also provides, in accordance with a decision of the House of Lords, that a right tending to the destruction of the servient heritage cannot be acquired by prescription.

Section 18 deals with customary easements, *i.e.*, easements acquired in virtue of a local custom, such, for example, as the custom that every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture, and the custom that no owner of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy.

As an easement exists only for the beneficial enjoyment of a certain thing, it cannot be separated from that thing. Section 19, taken from the Transfer of Property Bill, accordingly declares that the transfer of a dominant heritage passes the easement, unless a contrary intention appears.

Incidents of Easements.

Chapter III deals with the user, the extent and other incidents of easements. The rules which it contains are expressly made subject to the incidents of customary easements to contract and to the provisions of any instrument or of a decree by which an easement is imposed. As an easement exists only for the benefit of a certain heritage, it can be exercised only in the interests of that heritage, and to supply its wants. Section 21 accordingly declares that an easement cannot be used for any purpose unconnected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. As the law does not favour restrictions on rights of property, section 22 declares that an easement must be exercised in the mode least onerous to the servient owner, and allows him to confine such exercise to a determinate part of the servient heritage, when this can be done without detriment to the dominant owner. Section 23 allows, on the other hand, a corresponding privilege to the dominant owner by permitting him to alter the mode and place of enjoying his easement so long as such alteration imposes no additional burden on the servient heritage. By sections 24, 25 and 26, the dominant owner may, in proper time and manner, do what is necessary to secure the full enjoyment of his easement; bearing the expense of constructing or repairing necessary works, and being liable for damage arising from their disrepair. As an easement is imposed on a thing, and not on its owner, section 27 declares that the servient owner is not, as such, bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage. This rule, however, like the others in the chapter, is subject to local usage saved by law, such, for example, as the Panjáb

usage, that the servient owner of upper land shall in *Chait* break his dam so as to ensure a certain modicum of water to the dominant owner of the lower land. Section 28 defines, in accordance with English decisions, the mode in which the extent of easements is to be determined; section 29 declares the law as to the increase of easements, including the case, noticed by Pothier, of increase of the dominant heritage by alluvion. As easements are indivisible; as they cannot be acquired, exercised or lost in, or for the benefit of, an ideal part of a heritage, section 30 declares that when the dominant heritage is divided, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage.

The chapter concludes with a declaration that the servient owner may ordinarily obstruct an excessive user of an easement (but only on the servient heritage). This, of course, is without prejudice to any other remedy, such as a suit for compensation or an injunction, to which he may be entitled.

Disturbance of Easements.

Chapter IV, on the disturbance of easements, after describing the general right to undisturbed enjoyment, proceeds (section 33) to provide that the owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of the heritage, may sue for a disturbance if it has caused him substantial damage. Such damage includes the doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage. As the law stands both in England and in India, a suit will lie for the disturbance of a right to light where the obstruction interferes materially with the comfort of the plaintiff. But in the case of a right to air, the obstruction, to be actionable, must amount to a nuisance (3 Beng. O. C. 18). It would seem that, in a country like India, the right to air is entitled to at least as much favour as the right to light, and that we should not in this respect follow a law fashioned upon the wants of the inhabitants of a northern country (15 Beng. 68). The Bill accordingly allows a suit for the obstruction of the free passage of air where it interferes materially with the plaintiff's physical comfort, although it is not injurious to his health.

The period at which the cause of action arises when a right of support is disturbed is declared, by section 34, in accordance with the decision in *Bonomi v. Backhouse*, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 24, to be when the damage is sustained.

Cases of polluting air and water previously impure are dealt with in section 35.

Suits for continuing disturbances are provided for by section 36, and rules as to injunctions to restrain disturbances are added by section 37 to those already contained in the Specific Relief Act.

In section 38, the right to abate a wrongful obstruction of light, air or water, is disallowed. This, though a deviation from English law, will avoid the risk of riot and trespass, and is a step taken in the direction in which all modern systems of law have tended, of forbidding private persons to redress their grievances by their own act. There is, it seems, a contrary usage in the Sialkot District; but this will be saved by section 2, clause (b).

Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.

Chapter V deals with the extinction, suspension and revival of easements. It first states eleven cases in which an easement may be extinguished, as follows:—

- (a) by dissolution of the right of the person who imposed the easement (section 39):
- (b) by release (section 40):
- (c) by revocation (section 41):
- (d) by expiration of the time for which the easement was imposed or the happening of the dissolving condition annexed thereto (section 42):
- (e) in the case of an easement of necessity, when the necessity ends (section 43):
- (f) when the easement becomes incapable of being under any circumstances beneficial (section 44):
- (g) by alteration of the dominant heritage (section 45):
- (h) by alteration of the servient heritage (section 46):
- (i) by destruction of either heritage (section 47):
- (j) by unity of ownership (section 48):
- (k) by non-user (section 49).

In most of these cases the reason for extinction is obvious. Three, however, may need explanation. Useless restrictions of the rights of property are to be avoided, and section 44 consequently declares that an easement which, under no circumstances, can be advantageous to the dominant heritage shall cease to exist. Every easement is a right which the dominant owner would not require if he were also owner of the servient heritage. Section 48 therefore declares that an easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

The section (49) treating of extinctive prescription, i.e., the extinction by non-user of prescriptive rights and other easements, requires fuller notice. As in the case of acquisition by prescription, the Bill does not assume that a fictitious grant has been made by the servient owner, so here the Bill rejects the doctrine that non-user is to be regarded merely as evidence from which a release may be implied, and proposes the following rules on this difficult subject—

“A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

“A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

“Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

“Where an easement is exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

“The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

“An easement is not extinguished under this section, (a) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners, (b) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or (c) where the easement is a necessary easement.

“Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.”

It will be seen that the same period is fixed for the loss of an easement by non-user as for its original acquisition by enjoyment^a; that this method of extinction is not confined (as seems to be the case in America) to prescriptive rights, and that no exception is made where the exercise of the easement has been prevented by force or by the theft of its subject. There is, in such cases, a *de facto* interruption of the dominant owner's quasi-possession, even though he is unaware of the obstruction or ignorant of his right. Where the dominant owner exercises, during the prescriptive period, a right less extensive than that to which he is entitled, some systems lay down that his easement shall be reduced to the right actually exercised. The Bill omits all provisions on this head, partly because they are inconsistent with the indivisible nature of an easement, and partly because they would obviously encourage litigation.

Nothing is said of the extinction of an easement by estoppel of the dominant owner, as this matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

The extinction of rights accessory to easements is provided for by section 50.

The suspension of easements by unity of possession is then dealt with by section 51. Suspension by encroachment is not recognised by the Bill.

Section 52 negatives any right of the servient owner to require that an easement should continue. It also negatives his right to demand compensation for damage caused by its extinguishment or suspension if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage. Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner will be entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension. The Bill here deviates somewhat from the English law, as declared in *Mason v. The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company*, L. R. 6 Q. B. 578.

Lastly, section 53 deals with the revival of extinguished and suspended easements, and provides, not only for the common case of a house pulled down for the purpose of re-building, but also for that of a diluviated heritage restored by alluvion.

The Bill saves (section 2) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other

^a It was held by the High Court at Fort William, that a right of way was lost by non-user for six years, 5 Beng. Appendix 66. In *Ward v. Ward* (7 Exch. 838), on the other hand, such a right was held to survive a non-user for more than twenty years.

work constructed at the public expense for irrigation. The power of the Executive to carry out schemes of irrigation will thus remain unhampered. The Bill also saves all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for example, as the Forest Act and, in the Panjáb, Act IV of 1872, section 7, and in Oudh, Act XVIII of 1876, section 4. It will thus avoid interference with forest-conservancy and with local usage in those parts of India in which customary law prevails. It also, *ex abundante cautela*, saves any customary or other right (not conferred by license) over land which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of any other land. Such rights, when conferred by license, are dealt with by Chapter VI.

It may, in conclusion, be remarked that a rough draft of this Bill was circulated in February, 1878, to the Local Governments for opinion. The result was a mass of criticism, some of which was searching and therefore welcome. The Bill was then revised and submitted to the Indian Law Commissioners, who in their report made the following observations :—

“ The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognised only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears likely to check, rather than increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usages, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so called.”

The Bill as revised by the Law Commission extends to the whole of British India; but as there are some parts of the country (*e.g.*, Assam and British Burma) where the rights with which it deals are said to be practically unknown; as in others (*e.g.*, the Panjáb), it may, perhaps, be expedient to extend it to towns, leaving the rural districts entirely to their local usage, the Local Governments are invited to state whether the extension of the proposed law should be made permissive.

The Bill is now published in accordance with the permission of the present Secretary of State for India, and, save that the definition of an apparent easement has been amended, that section 13 (as to easements of necessity) has been slightly altered so as to express the recent decision of the Master of the Rolls in *Mayor of London v. Riggs* (49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297), and that the commencement of the Act and the dates in the illustrations to section 15 have been changed, it reproduces the draft as settled by the Law Commission.

S I M I L A ;

The 6th November, 1880. }

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THE 16TH NOVEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain again fell in Madras ; standing crops are doing well ; prospect remain satisfactory. In Bombay there was slight rain ; the autumn harvest is still being gathered and the spring crops are in good condition. The want of rain is, however, felt in parts of the Deccan. There was no rain in Bengal during the week ; the prospects of the crops are on the whole very good. The sowing of the cold weather crops is progressing favourably ; the usual autumn fever is prevalent in many places, and is very severe in the Nuddea district. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also there was no rain ; notwithstanding strong efforts on the part of the cultivators to bring as large an area as possible under cultivation, the full *rabi* area will not be sown in the districts which have suffered from drought ; where sown the crops have germinated well, except in Rae Bareli, in which district the early sowings have been lost. The spring outturn will depend much on seasonable winter rain. A slight fall in prices has taken place, and in Rae Bareli it is still possible to defer the opening of public relief works. In the Punjab the weather has again been clear ; rain is now generally wanted for the spring crops ; prospects are reported to be fairly favourable. In the Central Provinces as in the previous week, Raepur and Sambalpur had slight rain ; the outturn of the *khariif* crops is generally good, and the *rabi* sowings are progressing ; here too the autumnal fever is prevalent in some districts. In Burma slight rain fell ; crops have suffered somewhat in Arakan and Pegu from want of the latter rain, but are doing well generally. In Assam and the other Provinces and States prospects remain satisfactory.

Prospects throughout the Empire are now generally good, except in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Nov. 17th)—		
Bellary ...	1.52 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops generally good ; harvest of dry crops in parts, yield average ; fever in seven taluks.
Kurnool ...	1.44 (average of nine stations).	Standing dry crops thriving ; tank supplies insufficient ; harvest of dry crops continues ; pasture and water ample ; fever prevalent.
Gaujam ...	.93 (average of twelve stations).	
Kistna ...	2.74 (average of eleven stations).	Wet paddy under tanks suffering from blight in parts, other crops generally good ; 3.5 feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	4.87 (average of eleven stations).	Crops good ; harvest of a few dry crops, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; fever and small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	2.27 (average of sixteen stations).	Crops generally fair ; harvest of paddy and a few dry crops in parts outturn fair.
Tanjore ...	4.52 (average of thirteen stations).	Crops good ; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>rabi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn about average ; rivers 3 to 7 feet.
Madura ...	2.34 (average of eleven stations).	Harvest of <i>cumboo</i> in one taluk, yield below average.
Malabar ...	2.14 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvest of first crop nearly over ; small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	2.09	Fever prevalent.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.		
Bombay— (Nov. 17th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 15th 5 feet 7 inches against 4 feet 5 inches on same date last year ; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 10, 14 and 15, in Manjhand 10, 17 and 18, in Kotri 10, 12 and 16, in Tatta 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 and 22, in Sakro 7, 17 and 20, in Ghorabari, 8, 16 and 22 seers respectively ; fever generally prevalent ; cattle-disease in one taluka ; <i>rabi</i> crops coming on well.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever and cough in nine talukas ; cattle-disease among sheep in Dero Mohbat ; wheat 10 seers 65 tolas, <i>jowar</i> 18 seers 45 tolas, <i>bajri</i> 19 seers, red rice 14 seers, white rice 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	<i>Khariif</i> harvest continues ; fever decreasing ; wheat 34, <i>bajri</i> 48 lbs
Baroda ...	.....	Weather cool ; <i>khariif</i> crops being cut ; <i>rabi</i> being sown ; fever continues ; 56 deaths in city ; <i>bajri</i> 39, rice 22 lbs.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing ; crops thriving ; average prices— <i>jowar</i> 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>nagli</i> 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Nasik ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1 degree warm till 15th, <i>nil</i> on 16th; vapour in air largely in excess of normal till 13th, afterwards in defect of normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	.....	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 37, <i>jowari</i> 43 lbs. in Poona; in district— <i>bajri</i> 34-20, <i>jowari</i> 37 lbs.; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well.
Ahmednagar ...	'06 at Parner; <i>nil</i> elsewhere.	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> continues in 8 talukas; sowing of wheat and gram completed, except in Kopergaon, in part of which land remains unsown owing to want of moisture; <i>jowari</i> crops in Shrigonda affected by blight, rain wanted to cure them of it, withering in parts of Sangamner; rain also wanted in 3 other talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops good in rest; <i>bajri</i> minimum 36 lbs. in Shrigonda, maximum 60 in Jankhed, <i>jowari</i> 42 and 60; cattle-disease in Akola; ague in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops being reaped; <i>rabi</i> crops good; <i>jowari</i> 56 lbs. 2½ tolas and <i>bajri</i> 51 lbs. 5 tolas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report received.
Kanara ...	'03; '39 at Honore; '25 at Yellapur.	Total rainfall 94·35; rice (common) in Kurwar 13, in district (average) 13½ seers; rice harvest continues; fever prevalent; weather fair.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather cold; health feverish; crops good; <i>bajri</i> 33, <i>jowari</i> 40 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Kharif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops generally good, but in parts of Deccan want of moisture felt; prospects favourable.
Bengal— (Nov. 17th)—		
Chittagong ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; cloudy since 15th; prospects of crops good; cattle-disease not abated.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice excellent; cold weather crops being sown; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice very good; satisfactory outturn expected; cold weather crops being sown; fever everywhere; cattle-disease at Baraset and Busscherhat.
Moorsshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable; cold weather sowings going on; public health generally good, except isolated cases of fever.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	November rice ripe for cutting; general prospects of crops good; <i>khensari</i> and <i>kutai</i> pulses and mustard still being sown; fever prevalent; price of rice stationary.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; crops and health fair.
Bhāgalpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops good; fever prevalent.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Late rice excellent; sowing of cold weather crops nearly finished; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of late rice favourable; cold weather crops being sown everywhere; prices falling; fever prevalent at head-quarters.
Hazāribāgh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sky cloudy; prospects of crops continue good; rice being cut, outturn much above average; food-grains cheap; no further cattle-disease reported; public health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops good; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rains apparently over, and cold weather setting in fast; prospects of rice generally excellent, except in Chumpan, as previously reported; in Palamow failure of rice only partial; earlier sorts of rice ripening and in places being cut; cold weather sowings progressing favourably; fever prevalent in many places, and considerable mortality in Nuddea reported; fever in Purneah somewhat abated.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; irrigation from wells is briskly going on; health good.
Allahabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Heat still abnormal; health good; prices stationary; wheat 17½, barley 25½, gram 19½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 26½, <i>bajra</i> 24½, and peas 26½ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur (" 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and clear; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; crop germinating well; health fair; markets well stocked; wheat 22, barley 47, gram 30, unhusked rice 41 seers.
Cawnpore (" 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; no change in condition of crops; <i>kutchra</i> wells being made from takavi advances for <i>rabi</i> sowings; health good; fodder scarce; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley and <i>bajra</i> 24, rice 13 seers.
Jhānsi (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> outturn estimated at 10 annas; <i>rabi</i> sowing on irrigable lands continues; seed already sown is germinating; prices are fluctuating; wheat 18½, gram 23½, <i>juar</i> 27 seers per rupee; health good; markets well supplied; no distress perceptible.
Agra (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> harvest continues; outturn of food-grains poor, but cotton crop good; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; crop sown germinating fairly, but will require winter rains for good outturn; prices slightly lower; wheat 19, gram 21½, barley 24½, <i>bajra</i> 23, <i>makka</i> 24 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— <i>continued.</i> Rae Bareilly (Nov. 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Aghani</i> crops are being cut, <i>mosh</i> and <i>bajra</i> seem to be under two annas, <i>juar</i> probably five to six annas, <i>moth</i> lost; some of the early sowings have failed, later sowings coming up well; area sown is very short in spite of great efforts by cultivators and large advances; scarcity of fodder is increasing; grass and <i>karbi</i> are at double the usual prices; cattle-disease in a few villages; markets well supplied; prices at Rae Bareilly rather easier—wheat 16½, gram, barley, <i>bajra</i> and <i>moth</i> 20, <i>makai</i> , <i>makra</i> and <i>juar</i> 21 to 22, <i>dhan</i> 24, seers per rupee; spread of distress checked for the present by migration and demand for work in fields and digging kutchu wells; more private works are being opened; public relief works not necessary just yet.
Aligarh (" 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine; crops below average; condition of people normal; wheat 18, barley 24, <i>bcjhar</i> 23, and gram 19 seers per rupee.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; health generally good; cheapest wheat 20½, gram 22½, <i>bajra</i> 26, <i>juar</i> 17, barley 29 seers per rupee.
Kumaun ( " " )	.....	Weather fine; cattle-disease still prevalent; health good; wheat 13½, barley 15, rice 12 seers.
Saharanpur ( " " )	.....	Weather fine; <i>kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly concluded; wheat 17½, gram 18½, barley 27½, rice 10½, <i>juar</i> 25½, <i>bajra</i> 24, <i>makka</i> 25½ seers.
Bareilly ( " " )	.....	Weather clear; <i>kharif</i> mostly cut, and <i>rabi</i> sown; health good; cholera nearly over; common wheat 20, barley 29½, rice 16½, gram 21½ seers.
Lucknow (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; <i>kutchu</i> wells are being dug; wheat and gram are coming up well; health fair; labour in demand for getting in <i>kharif</i> and irrigating <i>rabi</i> .
Partabgarh (" 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings are going on vigorously; <i>mosh</i> and <i>moth</i> are being reaped; health good.
Farakhabad (" 17th)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> below average; <i>rabi</i> prospects are indifferent, unless rain falls; wheat 18½, barley 23½, gram 20½, <i>bajra</i> 22½, and maize 25½ seers.
Sitapur (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> produce is poor; <i>rabi</i> is being sown; rain much needed, wheat 22, barley 34, paddy 31 seers per rupee.
Moradabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> has germinated well, very large area sown; prices are unchanged.
Fyzabad ( " " )	.....	Large area prepared for <i>rabi</i> by irrigation; nearly all <i>ekfusta rabi</i> sown; about one-half of the <i>defusta rabi</i> not sown; water scarce, but is being brought long distances; markets abundantly supplied; wheat 18 to 20, barley 20 to 27, gram 24 to 27, rice 12 to 12½ seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week; in spite of the efforts of the cultivators, the full <i>rabi</i> area will not be sown in the districts which have suffered from drought; in Rae Bareilly the early sowings have been lost, but with this exception the <i>rabi</i> is germinating well; the fate of the crop depends, however, on the occurrence of seasonable winter rains: the markets continue well supplied; there has been no rise in prices, while in Fyzabad, Rae Bareilly, Farukhabad, Sitapur, and Agra there has been a slight fall; in the worst affected district the demand for labour and the opening of private works have checked distress for the present; public relief works are not yet required; the general health is good; cholera has almost disappeared; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun.
Punjab— (Nov. 16th)—		
Delhi	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; prices steady; health fair.
Hissar and Sirsa .....	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops one-fourth.
Rohatak	12	Rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> ; prices stationary; health good.
Unballa	<i>Nil</i>	Wheat sowing progressing; health fair.
Jullundur .....	.....	Rain wanted; crops average; health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar .....	.....	Rain much required; prices steady; health good.
Lahore .....	.....	Rain wanted for spring crops; prices steady; health fair.
Ferozepore	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on <i>barani</i> lands not good, but prices steady.
Sialkot .....	.....	No report received.
Bawalpindi	<i>Nil</i>	Rain wanted for spring crops; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Peshawar	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on irrigated lands good; prices steady.
Mooltan	<i>Nil</i>	Spring sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	<i>Nil</i>	Autumn crops being reaped; spring sowings in progress; fevers prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects fairly favourable; clouds are gathering.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur .....	.....	Cold, clear and fine; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; <i>kharif</i> crops good; no epidemic; rice 8½, wheat 16, <i>juar</i> 22.
Jubbulpore .....	.....	Clear and cool; cotton picking begun; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; public health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Nov. 17th)	.....	Fine; <i>kharif</i> being reaped; cotton picking commenced; small-pox lingering; cattle-disease prevalent; wheat 22, rice 11, <i>juar</i> 31 seers.
Seoni ( " " )	.....	Prospects favourable; reaping and sowing continue.
Nimar .....	.....	Cold; prices steady.
Hoshangabad .....	.....	Cold; winter sowings progressing; wheat 17, <i>juar</i> 29, rice 9 seers.
Raipur (Nov. 13th)	5	Clear and pleasant; wheat sowings begun; rice cut; rice, cotton, and spring crops injured by recent rain; no epidemic fever; cattle-disease abating; rice 25, wheat 26 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>continued.</i>		
Sambalpur (Nov. 11th)	31	Clear and cool; rice being reaped, yield good; other crops doing well; health good; rice 47 seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather generally cold and clear, and favourable for <i>rabi</i> sowings; slight rain in Chhattisgarh; <i>khari</i> outturn generally reported good; prices easy; fever prevalent in the Satpura districts, Chanda, and Balaghat.
British Burma— (Nov. 17th)—		
Akyab ...	24	Total rainfall 191.31; public health good; slight cattle-disease; want of rain much felt; crops on high lands and late sowings suffering heavily; general outturn expected to be short in quantity and inferior in quality; weather looks settled.
Rangoon ...	Nil	Total rainfall 91.36; some cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	2.51	Total rainfall 108.09; slight small-pox in Bassein town; a few cases of cholera in district; cattle-disease in three townships; crop prospects good.
Prome ...	0.03	Total rainfall 47.06; cholera here and there in district, severe in Pongday; precautionary measures being taken; crops good, except in a few circles.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	31	Total rainfall 199.38; public health and crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	Nil	Total rainfall 87.56; public health good; crop prospects fair; hill crops bad in parts, but on the whole fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera continues, prevalent in parts of Pegu, especially in Prome, public health otherwise good; slight cattle-disease in two or three districts; rains seem to have ceased; crops have suffered in some places in Arakan and Pegu from want of late rain, but generally are doing well.
Assam— (Nov. 17th)—		
Gauhati ...	60	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; prospects of crops good.
Sylhet ...	Nil	Prospects excellent.
Cachar ...	Nil	Weather cloudy; prospects of <i>sail</i> and <i>asra</i> crops good; common rice 20 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	Nil	Weather seasonably cool; prospects of crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov. 17th)—		
Bangalore ...	52	} Crops in good condition; <i>rabi</i> reaped in parts; prospects favourable; coffee picking commenced in Coorg; health good; murrain slightly prevalent; prices fallen in parts.
Mysore ...	1.91	
Marcara ...	1.74	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Nov. 17th)—		
Amrāoti ...	.....	Crops progressing favourably; cotton pickings commenced; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers.
Akola ...	.....	<i>Khari</i> crops thriving; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; prospects of crops favourable.
Hyderabad ...	1.24	Total rainfall 25.84; recent rains have damaged <i>rabi</i> sowings; <i>abi</i> crops being reaped; ague and cattle-disease prevail in some places; prices—wheat 10, white <i>jowari</i> 20, coarse rice 11, and <i>tur</i> 20 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	.....	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....
Sutna ...	.....
Rutlam ...	.....
Neemuch ...	.....
Goona ...	.....
Bhopal ...	.....
Agar ...	.....
Mānpur ...	.....
Nowgong ...	Nil	Health fair; the northern province suffering from damage by rats and want of rain.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 17th) ...	.....	Rather cold.
Sirohi („ 14th) ...	.....	Tanks and wells fuller than usual; healthy; fever less than usual; prospects favourable; much colder.
Marwar („ 12th) ...	.....	Seven months' water in tanks; wells almost full; healthy; crops being gathered; heat great; nights cool; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowtee (Nov. 13th) ...	.....	<i>Rabi</i> operations progressing; health good.
Jhallawar („ 11th) ...	.....	Health and prospects continue good.
Ajmere („ 17th) ...	.....	Seasonable; health good.
Jeypore („ 17th) ...	.....	Sowings active; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Nov. 16th) ...	.....	Light clouds occasionally; health much improved.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1801.

Simla, the 22nd November 1880.

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, will arrive at Howrah by a Special Train on Monday, the 6th December 1880, at 4-27 P.M., Railway time (Calcutta time 5 P.M.).

Upon His Excellency's arrival at the Howrah Terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Excellency will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India; and the following Officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform :—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, with the District Staff.

The Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard-of-Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform at the Howrah Railway Station; and a Guard-of-Honour of Native Troops, with Band and Color, outside the Station.

His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff and by the Secretaries to the Government of India, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's Carriages, escorted by the Body-Guard.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, and Esplanade Row.

The line of route will be lined throughout by Troops, under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as the cortège appears upon the Hooghly Bridge.

A Guard-of-Honour of British Infantry and a Guard-of-Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the Grand Entrance of Government House.

His Excellency will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the Grand Staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his Personal Staff.

All the Civil and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the Grand Staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all Non-Official Gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the Grand Staircase.

Full Dress will be worn by all Officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion; and Evening Dress by all Gentlemen not entitled to wear Uniform.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. (*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Indian Trusts Bill, 1880.

The Indian Easements Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 48.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Sinla, the 17th November 1880.

No. 1787.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The 22nd November 1880.

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Full dress will be worn by all Officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion; and Evening Dress by all Gentlemen not entitled to wear Uniform.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 26th November 1880.

No. 1240.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to be Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may take charge of the duties of the Office.

No. 1244.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act III of 1867 (An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses in the North-West Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces and British Burma) to the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

PATENTS.

The 26th November 1880.

No. 701.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 39 of 1880.—J. A. Anderson and T. S. Anderson, merchants, of No. 22 Strand, Calcutta, for expressing and filtering oil.

No. 52 of 1880.—Eugene Charles Schrottky, Agricultural Chemist, of Calcutta, for the improvement of indigo manufacture.

No. 85 of 1880.—Joseph Scrafton, Loco-foreman, in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore, North-West Provinces, India, for a lamp which gives a brilliant white light without smoke, and can be made to burn with either double or single wicks.

No. 86 of 1880.—Joseph Julius Sachs, of the City of Manchester, and Kingdom of England, Chemist, for improvements in preparing and decoloring vegetable fibres such as jute, China grass and other vegetable fibres.

No. 87 of 1880.—Frederick George Vedova, of Smyrna, Asia Minor, at present residing at Titchfield Terrace, Regents Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in tanning hides and skins.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 26th November 1880.

No. 2222G.-G.—The services of Major M. Protheroe, recently employed on special Political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from this date.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, Captain,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd November 1880.

No. 3832.—ERRATUM.—In Financial Notification No. 3774, dated 20th November 1880, li 9, for "one-half annas," read "In lieu of a mil age of one and a half annas."

STEPHEN JACOB,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th November, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 640.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenants R. Baillie and H. M. Abud, Roy Marine Light Infantry, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 641.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General J. Fulton, R.A., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary 1st class, Punjab Public Works Department, (p. a.) from date of embarkation to the 4th October, 1880, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Doran, C.B., S.C., for 16 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, S.C., Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bartleman, S.C., Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major H. J. Barton, S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain T. Nicholls, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 2 years,—1 year 24 days under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rules IX and XV; 183 days under Rule XIV, clause 2; and the remaining period under Rule XIII of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain S. V. Gordon, S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. T. Weller, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 273 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. Hoskyns, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon C. B. Hunter, (m. c.) under note to Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

No. 642.—Major H. Morton, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in and out of India, (p. a.) for 1 year 73 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 643.—The furlough granted to Major M. P. Moriarty, in G. G. O. No. 555 of 1880, was under *Rule XIV, Clause (1)*, of the Regulations of 1868, and not "Rules IX and XV", as stated.

No. 644.—Major C. O'Donel, S.C., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 16th October, 1880.

No. 645.—Conductor and Honorary Lieutenant P. Carr, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 11th October, 1880.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 646.—The following extracts are published for general information :—
London Gazette, dated the 8th October, 1880, pages 5195 and 5196.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward Stewart Masters, from the 1st Foot. Dated 25th November, 1878, but to rank from 9th August, 1873.

Lieutenant Charles Grant Mansell Fasken, from the 16th Foot. Dated 23rd August, 1878, but to rank from 13th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Charles John Lewis Stuart, from the 17th Foot. Dated 2nd November, 1877, but to rank from 27th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Christopher George Forbes Fagan, from the 63rd Foot. Dated 28th February, 1879, but to rank from 11th February, 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Barry Brownlow, from the 17th Foot. Dated 14th May, 1877, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Robert Vernon Garrett, from the 54th Foot. Dated 31st January, 1879, but to rank from 11th February, 1876.

Lieutenant Richard Cranley Onslow, from the 12th Foot. Dated 7th June, 1879, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

* * * * *

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph White Orchard, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Davidson Clay, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Griffith Lewis, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Norman Maclean, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Robert Frederick Bardin, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Henry Bolton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Michael Robert Bruce, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Young Shortt, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ashburner, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Yeamans Walcott, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Surgeon-Major Henry Cookson, of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th May, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph White Orchard, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Davidson Clay, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Griffith Lewis, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Norman Maclean, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Robert Frederick Bardin, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Henry Bolton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Michael Robert Bruce, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Young Shortt, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ashburner, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th September, 1880.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Yeamans Walcott, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Frederick Freeman Allen, C.B., of the Bengal Army. Dated 31st March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hicks, whose promotion to the honorary rank of Colonel on retirement was notified in the London Gazette of the 24th August, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the *Bombay*, and not the Bengal Staff Corps.

"London Gazette," dated the 15th October, 1880, pages 5288 and 5289.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-General William Phillip Hampton, Bengal Infantry, has been placed on the Retired List from the 21st September, 1880, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st December, 1877.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain David Oliver, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement from the Service. Dated 5th March, 1880.

The first Christian name of Deputy Assistant-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant E. W. Allum is *Edwin*, and not *Edward*, as stated in the London Gazette of 7th May, 1880.

To be Honorary Captains.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Lawrence Lesmond, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Michael Collins, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Robert George Davies, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Modget, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Mole, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

To be Honorary Lieutenants.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Thomas Courtenay, Bombay Establishment. Dated 19th December, 1879.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Joseph Mealin, Bengal Establishment. Dated 19th March, 1880.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Keane, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Murray, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 19th October, 1880, page 5326.

THE Queen has approved the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick John Keen, C.B. Dated 4th August, 1880.

Major William Wheler Hume. Dated 5th August, 1880.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Mackesy. Dated 11th August, 1880.

Major Oswald Menzies. Dated 26th August, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas Shepherd. Dated 4th August, 1880.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Craigie Halkett. Dated 2nd August, 1880.

Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Banon. Dated 8th August, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay. Dated 4th August, 1880.

Captain William Atkins. Dated 4th August, 1880.

* * * *

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 9th August, 1880.

The third Christian name of Lieutenant C. A. R. Sage, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in the London Gazette of the 1st October, 1880, is *Ross*, and not as therein stated.

PENSIONS.

No. 647.—Sub-Conductor Patrick Burke, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 648.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Horsley, Madras S. C.,—20th November, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert J. Logan Crutchley, Bengal S. C.,—23rd November, 1880.

No. 649.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Henry Gerard Hein.	Sub-Conductor.	27th March, 1880.	Sub-Conductor D. Fraser, pensioned.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John McArthur.	Ditto ...	17th April, 1880.	Sub-Conductor P. Joseph, pensioned.
Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor Paul Newton.	Conductor	8th May, 1880.	Conductor W. Johnson, pensioned.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Jeremiah Saxon.	Sub-Conductor.	8th May, 1880.	Offg. Conductor Newton.

No. 350.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Fatchyab Khan, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Talib Hosen, invalided,—10th September, 1880.

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Futteh Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Jowalla Sing, invalided,—3rd August, 1880.
Havildar Punjab Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Tota Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1880.
Havildar Hurree Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Futteh Sing, promoted,—3rd August, 1880.

No. 651.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Natha Singh, from the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jimaiyat Singh, promoted,—1st November, 1880.

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Goormukh Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Kaka Singh, invalided; Havildar-Major Mahomed Shah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Goormukh Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

No. 652.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer Cornelius Willes Eborall, to be 2nd Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 653.—2nd Class Assistant Apothecary Francis McCarron is permitted to resign the service.

REWARDS.

No. 654.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

Colonel WILLIAM ANTHONY GIB, *Madras Staff Corps.*

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign,—4th April, 1843.
Lieutenant,—5th August, 1847.
Captain,—23rd November, 1856.
Major,—4th April, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel,—4th April, 1869.
Brevet Colonel,—4th April, 1874.

Appointments.

Adjutant, 48th Native Infantry, —25th February, 1851.
Doing duty, Sappers and Miners, —5th September, 1854.
Assistant in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department,—24th September, 1855.
2nd Class Assistant to the Conservator of Forests,—28th Sep-

From the 20th August, 1880, in room of Colonel L. W. Buck, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,—28th July, 1865.

Assistant Adjutant General, Southern District,—21st March, 1867.

Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force,—1st April, 1870.

Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Native Infantry,—28th March, 1872.

Wing Officer, 25th Native Infantry,—10th May, 1872.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 25th Native Infantry,—7th October, 1873.

2nd-in-Command, 25th Native Infantry,—1st January, 1874.

Officiating Commandant, 27th Native Infantry,—31st December, 1874.

Officiating Commandant, 25th Native Infantry,—15th April, 1875.

Commandant, 25th Native Infantry,—21st June, 1876.

Brigadier-General Commanding Madras Brigade, Afghanistan,—9th October, 1879.

Brigadier-General Commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade, Reserve Division, Peshawar,—2nd January, 1880.

War Services.

Colonel Gib was present at the assault and capture of the Fort of Werkera in Kandush, 1844; employed on field service in the Concan against the rebel Ragojee—Bungria, and with one subadar and five sepoy's attacked and dispersed his gang, capturing most of their property and arms; proceeded against a rebel Bheel chieftain, and was present at the attack on his camp and capture of himself and brother. Commanded parties of Police, Regulars, and Irregulars on several occasions in the Jubbulpore district in 1858 and 1859, in pursuit of rebels and in the action at Tendukurch (Medal).

Commanded a brigade in Afghanistan, 1879-80.

SPECIAL.

No. 655.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 202 of 1880, the services of Local Lieutenant E. W. Payne, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, the local and temporary rank conferred on him ceased from the 2nd November, 1880.

No. 656.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 206 of 1880, the services of Local Lieutenant A. H. G. Close, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, the local and temporary rank conferred on him ceased from the 11th September, 1880.

W. M. LEES, Colonel,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India.

From the 20th August, 1880, in room of Colonel L. W. Buck, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1880.

Under Clause 28 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 9th to the 25th November, 1880.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
General List, Infantry...	Major J. G. Macleod ...	18th November, 1880.	Agra.		
British Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Surgeon R. D. Graham	16th November, 1880.	Simla.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw ...	13th October, 1880.	Meean Meer.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant F. Mardall ...	9th November, 1880.	Camp Sajiani, near Dera Gha-zi Khan.		

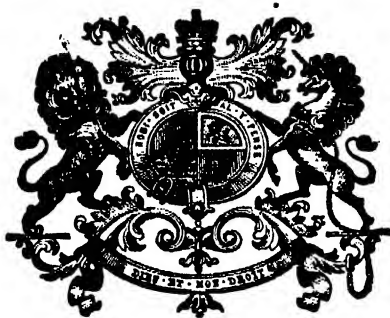
Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 9th to the 25th November, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be re-ceived.
<i>British Military Service.</i> John Wallace, M.D. ...	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	16th July, 1879.	Will left ...	Rs. A. P. 220 6 10		
<i>Indian Military Service.</i> Edmund Palmer (a) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	5th April, 1880.	Intestate ...	730 8 0		
George Watson (b) ...	Surgeon	Indian Medical Department.	25th July, 1880.	Ditto ...	2,713 6 0	...	25th January, 1881.
Howe Frederick Showers ...	Captain...	Bengal Staff Corps.	25th March, 1880.	Not known	845 15 3	...	Ditto.

(a) *Widow*—Anne Caroline Josephine; *Child*,—Florence.

(b) *Nephew*—Father,—Edward Watson, Esq., Crawfordjohn, Abington, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

W. M. LEES, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Gordon Robb, of No. 17, Old Court House Street, in the Town of Calcutta, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta, Chemists and Druggists, at Calcutta, on the 25th December 1879.

James Forbes, Superintendent of the Government Gun Cap Factory at Dum-Dum, at Dum-Dum, on the 7th February 1879.

James Drummond Buller Elphinstone, of Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, in the County of Middlesex, in England, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, in England, on the 8th March 1857.

Johann Frederick Fastings, of Rangati Tea Garden, in the District of Julpigoree, a Tea Planter, at Rangati Tea Estate, on the 20th June 1880.

Oswald Bell Wood, of the Bengal Police, and a Local Lieutenant, in the Transport Department at Thull, at Thull, on the 2nd May 1880.

John Boyd, of Mullagool Tea Garden, in the District of Sylhet, a Tea Planter, at Mullagool Tea Garden, on the 7th October 1879.

Elizabeth Fraser, wife of Sergeant S. Fraser, Supervisor, Public Works Department, at Saidpur, on the 5th March 1880.

Blanche Anderson, of Lucknow, widow, at Lucknow, on the 5th March 1878.

Grace Verboon, of No. 15, Dhobypara Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Spinster, at Calcutta, on the 30th July 1880.

Adam Elijah Clarke, a Veterinary Surgeon in the Royal Horse Artillery, at Murree, on the 18th October 1879.

Thomas Thornville Cooper, Officiating Political Agent at Bharno, at Bharno, on the 24th April 1878.

Robert Leggett Thompson, of Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces of India, a British subject, at Allahabad, on the 8th June 1880.

Henry Alfred Chatham Gray, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Department, at Peshawur, on the 3rd July 1879.

George Burd Reddie, of No. 10, Somerset Place, in the City of Bath, in the County of Somerset, a retired Major-General of Her Majesty's Indian Army, in England, on the 17th March 1880.

A. Mayes, a Driver, in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, in the Locomotive Department, Allahabad, in Australia, on the 30th August 1879.

Peter Henry Holmes, of Calcutta, a Merchant, at —, on the 11th August 1853.

Samuel Frederick Rice, of No. 2, Privy Road, Kilburn, in the Parish of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex in England, in England, on the 18th January 1867.

Charles Grant, a Tea Planter and Managing Proprietor of the Bannockburn Tea Estate, Darjeeling, at Calcutta, on the 29th July 1880.

Antonio Serville, of Akyab, in British Burmah, an Italian, at Akyab, on the 12th January 1880.

Henry James Barr, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Morar, Gwalior, on the 8th 1880.

William Henry Smith, of No. 8, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, Bengal Civil Service, at Paris, on the 1st June 1879.

George Rae, of the Survey Department, at Shillong, on the 2nd February 1880.

In the following Estates certificates have been granted by the Administrator General under Section 36 of Act II of 1874, and all persons having claims against the said Estates should communicate with the persons to whom certificates have been granted:—

William Arratoon Agacy, an Apprentice Boiler-maker in the East Indian Railway Workshops at Jamalpore, died at Jamalpore, on the 28th July 1879, to Susan Charlotte Gomez, mother of the deceased.

Frances Richards Love, of Dinapore, in the Province of Behar, at Dinapore, on the 2nd August 1880, to Marian Elizabeth Stirling, Executrix of the deceased's will.

William Stacey, of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 20th October 1847, to Sarah Rose Johnson, daughter of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,

Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, }
The 6th November 1880. }

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 19 of 1880.

RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.

Suez Bay—Lights at Port Ibrahim.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 9, issued from this Department on 7th August 1880, the Controller General of Egyptian Light-houses at Alexandria points out that the information therein contained—which was reprinted from the Notice to Mariners, No. 111, issued by the British Hydrographic Office on 5th July 1880—is inexact in some particulars. The following revised information is therefore published:—

1. Two floating light-buoys painted black are placed 897 yards seaward of the entrance of the harbour, from which lights may be exhibited on application at the Port Office—*red* on the northern side of the channel; *green* on the southern side.
2. A fixed *red* light is shown from the extremity of the north mole head; a fixed *green* light, from the extremity of the south mole head.
3. A fixed *white* light is shown from the extreme (western) end of the inner pier of the harbour.

NOTE.—The foregoing green and red lights mark the channel into the port.

Entering Port Ibrahim—the *red* lights are left on the port hand, the *green* lights on the starboard hand, the vessel being steered for the white light on the inner pier.

Buoyage.

Also, that a buoy has been placed on each side of the channel to Port Ibrahim, 568 yards from the mole heads—the northern buoy in a line with the red lights, the southern buoy in a line with the green lights.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey }
Department; }
The 19th November 1880. }

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2523, 8a, 757, 233 and 734. Sailing Directions; Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 23 and 36. Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880, also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 27.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1880.

No. 199.—Messrs. W. Oldham and J. O. Hughes, Assistant Surveyors, 3rd Grade, having been allowed to resign their appointments, the latter on the 20th September 1880, the following promotion is made, with effect from the 21st September:—

Mr. P. F. Prunty, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1880.

No. 25.—Mr. J. Burke, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-four days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th November 1880.

The 24th November 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. F. E. Dempster, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th October 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 15th November 1880.

No. 1549 G.—Captain and Brevet Major O. M. Creagh, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, and 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, having been recommended by a Medical Board for eighteen months' furlough to England on medical certificate, is granted subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed to the port of embarkation.

The 18th November 1880.

No. 1581 G.—Major F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1404 G., dated 19th October 1880, on the 3rd November 1880.

By Order,

A. C. TALBOT,
1st Assi. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 18th November 1880.

No. 29.—Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, and Mr. P. McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, respectively, received and made over charge of the Chakrata Division, Military Works, on afternoon of 9th instant.

The 20th November 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to this Office Notifications Nos. 21 and 22 of 20th August last, Major A. C. Paddy, R.E., Executive Engineer, returned to duty on afternoon of the 12th instant, and took over charge of the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, from Mr. M. Birkbeck, on the forenoon of the 13th idem.

The 23rd November 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 55 of 8th October 1880, Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 13th instant.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 87.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Umballa Division, Military Works, transferred to the Punjab Provincial Branch, Public Works Department, reported his departure for Kohat on the afternoon of the 31st October 1880.

D. WARD, *Licut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th November 1880.

No. 160.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General's Notification No. 141, dated 23rd October 1880, omit the parts referring to the extensions of the Lower Section to the 14th mile from Sibi.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 161.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 247, dated 26th July 1880, Mr. G. Hawkes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the State Railways under the control of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

The 19th November 1880.

No. 162.—The formation of the following Divisions on the Bhopal State Railway is sanctioned:—

The Nerbudda Division—from Itarsi to the Gadariya Viaduct.

The Bhopal Division—from the Gadariya Viaduct to Bhopal.

No. 163.—Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted fifteen months' furlough to England with the usual subsidiary leave.

The 20th November 1880.

No. 164.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 389, dated 18th November 1880, Major J. B. Sparks, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay.

No. 165.—Mr. G. G. Hiley, Stock-verifier for State Railways, and Officiating Port Store-keeper, Bombay, is transferred to Karachi as Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department.

No. 166.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Karachi, is appointed Stock-verifier for State Railways.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hoshangabad, the 18th November 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 359, dated 3rd instant, Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 11th October 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 364, dated 6th instant, Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 18th October 1880.

The 23rd November 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 21st instant.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 20th November 1880.

No. 21.—It is hereby notified that the following Telegraph Offices on the Indus Valley State and Lower Section Kandahar Railways have been opened and closed for public messages:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	REMARKS.
Nowshera . . .	Northern Section, Indus Valley State Railway.	Closed.
Pano Akil . . .		
Dadu . . .		
Adamwahan. . .	Northern Section, Indus Valley State Railway.	Opened.
Laki . . .	Southern Section, Indus Valley State Railway.	
Shikarpur . . .	Lower Section, Kandahar Railway.	
Jacobabad . . .		
Sibi . . .		

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 16th November 1880.

No. 32.—Mr. James Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), held charge of the Mittree Division from the 20th December 1879 to 18th March 1880, both days inclusive.

No. 33.—Lalla Babumull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the five months' leave on medical certificate granted him under Notification No. 23 of 11th September 1880, on the forenoon of the 9th instant, and is posted to the Jacobabad Division.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 19th November 1880.

No. 35.—CORRIGENDUM.—Instead of the word "2nd instant" in this Office Notification No. 29, dated 8th September 1880, read "1st instant" as the date on which Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by the Director General, Railways.

No. 36.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 30, dated 10th September 1880, Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough, reported his arrival at Neemuch on the forenoon of 17th August 1880.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 23rd November 1880.

No. 27.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 143, dated 23rd October 1880, the following postings to the three new Divisions, specified therein, are made:—

Lahore Division.

Mr. A. Brereton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in charge.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Jhelum Division.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, in charge.

Mr. H. S. Harrington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

**Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer,
1st Grade.**

Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Rathial Ravines Division.

**Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer,
4th Grade, in charge.**

E. L. MARRYAT, *Major, R.E.*,

Manager.

**RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.**

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 22nd November 1880.

No. 28.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 22 of the 1st November 1880, Surgeon-Major A. Hilson, Civil Surgeon, Agra, was relieved of the Office and duties of Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, by Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.D., on the forenoon of the 18th November 1880.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.*,

Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880.						
Nov. 15	3,12,164	20,56,365	9,34,675
" 16	3,12,164	20,76,160	9,34,675
" 17	2,99,075	712	23,88,100	12,46,128
" 18	712	24,24,456	12,46,128
" 19	468	24,28,450	12,46,128
" 20	468	24,28,450	12,46,128

CALCUTTA MINT, } J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 22nd Nov. 1880. } Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 25th Nov. 1880 ... Rs. 58,53,499-5-8.

J. WESTLAND.

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th November 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd November 1880.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A. P.	ASSETS.				Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	.	.	.	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	.	.	.	1,32,22,980	0 0
Reserve Fund	.	.	.	22,89,209	0 0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	.	.	.	60,62,289	0 1
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Se- curities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	.	.	.	40,00,011	4 3
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,66,447	9 4	}	1,83,55,005	2 10	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	.	.	.	1,41,45,790	13 4
Public Deposits at Branches	1,07,88,557	9 6				Balances with other Banks	.	.	.	3,36,121	12 9
Other Deposits at Branches				4,63,69,727	2 10	Bullion	.	.	.	47,297	12 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	.	.	.	3,72,639	4 0	Dead Stock	.	.	.	10,73,054	9 0
Sundries	.	.	.	13,42,638	15 10	Stamps	.	.	.	7,705	7 0
						Sundries	.	.	.	3,70,378	10 6
										3,92,65,629	5 3
						Rs.	A. P.				
						Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office	2,84,72,058	6 5	}	4,94,63,590	4 3
						Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches	2,09,91,531	13 10		.	

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th November 1880. }

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1880.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER OF 1870, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. INTEREST FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	2 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869-69.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	OF 1854-55.	OF 1855-56.	OF 1856-57.	OF 1857-58.	OF 1858-59.	OF 1859-60.	OF 1860-61.	OF 1861-62.	OF 1862-63.	OF 1863-64.	OF 1864-65.					
Balance of 15th October 1880	38,606	3,413	15,30,240	30,53,100	2,37,68,000	1,11,04,500	1,75,90,800	3,04,50,500	45,90,000	4,40,000	92,21,800	9,30,25,000	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	71,300	18,88,44,559
ADD—																	
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 31st October 1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,80,000	10,000	...	1,500	...	...	5,000	2,01,400	...	...	...	...	4,07,900
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October 1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,000	6,22,200	...	...	...	...	7,45,700
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	11,000	...	...	3,000	75,000	4,23,000	...	10,000	...	...	5,23,500
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	38,606	3,413	15,30,240	30,53,100	2,39,61,500	1,11,14,500	1,75,91,800	3,04,52,000	45,90,000	4,52,000	94,22,900	8,42,71,600	1,01,700	34,41,000	65,900	71,300	19,07,91,659
Balance on 31st October 1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8,000	2,42,300	49,900	1,97,000	3,44,900	...	1,70,000	9,97,000	...	10,000	...	8,400	20,33,500
Balance on 31st October 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,30,240	30,54,600	2,37,13,200	1,10,04,800	1,70,94,800	3,04,07,100	45,90,000	4,52,000	92,52,900	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	62,000	18,84,88,169

NOTE.—From 9th June 1881 to 31st Aug. 1881, enforced from India, 3,890 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,365 lakhs.

1st Sept. 1880 to 15th Sept. "	7	"	"	"	23	"
16th " " to 30th " "	15	"	"	"	19	"
1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. "	4	"	"	"	10	"
16th " " to 31st " "	16	"	"	"	20	"
	3,972 lakhs.					
	3,437 "					
	5 lakhs.					
Balance against London	5,55 lakhs.					

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th November 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
214	D 18—57354	100	The Munsiff of Lucknow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
165	D 10—85949	5	Sujja Ram, Cawnpore.
166	D 12—24981	5	R. C. Sharpe, Esq., Roorkee.
167	D 17—11842	50	Sardar Man Singh, Lahore.
28	D 10—14925	5	Sreedhur Rockhit and Behari
	" —14926	5	Lali Bhur, Calcutta.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th November 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.-G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880			
W64	M 52—10121		
	M 51—14093		
	M 52—17859	10	J. Hodges, Bombay.
	M 50—19768		
	M 52—55967		
	M 50—57993		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H159	M 41—42412	10	Mrs. Jemima Coleman, Bom-
	M 46—01431	50	bay.
M68	M 23—43326	50	Narayan Bhao Godsey,
	M 35—96297		Poon.
M69	M 52—06773	10	Jijibhoj Jehangirji, Bom-
	" —06774		bay.

BOMBAY,
The 23rd November 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Asst. Accountant-General,
in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
263	O 61—27613	20	
	O 60—84520	20	
	O 53—08591	10	
	O 77—51492	10	
	O 81—84861	10	Babu Chunder Kumar Kun-
	O 76—37398	10	do.
	O 36—00171	5	
	O 37—00301	5	
	L 29—50976	5	
264	O 74—35714	1,000	Hameer Sing Sumer Mull.
	" —35713	each	
265	O 82—46610	10	Babu Kailas Chunder Ghose.
266	O 34—21156	100	
	O 68—72769	100	
	O 30—78721	50	
	O 80—59195	10	Ram Kishore.
	O 53—05846	10	
	O 78—26534	10	
	O 38—26845	5	
267	O 66—11806	100	Babu Rajnarayan Singh.
270	O 32—08332	50	Mr. T. Shaw.
	" —08338	each	
271	O 32—07275	50	Mrs. M. A. Jarvis.

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
275	O 82—84713	10	Mr. C. Dacosta.
276	O 61—35392	20	
	O 82—91317	10	Mr. R. N. Matthewson.
277	L 11—24703	5	Babu Krishna Gopal Sanyal.
278	O 26—46166	20	Babu Soorendranath Pra-
			manic.
279	O 4—87545	20	
	O 25—41877	20	
	O 24—47831	20	
	O 26—59089	20	Babu Soorendranath Pra-
	O 61—20520	20	manic.
	" —04116	20	
	O 55—82715	20	
280	A 79—18040	10	Babu Grish Chunder Singha.
281	L 66—30374	50	Hurryher Sehoy.
186	O 82—34958	10	Babu Ram Shunker Sen.
	" —39658		
187	L 72—57954	10	Messrs. Jadoo Roy & Co.
	" —51355		
188	O 15—38729	10	Gonesh Das Parek.
	" —38732		
189	L 24—98703	5	Babu Denomath Chakravarti.
	" —98702		
190	L 22—48385	5	Babu Annada Prosad Dey.
	" —48384		
191	L 55—61209	5	Babu Grish Chunder Chat-
	" —61208		terjee.
192	L 1—30335	10	Babu Gunga Prosad Muker-
	" —30325		jee, M. B.
193	O 44—08446	10	The Agent, Oriental Bank
	" —08449		Corporation, Calcutta.
194	L 26—65910	5	Babu Ramrutton Dhur,
	D 10—73674		

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1880.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—47286	5	Mr. Eduljee Uspundiarjee,
" —47287		Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 19th November 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
99	E 13—84572	100	District Superintendent of
	" —84573	100	of Police, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
153	E 13—76327	100	Khem Chaud and Bhugwan
			Das, Delhi.
165	E 13—45053	100	Captain V. Eyre, 23rd
	" —64366	100	Pioneers, Meer.

LAHORE,
The 20th November 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
71	B 62—94211	100	Major McCarthy, Secun-
			dorabad.

Madras Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Begr. No.	NOTES	FAIRLY	ON	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	No. of Notes.			Rs.	
149	... B 62-81608 ...	100			Harun Sott, Merchant,
	B 66-07657 ...	100			Udipi, South Cannara.
150	... B 60-49856 ...	10			P. Viraswami Vathiar, Vi-
					raswami Naiker Street,
					Karikal.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,)
 The 15th November 1880.)

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Days closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	4th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Inter- mediate Ports.	6 "	29th Nov.	Str. <i>Bookiana</i> .
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong- Kong, and Shanghai; also via Hong-Kong for Yokohama also for Australian Colonies	6 "	30th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails <i>via</i> Bombay	6 "	1st Dec.	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 "	30th Nov.	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 "	2nd Dec.	Str. <i>Simla</i> .*
Chittagong, Akyah, Kyau Phyoo, and Rangoon	6 "	3rd "	Str. <i>Commilla</i> .
Persian Gulf.	6 "	27th Nov.	From Bombay.

• Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th November 1880.

Office on the 20th November

Abreu, Mrs. Isabella.	Doyle, Capt. R. J.	Obed & Co.
Adams, Mrs. E.	Jumean, James.	Patersen, A. D.
Allon, Miss Rose.	Dewarka Nath Dass.	Potter, Mrs. J.
Anderson, G.	Entwistle, Mrs.	Roy, Mrs. J.
Anderson, J. L.	Eskell, W. E.	Ryerson, C. F. C.
Anderson, W. P.	Kvans, H. G.	Sageman, Mrs. H. E.
Bachelor, David.	Glazebrooke, H. K.	Shout, John.
Bancroft, J. H.	Harris, W.	Snait, Mrs. E.
Barekley, J. F.	Hays, E. J.	Smith, Mrs. A.
Bayley, Miss A.	Ivegan, K. M.	Stewart, Miss J.
Beecher, Mrs. A.	Henry, E.	Taylor, G. N.
Bennett Lieut. L.	Hemsted, Surgeon A.	Taylor, W. M.
Bepan Behary Mukerjee.	John, Geo.	Turner, J.
Brandt, Monsieur J.	Jones, A.	Wallace, A. H.
Tauri.	Leeson, Mrs.	Webber, Dr.
Courage, A. G.	Mahany, H. C.	Wills, Surgeon-Major
Daniel, Mrs. M.	Mantel, R. A.	(C. S.)
Dass, K.	McLennan, J.	Wilson, Mrs.
DeCruze, P. M.	Molloy, W. M.	Woodward, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

called for.

Allen, L. T.	Gilbert, Benja. (Gunner.)	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
Amey, Mrs. A. W.	Godlu, Francis.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Antonietto, Monsieur	Gya Singh.	Pogose, John.
Veriglio.	Griffin, W. H.	P. W.
Ashton, Captain Sam.	Harford, J.	Quinlan, Rev. A. W. B.
Balzer, Mrs. Rosina.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Rae, William.
Blair, T.	Hay, G.	Reid, R.
Berriheim, Monsieur.	Hickling, Miss.	Richworth, J.
Blackton, T. W.	Jackson, R. A.	Roopchand Suddhar.
Byrne, Joseph.	Johnson, J. C.	Ryder, H.
Byron, E. C. A.	Kaiser, -	Scaulion, G. A. R.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Kohn, Herrn Josef M.	Schore, T. C.
C. W. S.	L. H.	Sherman, A.
Canham, John.	Landfield, F.	Simpson, L.
Cavanaugh, J.	Mackinnon, T. A. B.	Sinclair, J. L.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt.	Manwell, George P.	Slade, J.
Foot.	Marchant, Miss M. R.	Tapper, J.
Coondoo, M. C.	McCreedy, James McG.	Thomas, Miss
Cooto, Waller.	Moola, Monsieur N. J.	Wardle, Mrs.
Crafter, Geo.	Muore, R. C.	Will, Peter D.
Dickinson, Harry.	Murphy, Revd. J. B. C.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
D'Omond, Le Comte O. L.	N. K. W.	Willie.
Duzovity, Cleamences.	Outley, Captain J. W.	Wilson, Alex.
Garrick, D.	Pearson, Lewie.	Wilson, G. A.
Gibbons, E. J.	Perka, M. J.	Young, Mrs. J.
Gibbons, Rev. B.		

Newspapers.

Newspapers.

Bachanan, Beverley.	Edward, George.	O'Brien, S. H. G.
Bepin Behary Mookerjee,	Fitzsimmons, John.	Sale, M.
Brooks, F. G.	Griffin, W. H.	Tobin, John.
Byron, F. C. A.	Hillier, Captain William.	Usborne, W.
Cavanagh, J.	Molla, monsieur N. J.	Wilson, J. H.
D'Oaudmont, Le Comte.	Morton, M.	

Registered Letters.

Doctor, Mrs. Bertha.
Merchant, Miss M. R.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880. }

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Atipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar :

Sâls logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per
cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8" x 4", about
4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depot, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road :

S&L logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâls logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depot, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâls logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

S&L, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8' x 4', about
9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sál logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the dépôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDEON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.
Buxa,
The 6th October 1880. }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فیری فوج

یہ دوا کوئناٹین کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور میوے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیسی پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ، اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیسی روپیہ ،

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیوے قیمت مذکور بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ،

FOR SALE

AT
NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT.
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-
SINKING, &c.,
OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	Rs. 40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	These have never been used.
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to Mr. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, via Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 31st January next, at 4 P.M., for the reception of the annual accounts, for the election of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of any other business that may be brought forward.

MR. H. J. S. COTTON has given notice that he will move:—

I.—That retrospective effect be given to the additional benefits sanctioned at the General Meeting of the 31st January 1880, to the families of deceased Subscribers as follows:—

- Widow and one daughter of V. IRWIN, died 15th August 1873, at Cuttack.
- „ and one son of J. S. CARSTAIRS, died 8th October 1873, in Germany.
- „ of T. H. H. SHORTT, died 8th October 1873, at Mymensingh.
- „ two sons and six daughters of A. ABERCROMBIE, died 30th December 1873, at Dacca.
- „ two sons and one daughter of J. G. ROBERTSON, died 28th December 1873, at Futtehgurh.
- „ of J. H. RAVENSHAW, who died 4th March 1874, in France.
- „ one son and four daughters of F. J. ALEXANDER, died 3rd May 1874, at Maldah.
- „ and one daughter of H. LEP. WYNNE, died 4th May 1874, at Calcutta.
- „ and two sons of W. J. RIVETT-CARNAC, died 9th July 1874, at Nynee Tal.
- „ two sons and one daughter of D. J. MACNEILE, died 31st August 1874, in England.
- „ and one daughter of J. WARD, died 22nd November 1874, at Rampore Benaulah.
- „ three sons and two daughters of E. MACNAGHTEN, died 18th March 1875, at Allahabad.
- „ two sons and one daughter of E. H. HARRISON, died 5th June 1875, at Simla.
- „ and two daughters of S. WAUCHOPE, died 23rd July 1875, in England.
- „ of E. MONTAGUE, died 31st August 1875, at Allyghur.
- „ and two daughters of F. POLLEN, died 11th February 1876, at Bolundshahr.
- „ three sons and three daughters of A. B. FALCON, died 5th May 1876, at sea.
- „ one son and one daughter of W. L. HEELEY, died—1876, in England.
- One son of C. W. CARPENTER, died 5th March 1876, at Seotabuldee.

- Widow, three sons and one daughter of C. P. ELLIOTT, died 1st July 1876, in England.
- „ one son and two daughters of F. A. B. GLOVER, died 11th August 1876, at Galle.
- „ of T. WALTON, died 17th October 1876, in England.
- „ one son and five daughters of R. H. CLIFFORD, died 21st August 1876, at Almorah.
- „ of G. E. MAKILL, died 3rd August 1877, in England.
- „ and one daughter of J. GREGGEGAN, died 2nd October 1877, in Europe.
- „ three sons and five daughters of A. R. S. POLLOCK, died 3rd October 1877, in England.
- „ one son and three daughters of V. H. SCHALCH, died 3rd December 1877, in England.
- „ and two daughters of D. D. M. CAMPBELL, died 5th February 1878, at Kumaon.
- „ two sons and two daughters of V. T. TAYLOR, died 9th March 1878, at Hazaribagh.

II.—That the family of MR. G. K. WEBSTER, an invalid annuitant of 1877, be entitled to participate in the additional benefits sanctioned at the General Meeting of the 31st January 1880.

By Order of the Managers,

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd November 1880. }

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 106893 to 106896 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of The National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Gullalchund Heerjee Kothra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

GULLALCHUND HEERJEE KOTHRAS,
*Care of Sha Tejpull Khelsey,
Opposite to Victoria Garden, Bombay.*



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o. 48. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd NOVEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, and the general prospects continue satisfactory. There has been slight rain in parts of the Deccan, and prospects are generally good. In Bengal there was no rain, except light showers in parts of Behar; prospects are, however, very favourable, and the sowing of the cold-weather crops is nearly completed. The usual autumnal fever prevails in many places. Good and general rain fell in all districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which has greatly benefited the *rabi* crops, and a much larger area will now be sown. All immediate fears as to the *rabi* are over, but more rain is wanted in Cawnpore and part of Allahabad. Prices have fallen in Fyzabad, Rae Bareilly and Partabgarh, but have risen a little in Cawnpore.

Several districts in the Central Provinces have had rain, the *kharif* outturn is good on the whole, and the *rabi* sowings have been completed; fever is abating. In Burma there has been no rain; the crops have suffered in places from want of the later rain, but generally they are good. In Assam and the other Provinces and States, the prospects are good; except in parts of Gwalior and Northern Bundelkhand, where there is still reason for anxiety.

Throughout India prospects are now generally satisfactory, though in some places more rain is still required.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 24th)		
Bellary ...	2 in 1 station.	Standing crops generally good; harvest of dry crops in 9 taluka, yield average.
Kurnool ...	10	Dry crops thriving; tank supplies insufficient; harvest of some dry crops; fever prevalent; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	17 (average of 3 stations).	Harvest of paddy, yield average.
Kistna ...	47 (average of 2 stations).	Standing crops generally good; 3·3 feet water over anicut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Chingleput (Madras) ...	83 (average of 9 stations).	Crops generally good; harvest of a few wet and dry crops, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; fever and small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	51 (average of 9 stations).	Crops generally fair; harvest of paddy and a few dry crops in parts, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	1.98 (average of 11 stations).	Crops good; harvest of paddy and a few dry crops, outturn average.
Madura ...	1.32 (average of 6 stations).	Harvest of <i>cumboo</i> in one taluk, yield below average.
Malabar ...	1.16 (average of 12 stations).	Harvest of first crop over; fever and small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	.77	Paddy cultivation progressing; fever prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay— (Nov. 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 22nd, 5 feet 3 inches, against 6 feet 6 inches on same date last year; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 10, 14 and 15 seers, respectively, in Sujawal 18 and 22, in Jati 8, 13 and 16, in Shahbandar 8, 20 and 18, in Dadu 11 and 13, and in Schwan 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 and 17; fever in 10 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cough in one, and fever in 8 talukas; wheat 11 seers, <i>jowari</i> 18-70, <i>bajri</i> 19, red rice 14, and white rice 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest approaching completion; <i>rabi</i> sowing commenced; fever decreasing; weather getting cold; wheat 34 and <i>bajri</i> 48 lbs.
Baroda ...	...	Fever continues; harvesting of <i>kharif</i> nearly over, outturn reported good; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; <i>bajri</i> 40, and common rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowing progressing; crops thriving; average prices, <i>jowari</i> 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>nagli</i> 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Násik ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> doing well, except in Yeola; slight fever in places; <i>bajri</i> 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 56, and wheat 28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature 1° cool till 20th, afterwards 2° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 18th and 19th, northerly on all other days.
Poona ...	...	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>jowari</i> 45 lbs.; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37, <i>jowari</i> 39 lbs.; crops doing well.
Ahmednagar ...	85 at Sheogaon; 60 at Jamkhed; 58 at Karjat; 10 at Nagar; nil elsewhere.	Rain wanted in other talukas, especially in Shrigonda, Sangamner, Nagar, Kopergaon, and Rahuri; <i>rabi</i> crops withering in parts of first two, excellent in Jamkhed and Sheogaon, good elsewhere; reaping of <i>bajri</i> nearly completed; <i>jowari</i> crops in Shrigonda still suffer from blight; <i>bajri</i> , minimum 39 lbs. in Rahuri, maximum 60 in Jamkhed; <i>jowari</i> in Shrigonda 48, Nagar 63; ague in Karjat.
Sholapore ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> crops being reaped; <i>rabi</i> crops good; <i>jowari</i> 56-6 and <i>bajri</i> 55-12; public health good.
Dharwar ...	11 (average).	Wheat 21 and <i>jowari</i> 65 lbs; rice and early <i>jowari</i> crops being reaped late; crop sowings almost completed; fever in 3 talukas; cattle disease in one.
Kanara ...	05 at Karwar; 94 at Supa.	Total rainfall 94.40; common rice in Karwar 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, in district (average) 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers; rice harvest completed in Karwar, continues in other talukas; cattle disease above Ghát.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; health feverish; crops good; <i>bajri</i> 33 and <i>jowari</i> 41 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects continue good; prices declining nearly everywhere; fever in Sind and Guzerat; cattle disease in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—(24th Nov.)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather fair; prospects of crops good.
Dacca ...	Nil	Prospects of late rice good; harvesting in progress; yield full average; fields being prepared for cold-weather crops; sugarcane promises well; <i>kalai</i> pulse being sown; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore). ...	Nil	Prospects of late rice excellent everywhere; very good outturn expected; cold-weather crops still being sown in places; ordinary fever everywhere.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Prospects of crops continue favourable; fever prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Condition of standing crops good; early winter rice being out; sowing of cold-weather crops still continues; <i>kalai</i> pulse thriving; fever prevalent throughout district.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Rice crop good; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather cool; crops good; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore ...	0.02	Prospects of crops good; fever prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects of crops very favourable; late rice being out in a few places; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	0.31	Prospects excellent; sowing of cold-weather crops nearly completed.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 27, 1880. 1613

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Durbhanga ...	0·29	Weather bright and clear; cold-weather sowings almost completed; prospects of late rice continue favourable; prices stationary; fever still prevalent at head-quarters.
Hazareebagh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue excellent; cutting of rice going on with more than average outturn; cold-weather sowings not yet finished; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops good; public health fair.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Light showers reported in parts of Behar; no rain elsewhere during week; general prospects continue very favourable; late rice generally promises an excellent harvest; reaping commenced in some places, and yield reported to be above average; sowing of cold-weather crops nearly completed; sugarcane and other crops on the ground doing fairly well; usual autumnal fever prevalent in many places, in Nuddea very severe.
W Provinces and		
Udh—		
Benares (Nov. 24th)	Good rain; 5	<i>Rabi</i> sowings complete; germinating well; all crops look well; health of men and cattle good.
Allahabad (" ")	With exception of Bara in trans-Jumna tract, where only 2 fell; there was an average fall of 75 on the 19th and 20th all over the district.	Rain fell slowly and steadily for 18 hours, and every drop told; unfortunately Bara is the tahsil which most required rain; sowings going on over very extended areas; all immediate fear as to <i>rabi</i> gone, save in Bara; district exceptionally healthy; main food-grain fallen in price; rest risen slight or stationary; wheat 17-11½, barley 26-1, gram 20, coarse cleaned rice 15-7½, unhusked rice 25, <i>bajra</i> 24½, peas 26½ seers.
Akhpur (" 25th)	Light soaking rain; averaging 3; fell for 8 hours over entire district on 20th.	Crops much benefited; weather now cool and clear; health fair; but fever prevalent in East; prices steady; wheat 22; barley 40; gram 31 and unhusked rice 41 seers.
Bansi (" ")	4 at Sudr; 4 at Mutti; 9 at Mau and 7 at Garotha.	<i>Kharif</i> outturn estimated to be below average; the late rains have done immense good to the <i>rabi</i> crops and in bringing unsown <i>rabi</i> area under cultivation; markets well supplied; prices falling; wheat 19½; gram 25; <i>juar</i> 20; no disease; health good.
Agra (" 24th)	Average 2 in district.	Rain has benefited <i>rabi</i> sowings; crops that had germinated are thriving in all the parganas; <i>kharif</i> crops are harvested, but outturn not good; the cotton crop is, however, doing well; advances for <i>katcha</i> wells and buckets continue; no signs of distress in district; slight fever in 4 parganas; wheat 18½, gram 21½, barley 24½, <i>bajra</i> 23½, <i>mukka</i> 24 seers.
Bareilly (" ")	General rain on 20th; 6 (average.)	Weather now clear; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; outturn of <i>juar</i> , <i>bajra</i> and late rice generally fair; sugarcane good; prices of common wheat 20, common barley 28½, common rice 15½; gram 21½ seers; health fair.
Meerut (" ")	3 on 19th at Meerut; 2 throughout district.	Rain greatly benefiting <i>rabi</i> ; slight fever about; cheapest wheat 20, barley 28, gram 24, <i>juar</i> 28, and <i>arhar</i> 24 seers.
Unnao (" ")	Rain and snow on 19th and 20th; 1·5 (average).	Cattle disease prevalent; health good; wheat 13½; barley 15; rice 11½; millets 16 seers.
Lucknow (" ")	General rain over district on 20th; 2 at Lucknow; 3 at Malihabad; 1 at Mohunlal-gungo.	Rain was generally heavier over the district than recorded at centres; <i>rabi</i> sowings general; prospects improved; no distress; food plentiful and cheap; good demand for labour; health good.
Partabgarh (" 23rd)	General rain throughout the district on the night of the 19th, which continued till 2 o'clock of the 20th.	Rain has much benefited the young <i>rabi</i> crops, and has in a degree revived the crops of those parts of the district where it had not rained; the prospects are good; prices have fallen, and the health of the people good.
Etapur (" 24th)	52 at Sitapur; 9 at Sidhoul; 7 at Misrikh; 5 at Biswan.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects much improved; wheat 21, barley 32, <i>gojai</i> 31, <i>dhan</i> 32 seers.
Fyzabad (" 23rd)	5	Rain has generally improved the prospects.
" (" 24th)	5 (average)	Rain has done much good; nearly all <i>rabi</i> lands will be sown; prospects decidedly more favourable; wheat 19 to 21; barley 25 to 27; rice 12 to 13; gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Rae Bareilly (Nov 23rd)	·3 to ·5 in all tahsils on 20th.	Position much improved; probably $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>rabi</i> will now be sown, instead of $\frac{2}{3}$; present demand for labour likely to last till middle of December; markets well supplied; prices falling at Rae Bareilly; wheat and <i>mash</i> 17½; gram, <i>bajra</i> and <i>moth</i> 20; barley and <i>juar</i> 21; <i>dhan</i> and <i>makra</i> 24; <i>makai</i> 23 seers.
Aligarh („ 24th)	·1 at Khair and Aligarh, slight showers at Sikandra and Atrauli.	Weather cold; crops below average; condition of people normal; wheat 18; barley 24; <i>bejhar</i> 23; gram 19 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	Slight rain in seven paraganas; ·5 in Bhognipur.	More rain wanted; health good; wheat 18; barley 25; <i>bajra</i> 24 seers.
Saharanpur („ „)	·2	Weather fine; <i>rabi</i> sowings going on; gram 18½; barley 29½; rice 11½; <i>jowar</i> 25½; <i>bajra</i> 22½; <i>makai</i> 25½ seers.
Moradabad („ „)	Rain on 9th and 20th.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects improved; very little change in prices. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good and general rain fell during the week, varying from two to seven-tenths; the <i>rabi</i> crop has been greatly benefited, and a much larger area will now be sown; all immediate fears as to the <i>rabi</i> are now at an end; more rain, however, is wanted in Cawnpore and part of Allahabad; the demand for labour consequent on the rain has further checked distress; food continues plentiful; prices have fallen in Fyzabad, Rae Bareilly and Partabgarh, but risen a little in Cawnpore; health good.
Punjab—(Nov. 23)		
Delhi ...	·4 on 19th	Prices steady; health and prospects good.
Hissar ...	...	Rain needed for <i>rabi</i> ; prices fluctuating; health generally good.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	Wheat sowing progressing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	·4 at Sadra.	Rain not general; health good; prices steady; prospects satisfactory.
Lahore ...	Slight rain.	Health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Poor crops expected on <i>barani</i> lands; prices steady.
Siālkot ...	·7 at Siālkot; ·3 at Pasrūr; 1·4 at Daska; and ·5 at Zafarwāl.	Health good; prices stationary.
Rāwalpindi ...	·3	Slight fever prevalent; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing, but more rain wanted; prices steady.
Peelawar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops on irrigated land fairly good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Spring sowings in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> crops almost reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; health fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The partial rainfall has been beneficial, now that sowings for spring crops are in progress; prospects generally favourable; health good.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 24th)		
Nagpur (Nov. 24th)	·05	Cloudy during week, but now clear and fine; <i>kharif</i> harvested; cotton yield good; <i>jowar</i> promising; <i>rabi</i> sowings finished; prospects excellent; prices stationary; no epidemic.
Jubbulpore ...	·06	Showers beneficial to <i>rabi</i> sowings throughout district; on high lands prospects good; weather clear and cold; no injury to cotton crop.
Saugor ...	1·62	Rain general and very beneficial to <i>rabi</i> ; <i>kharif</i> harvested; prospects good; cotton crop good, being picked; health good; cattle disease continues.
Seoni ...	·1	Damp and cloudy; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; prospects good.
Hoshangabad (Nov. 24th)	·79	<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; <i>jowar</i> and cotton suffered slightly from recent rain; fever prevalent; wheat 17. <i>jowar</i> 29 and rice 9 seers.
Raipur („ 20th)	...	Cool and pleasant; clouds hanging about; cotton picked; rice cut; wheat sowings progressing; fever abating; cattle disease disappeared in Singu Tahsil; rice 25 and wheat 26 seers.
Sambalpur („ 18th)	...	Clear and cold; rice being cut and yield good; cotton yield indifferent; wheat being sown; health good; rice 49 seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cloudy, with rain in most districts; <i>kharif</i> outturn on the whole good; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; fever and cattle disease abating; prices easy.
British Burma—(Nov. 20th).		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 191·31; public health good; slight cattle disease; owing to want of rain crops on high land and late sowings suffering heavily; general outturn expected to be short.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 91·36; a few cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Bassein ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 108·09; a few cases of small-pox in Bassein town, otherwise public health good; crops generally good.
Prome ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 47·06; cholera abated considerably in Pongday, a few cases in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 199·38; public health good; reaping of crops commenced.
Toungoo ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 87·56; public health good; crop prospects fair; hill crops bad in parts, but on the whole fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera has abated in Prome, but cases still occur in various parts of Pegu; public health otherwise good; some cattle disease in Arakan; crops in places have suffered from want of latter rain, especially those on high lands and late sowings; general condition reported good; reaping has commenced in Hanthawaddy and Amherst.
Assam—(Nov. 24th)		
Gauhati ...	<i>Nil</i>	Mornings and evenings cool and foggy; high winds during day; rice crop promising; malarious fever prevalent.
Sylhet ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>sail</i> and <i>asra</i> crops commenced in some parts of the district; sowing of winter crops nearly finished; common rice 16 seers per rupee; general harvest prospects excellent; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·7	Weather seasonable; rice crop harvesting commenced; prospect of pulse good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 24th)		
Bangalore ...	·08	Standing crops in good condition; <i>ragi</i> being reaped; prospects favourable; health good; cattle disease abating, except in Shimoga district; prices fluctuating.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov. 24th)		
Amraoti ...	·81	<i>Kharif</i> crops good; reaping commenced; <i>rabi</i> crops growing well; wheat 16 and <i>jowar</i> 20 seers.
Akola ...	2·33, accompanied with hail in 3 taluks.	Prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops favourable; cotton picking commenced; outturn estimated below average.
Hyderabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; ague and cattle disease still prevalent in some places; prices—wheat 12, <i>bajra</i> 22, <i>tur</i> 18 and yellow <i>jowari</i> 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(24th Nov.)		
Indore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects in Malwa good; in parts of Gwalior and Northern Bundelkhand crops are bad, and anxiety is felt.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cooler; prospects below average; <i>rabi</i> crop depends on rainfall; health good.
Sutna ...	·7	<i>Rabi</i> prospects much improved.
Rutlam ...	}	Public health good.
Neemuch ...		
Goona ...	·17	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	·5	Weather cloudy; health good.
Ágar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	·14	Health fair; north of Bundelkhand still suffering from damage by rats and want of rain.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather fair; fever prevalent in all districts below Gháts.
Rajputana—(Nov. 24th)		
Abu ...	·25	Cold season.
Sirohee ...	}	Report not received.
Marwar ...		
Meywar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Harowtee (Nov. 20th) ...	...	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Jhullawar („ 18th) ...	...	Health good; weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> and grain germinating well.
Ajmere („ 24th) ...	·28	Agricultural prospects promising; health good; prices firm.
Jeypore („ „) ...	Drops ...	Report not received.
Bhurlpore („ 24th) ...	...
Ulwar („ 24th) ...	·17 (average.)	
Nepal—Katmandu (Nov. 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	The rice crop throughout the Terai is not likely to be more than half the average owing to the failure of rain, but scarcity is not anticipated, as there is a surplus in store from previous crops.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMEN

Prices Current of Food-gr

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) Hoias Sorghum.					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
Ganjam	10 13	10 5	7 14	...	...	...	15 2	14 10	13 0	17 14	17 14	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 8	15 13	15 13	12 6	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	3
Godavery	10 13	10 13	7 10	...	...	...	12 14	11 14	10 14	16 0	17 0	14 0	22 2	22 2	...	...	...	...
Kistna	8 13	8 2	4 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	13 8	16 5	15 13	14 2	22 14	21 13	...	...	...	...
Nellore	8 8	8 8	7 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 14	16 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	0 20	10 2	10 2	...
Cuddapah	9 14	9 8	7 11	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 2	12 0	12 6	12 14	24 14	21 8	19 0	2	...	...
Bellary	9 13	10 10	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 11	14 0	14 0	12 6	33 0	33 0	0 20	10 2	10 2	...
Kurnool	7 0	6 11	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 5	12 2	12 2	11 6	39 0	38 6	19 3	2	...	...
Madras	8 13	8 10	7 8	...	...	...	10 14	11 2	10 8	11 14	11 14	11 3	20 3	20 3	14 6	2	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 6	12 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	8 8	8 8	7 10	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 10	14 2	14 2	13 8	...	24 10	18 3	...	...	...
South Arcot	6 3	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	10 14	13 10	14 0	11 6	20 3	...	20 3	...	...	...
Tanjore	6 13	6 10	5 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	10 13	17 8	16 11	14 3	31 0	22 5	21 8	2	...	...
Trichinopoly	7 14	8 3	5 10	...	...	...	12 3	13 0	9 6	13 0	13 13	10 2	23 2	24 8	15 6	2	...	...
Madura	9 6	8 10	7 13	...	...	...	11 13	13 3	8 11	13 8	13 14	11 6	25 14	25 14	15 6	2	...	...
Tinnevely	7 13	7 13	5 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	9 8	13 10	13 3	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	6 10	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 5	12 11	12 11	10 14	22 10	20 1	19 2	2	...	...
Nilgiris	6 6	6 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	15 6	15 6	16 3	1	...	...
Salem	7 13	7 6	4 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 6	9 2	11 10	11 10	10 6	22 5	20 11	15 14	2	...	...
South Canara	8 3	7 14	6 14	...	...	...	8 3	8 11	8 3	12 3	12 3	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	9 0	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	13 3	12 2	10 8	14 3	13 3	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	9 9	9 9	6 12	18 1	18 0	14 10	7 1	7 4	5 15	10 15	10 12	7 12	18 12	16 4	10 2	16	...	...
Ahmednabad	17 8	17 0	8 0	36 0	35 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	2	...	...
Kaira	13 14	13 14	7 10	32 0	32 0	15 4	8 10	8 6	7 4	12 5	12 5	8 14	26 5	23 0	...	...	...	...
Surat	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 6	5 0	6 8	6 11	6 2	8 0	8 0	6 10	18 8	18 4	9 0	13	...	...
Broach	13 54	12 12	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 9	10 0	10 0	8 14	20 0	20 0	9 6	17	...	...
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12	8 12	6 1	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	9 5	11	...	...
Colaba (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	8 13	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	8 10	21 4	17 14	11 4	10	...	...
Nasik	13 9	13 9	7 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	9 11	8 2	18 3	18 3	12 0	11	...	...
Ahmednagar	13 10	12 3	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 8	9 1	9 1	7 11	19 6	17 6	11 8	18	...	...
Poona	11 8	11 8	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 12	8 9	8 9	7 6	17 6	17 6	10 14	11	...	...
Sholapur	11 15	11 5	7 4	...	...	...	10 14	9 8	8 5	11 5	9 14	8 15	25 14	20 11	19 2	...	...	...
Kuladgi (Bagalkot)	11 2	11 0	6 1	12 15	13 5	...	7 8	7 8	5 0	9 7	9 8	9 4	36 11	32 0	12 3	...	...	...
Satara	10 1	9 6	6 1	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 13	7 14	7 14	6 7	14 0	13 5	8 5	13	...	...
Belgaum	9 8	9 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 3	10 8	8 8	12 3	11 0	9 0	22 7	21 0	11 0	22	...	...
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	21	...	...
Ratnagiri	9 4	7 15	6 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 2	9 14	9 14	8 8	15 8	11 15	...	...	...	...
Kanara (Korwar)	14 0	14 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 0	8 4	7 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 10	13 5	13 5	7 4	40 0	40 0	16 0	21	...	...
Aden	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	8 0	8 0	10 3	7	...	...
Asirgarh	12 8	12 11	8 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 9	11 0	11 0	8 9	20 13	20 12	11 1	17	...	...
Baroda	9 11	9 7	6 12	17 2	14 14	10 8	7 7	7 7	6 4	10 4	10 4	8 7	20 0	19 5	10 3	19	...	...
Dia	17 5	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	4 14	8 4	8 4	5 8	23 3	25 5	11 4	23	...	...
Nimach	15 0	14 8	10 8	20 0	19 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	28 0	27 0	17 0	15	...	...
Nasirabad	16 0	16 7	12 11	25 0	25 9	22 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 14	20 0	19	...	...
Rajkot	18 4	17 8	9 3	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 2	11 2	8 12	21 0	20 0	12 10	19	...	...
Upper Sindh Frontier	10 7	10 14	9 15	14 8	14 8	12 15	17 7	6 7	6 2	9 14	8 0	8 0	16 9	14 8	11 2	13	...	...
Karachi	10 10	10 13	9 0	16 0	16 8	13 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	18 0	16 0	11 0	15	...	...
Indanabad (Nakur)	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	9 11	9 11	8 14	14 10	14 0	13 5	8 0	8 0	6 2	11 1	10 10	8 6	12 9	14 8	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 4	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Districts.																		
Eurdwan	15 0	16 8	11 0	30 0	24 8	19 0	21 8	21 0	12 12	23 0	23 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banecorah	15 0	15 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	28 0	27 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	19 4	19 8	13 0	22 0	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	15 4	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIA.

NCE AND COMMERCE.

for the 2nd half of October 1880.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

per Milla, Bagl, &c.
Lavaru, Veragu, Nawas,
Teena, Coraloo, Murn-
Nupies, Pansum
Uicuum, &c.

			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	Ru
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.			
5 29 5	32 3	46 10	46 10	23 14	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	11 6	Ganjam	MADRAS.		
5 24 3	22 3	37 6	37 6	26 14	87 8	87 8	87 8	10 8	10 8	9 6	Vizagapatam			
13 29 2	20 14	35 11	33 10	25 3	194 6	194 6	218 11	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery			
13 33 13	23 8	30 13	29 2	23 14	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna			
5 27 5	21 13	23 13	22 10	18 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 3	12 11	12 11	Nellore			
14 29 3	20 3	27 8	27 8	19 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Cuddapah			
0 29 2	21 6	34 11	31 6	20 3	97 3	97 3	92 5	13 2	13 2	12 13	Bellary			
11 28 6	...	27 6	26 3	21 0	209 0	209 0	198 5	13 5	12 14	11 11	Kurnool			
14 23 10	21 3	26 2	25 14	17 14	86 5	87 8	87 8	13 2	13 14	13 14	Madras			
10 23 5	21 3	25 5	25 0	17 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput			
2 29 14	25 10	29 8	29 8	19 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot			
10 28 10	24 10	23 13	23 13	20 2	209 0	201 11	206 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	South Arcot			
6 24 3	21 2	21 6	21 6	16 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 0	Tanjore			
13 23 10	19 10	23 2	23 8	16 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 8	12 2	12 2	Trichinopoly			
5 26 5	17 0	21 13	22 3	16 14	97 3	97 3	106 14	13 10	13 10	14 0	Madura			
...	...	18 10	20 2	14 11	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 11	Tinnevely			
3 26 3	23 0	25 10	24 11	17 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore			
6 14 6	15 13	16 10	16 10	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris			
8 21 0	17 3	23 3	23 3	17 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 14	11 14	Salem			
0 14 2	14 8	17 3	16 8	12 10	96 3	96 3	80 3	11 13	10 6	12 0	South Canara			
3 18 3	14 0	21 13	21 0	16 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	10 14	9 14	Malabar			
9 16 14	7 0	15 0	16 6	9 14	57 14	54 9	54 9	12 9	11 0	11 0	Bombay	BOMBAY.		
...	...	22 0	20 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 4	13 8	Ahmedabad			
...	...	16 0	14 9	10 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Knira			
...	...	13 6	13 5	10 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 5	12 5	12 4	Surat			
...	...	15 33	14 8	8 14	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 43	12 43	12 123	Broach			
4 11 4	9 5	12 4	12 4	8 0	71 1	71 1	71 1	9 13	9 13	9 9	Tanna (Salsette)			
...	...	12 8	12 8	8 8	85 0	85 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	Colaba (Alibag)			
...	...	17 1	16 3	10 2	140 0	140 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)			
6 18 8	12 5	16 5	16 5	8 8	128 0	128 0	140 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	Nasik			
...	...	17 8	16 4	9 6	106 4	106 4	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 5	Ahmednagar			
...	...	13 13	13 13	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	10 8	10 8	8 14	Poona			
...	...	19 3	17 9	8 3	94 13	96 0	116 5	11 4	11 4	10 4	Sholapur			
...	...	19 8	16 7	7 0	125 0	150 0	...	9 5	10 0	12 4	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)			
...	...	13 15	12 8	7 13	110 15	110 15	105 15	9 8	9 8	9 1	Satara			
9 24 8	13 0	14 8	14 8	6 8	80 0	80 0	113 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	Belgaum			
0 28 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)			
4 15 4	12 5	12 10	12 10	8 6	150 0	150 0	135 0	10 6	11 10	13 9	Ratnagiri			
0 16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)			
10 26 10	20 0	24 9	24 9	7 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Panch Mahals (Godhra)			
...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden			
...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Astragarh			
...	...	13 11	14 0	8 14	80 0	86 0	84 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda			
...	...	20 4	22 9	18 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Disa			
...	...	18 0	16 12	10 2	140 0	140 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Nimach			
...	...	26 5	26 10	14 5	75 0	75 0	93 2	13 0	13 0	11 0	Nasirabad			
...	...	18 8	19 6	9 5	70 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	Rajkot			
...	...	13 12	13 5	10 8	200 0	160 0	100 0	7 9	7 4	8 14	Upper Sindh Frontier			
8 7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	102 0	105 0	102 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Karachi			
...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	195 0	220 0	230 0	8 0	7 14	9 1	Haidarabad (Nakur)			
...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
Western Districts.												BENGAL.		
...	...	18 0	17 8	11 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan			
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 10	320 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah			
...	...	18 0	18 0	10 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom			
...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore			
...	...	16 0	16 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly			
...	...	18 0	19 0	11 0	80 0	100 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Howrah			

Prices Current of Food-grains thr

		QUANTITIES PER																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush (Cumbao, Panselliam).		
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
BENAR—continued.	Central Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Calcutta	15 0	15 0	10 12	26 10	26 10	16 0	6 12	6 12	5 11	13 5	13 5	10 0	26 10	26 0	16 0	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	17 4	16 0	11 0	32 0	30 8	12 5	16 0	15 4	9 7	20 0	18 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 8	23 8	22 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	18 0	18 0	11 4	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	9 8	25 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooredabad	16 0	16 0	9 10	26 8	26 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagpore	22 8	21 0	11 0	45 0	37 0	16 8	18 12	18 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	9 4	22 8	22 8	12 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	22 8	19 8	10 14	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	11 4	33 12	30 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	21 4	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 5	8 0	20 0	18 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	15 8	16 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	25 0	23 8	11 7	27 0	25 0	13 5	...	...	...	16 0	17
	Eastern Districts.	22 0	21 0	12 8	40 0	40 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 4	24 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca	16 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	11 0	26 4	26 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Furzedpore	14 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	26 8	20 0	13 0	45 0	35 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	8 0	8 0	8 5	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	22 0	22 0	12 12	32 0	32 0	24 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.	22 0	20 8	12 8	32 0	30 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	21 0	19 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	13 4	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	23 8	23 4	11 0	32 0	51 0	16 0	13 8	13 4	10 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	25 0	25 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	18 0	18 0	11 8	42 0	45 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	6 12	21 0	20 0	14 8	35 0	33 0	18 0	...	...
Mozafferpore	22 0	22 0	13 0	42 0	40 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	21 0	19 15	12 1	31 8	31 8	15 11	16 12	16 12	10 8	21 0	19 15	12 9	...	...	...	...	...
Chumpran	17 11	18 15	10 11	46 0	46 0	13 14	17 11	17 11	12 0	20 3	18 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	19 0	18 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	26 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	19 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
Maddah	17 1	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	13 12	15 12	10 8	19 11	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	14 7	13 2	10 8	23 0	20 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	22 0	23 21 0	11 6	30 0	30 0	15 8	14 0	14 0	10 8	29 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	14 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
Balsore	16 0	16 0	7 8	32 0	32 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	14 0	13 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...
Hazaribagh	22 0	23 21 0	11 6	30 0	30 0	15 8	14 0	14 0	10 8	29 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	14 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	7 8	32 0	32 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	14 0	13 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 22 5 to 26-4 seers per rupee.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 24-8 to 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8-8 to 18 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 21 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 23 to 26-4 seers, and gram 16 to 25-4 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 9 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 46 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 23 to 27 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers.

j In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 28 seers, and gram 10 seers.

k In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 24-2 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24-12 seers, and gram 20-14 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 22-8 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 6-10 to 15 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 16 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) and gram 8 to 9 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13-5 seers, common rice 13-5 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 19 to 29 seers, common rice 22 to 35-8 seers, and

22 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 33 seers, best rice 12 to 23 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, and gram 13

for the 2nd half of October 1880—continued.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Barley, &c.
ru, Verana, Hawes,
in, Coralloo, Murh-
Vagies), Pandum
cent, &c.

Millet, Rice, &c. in, Veragu, Hawee, in, Corallo, Murh- tagies), Pantom ceum, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.										
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Central Districts.									
...	...	20 0	20 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta	BENGAL—continued.								
...	...	17 0	17 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 10	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs										
...	...	20 10	20 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nudden										
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore										
...	...	24 8	24 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Moorshedabad										
...	...	16 0	16 0	9 9	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagapore										
...	...	20 10	...	12 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye										
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore										
...	...	16 8	16 8	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 7	8 7	8 7	Bogra										
...	...	16 8	19 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pabna										
9 0	9 0	6 8	8 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling										
...	...	12 10	10 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri										
...	...	17 6	17 6	11 7	106 0	106 0	106 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Eastern Districts.										
...	...	13 8	13 4	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca	BENGAL—continued.									
...	...	17 0	16 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Furzedpore										
...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	Backergunge							
...	...	16 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 12	Mymensingh							
...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tipperah										
...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong							
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	Noakholly										
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts							
...	...	28 0	28 0	14 12	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 13	9 13	8 12	8 12	8 12	Hill Tipperah										
...	...	28 0	28 0	14 12	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 13	9 13	8 12	8 12	8 12	Behar.										
40 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Patna			BENGAL—continued.							
35 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya										
29 0	24 0	22 0	22 8	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad										
29 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Durbhunga										
...	...	26 0	26 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mozufferpore										
...	...	28 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun							
...	...	28 5	27 4	12 9	126 0	105 0	105 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	Chumpran										
...	...	26 8	27 12	12 10	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 7	9 15	8 13	8 13	8 13	Monghyr										
...	...	19 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bhagalpur										
...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Purneah										
...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maldah										
...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs										
17 1	15 12	19 11	19 11	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Orissa.										
...	...	14 7	14 7	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	Cuttack	BENGAL—continued.									
...	...	12 4	12 4	8 0	76 0	76 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pooree										
...	...	12 4	12 4	8 0	76 0	76 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Balasore										
60 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	240 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.										
50 0	50 0	15 0	17 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazaribagh										
...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga										
64 0	64 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom										
...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom										
...			BENGAL—continued.							
...										
...										
...										
...										
...										
...										
...										
...										
...										
...										
...										
...										

- a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 24 seers, barley 31-1 to 40 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 18-12 to 24 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Nowada) 35 seers, and gram 26 to 30 seers.
- b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-4 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 33 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet in Bu great millet (in Buxar) 30 seers, lesser millets (in Buxar) 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 32 seers, and gram 24-8 to 30 seers.
- c In Hajipur sub-division the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 27-8 seers.
- d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-12 to 28 seers, barley 30 to 50 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, lesser millets 34-4 to 4 or Indian-corn 36-4 to 42-8 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.
- e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 15 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, great millet 30 to 45 seers, 36 to 41 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 50 seers, and gram 26 to 27 seers.
- f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, best rice 20 to 40 seers, common rice in Saopole 32 seers, murwa 50 to 55 seers, and gram 19 to 22 se.
- g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 10 to 40 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.
- h In Khurda the prices are—Best rice 18-0 seers, common rice 23-10 seers, and gram 18-6 seers.
- i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 27 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 Indian-corn 55 seers, and gram 21-8 to 25 seers.
- j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-75 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 33-75 seers, best rice 16-88 to 30 seers, common rice 23-02 to 35 seers (in Jhalongunge) 86 seers, murwa 47-81 to 65 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 47-25 seers, and gram 28-12 to 24 seers.
- k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley (in Jhalda) 30 seers, best rice 20 to 22 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, bulrush mil 22 seers, lesser millets (in Jhalda), 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 60 seers, and gram 10 seers.

for the 2nd half of October 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.			
For Millets, Bagri, (Kavara, Veragu, wee, Chesua, Coraloo, urhwa, Nupies), Pasi- m Miliacum, &c.																	
Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.											
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.						
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
..	16 0	16 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Sylhet	ASSAM.				
..	15 4	15 4	9 2	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 14	8 14	7 13	Cachar					
..	12 6	13 0	10 0	102 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	8 0	8 0	Goalpara					
..	6 8	6 8	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills					
..	12 0	12 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup					
..	7 22	6 14	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang					
..	8 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	160 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong					
..	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Sibsagar					
..	9 0	..	8 0	160 0	..	160 0	6 0	..	6 8	Lakhimpur					
..	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintia Hills					
..	3 0	3 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	Naga Hills					
..	16 0	16 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.W. PROVINCES.				
..	18 13	14 0	14 0	129 0	129 0	129 0	10 3	9 12	9 12	Saharanpur					
..	18 11	18 3	15 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	..	..	..	Muzaffarnagar				
..	20 8	20 8	14 12	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Meerut					
..	23 0	22 12	15 4	140 0	130 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Bulandshahr					
..	20 8	20 8	15 0	150 0	160 0	65 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Aligarh					
..	11 8	11 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Kumaun					
..	6 0	6 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Garhwal					
..	19 2	18 0	15 3	135 0	135 0	135 0	..	..	..	Bijnor				
..	20 0	19 6	15 0	150 0	150 0	100 0	..	..	10 5	Moradabad				
..	22 12	21 9	15 9	192 0	192 0	168 0	9 9	9 9	9 4	Budaun					
..	20 10	20 10	12 3	125 0	125 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 2	Bareilly					
..	23 12	21 6	13 0	160 0	160 0	145 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Shahjahanpur					
..	17 8	17 8	12 8	160 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	10 0	9 6	Tarai Pergunnahs					
..	19 0	19 8	11 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra					
..	18 0	18 4	14 0	120 0	100 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	Agra					
..	20 4	20 5	12 6	156 12	156 12	109 0	..	..	12 14	Farrukhabad				
..	17 8	17 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	90 0	..	..	9 8	Mainpuri				
..	18 0	18 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etawah					
..	18 4	17 4	13 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etah					
..	20 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	..	..	..	Jalaun				
..	21 15	23 10	15 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	..	..	..	Jhansi				
..	27 8	29 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	9 8	Lalitpur					
..	20 0	18 12	13 0	150 0	150 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cawnpore					
..	15 12	13 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	..	..	9 0	Fatehpur				
..	21 0	17 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	..	..	..	Banda				
..	19 8	18 7	12 2	120 0	130 0	145 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	Allahabad					
..	17 7	19 1	15 11	140 0	140 0	180 0	..	..	..	Hannipur				
..	25 6	25 6	12 0	141 4	141 4	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur					
..	28 12	28 12	14 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	Gorakhpur					
..	27 0	26 8	13 4	110 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Basti					
..	23 8	23 10	12 8	155 0	148 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh					
..	21 0	21 0	12 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur					
..	23 14	22 12	11 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	..	..	8 14	Benares				
..	25 12	24 7	11 10	154 8	154 8	206 0	8 6	8 6	7 11	Ghazipur					
..	27 0	27 0	..	250 0	250 0	..	No return received	..	..	Balia				
..	10 0	9 12	..	Pilibhit					
9* 31 3	28 0	21 0	21 6	11 2	115 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Lucknow					
0† 24 8	28 0	18 0	18 4	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Unao					
0‡ 27 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	12 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bira Banki					
..	No return received	..	..	Sitapur					
0§ 50 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	Hardoi					
..	24 0	21 0	22 4	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Kheri					
0¶ 36 0	40 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	150 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad					
0§ 42 6	36 2	28 8	29 0	15 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	Bharnach					
0 24 0	37 8	18 0	18 12	10 8	180 0	200 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda					
0 32 0	46 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	10 0	9 0	Kai Bareilly					
0 25 13	24 12	18 10	19 0	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 5	8 0	8 5	Sultanpur					
..	Partabgarh					
..	20 0	20 0	15 8	85 0	80 0	60 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi	PUNJAB.				
..	21 8	21 0	15 8	170 0	170 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgaon					
..	22 0	19 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	8 8	Karnal [a]					
..	24 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	Hissar					
..	18 0	23 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Rohatak [b]					
..	25 0	25 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Sirsa					
..	20 0	20 0	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Umballa					
..	20 8	21 0	16 0	109 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Ludhiana					
..	15 0	..	10 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	..	7 8	Simla					
..	19 4	19 4	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 6	Jullundur					
..	18 12	19 0	15 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	10 0	Hoshiarpur [c]					
..	14 0	13 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Kangra					

Description of Lo.
 * Matri.
 † Kakan.
 ‡ Kodon.
 § Laharra, mart
 kodon.
 || Marua and sawan
 ¶ Peas, urhar, and n

[a] Gram falling.
 [b] Barley, gram ris
 [c] Firewood rising.

Prices Current of Food-grains this

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER																																
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush (Cumbho) Penicillan																	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.									
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.									
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore	8	14	8	4	6	4	9	6	8	12	7	3	10	0	10	2	10	5	11	2	10	8	11	10	25	4	24	8	21	12	...	...
	Kolar . . . . .	...	...	7	2	7	6	7	6	...	...	10	12	10	12	11	13	14	1	14	1	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	132	...	...
	Tankur	9	0	9	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	5	8	11	8	12	0	12	8	13	0	13	0	13	0	32	0	35	0	27	0	...	...
	Mysore	7	8	9	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	10	8	11	0	10	8	11	1	11	12	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	9	0	10	0	5	8	9	8	11	0	7	8	12	8	12	0	11	0	13	0	16	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	8	6	8	6	6	5	10	8	10	8	7	5	12	10	12	10	9	7	14	11	14	11	13	10	93	10	33	10	24	15	...	...
	Kodur	9	0	9	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	15	0	13	0	19	0	18	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	10	0	10	0	6	0	12	0	12	0	7	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	11	0	38	0	37	0	24	8	40	0	40
	Coorg	6	11	6	6	5	5	7	7	7	5	5	8	11	8	11	9	9	14	18	6	17	12	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJASTHANA.	Jeypore	14	8	14	8	11	0	22	0	22	0	21	4	6	0	6	0	5	12	8	0	8	0	7	12	23	0	23	0	18	0	20	0	22
	Kishengurh	16	12	15	12	12	12	24	8	24	8	20	0	8	0	7	12	6	4	9	0	9	8	7	4	21	0	22	0	17	8	18	0	19
	Ulwur	16	1	16	8	13	7	21	11	23	0	23	15	8	0	8	0	7	0	9	14	9	12	8	8	22	12	24	1	27	8	18	8	20
	Blurtpore (City)	16	8	16	8	13	4	22	8	21	0	22	12	6	8	6	8	6	12	7	0	7	0	7	0	22	0	21	0	21	6	19	8	20
	Ajmere	15	8	15	4	12	12	25	0	23	8	23	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	20	0	21	0	21	0	20	0	18
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received																																
	Erinpura	17	12	18	0	14	4	26	0	26	0	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	19	0	19	0	16	0	22	8	21
	Sirohee	16	0	18	8	13	0	...	...	28	0	20	0	5	8	5	12	5	0	6	8	6	12	6	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	21	0	21
	Abu	15	8	15	0	11	8	22	4	22	0	16	4	4	12	4	12	4	8	6	0	6	0	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	
	Anadra	17	0	17	0	12	8	27	0	27	0	19	0	5	4	5	4	5	0	6	6	5	12	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	22	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18	0	20	0	15	0	36	0	38	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	12	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13	4	13	4	12	1	22	10	22	10	21	14	5	1	7	0	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	23	12	25	0	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	6	4	12	8	12	8	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (")	15	0	15	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	8	4	11	4	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15	0	15	0	14	4	22	8	22	8	22	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	4	6	0	6	4	21	4	21	4	18	8	18	2	18
	Bikaner	9	7	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	2	14	...	...	5	14	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	13	
	Boondee	18	0	18	4	14	4	28	0	31	0	22	0	8	0	7	8	6	0	8	8	8	0	7	0	30	8	35	0	21	0	...	...
	Kotah	19	0	18	4	13	0	32	0	32	0	...	...	6	10	6	10	6	6	7	12	7	12	7	12	35	0	33	8	23	4	16	0	14
	Tonk	18	1	17	14	9	11	26	15	26	14	20	3	7	0	7	0	6	0	8	13	9	0	7	8	29	2	28	15	22	11	24	14	25
	Jhallawar	17	2	17	2	11	7	21	10	21	10	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	8	13	7	0	24	11	26	11	22	1	16	4	14
	Shahpoora	18	12	17	4	12	8	27	0	24	8	22	0	8	4	8	2	10	0	10	12	10	8	11	8	24	0	26	0	22	0	20	0	18
	Dholpur	15	4	16	4	12	9	23	0	23	3	23	1	7	14	7	14	6	12	10	2	9	0	9	12	22	8	23	10	20	5	21	10	22
INDIA.	Indore	15	0	15	0	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	7	1	6	10	8	0	8	0	7	8	27	0	25	4	16	0	18	7	18
	Gwalior	13	5	13	7	11	10	24	3	24	3	16	10	6	2	6	6	5	8	8	4	8	4	7	9	23	5	24	14	19	14	23	5	24
	Goona	19	0	19	0	14	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	9	4	9	4	8	0	10	8	9	12	9	0	37	8	37	8	23	0	28	0	28
	Rutlam	17	12	17	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	8	10	7	0	11	12	12	4	11	8	38	12	42	8	22	12	16	0	17
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17	2	17	9	12	0	26	5	38	12	18	0	7	4	7	12	6	0	15	0	16	4	15	0	29	5	31	3	18	0	22	10	22

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

India for the 2nd half of October 1880 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Nagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Rawee, Cheema, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.														Gram.					Firewood.					Salt.					DISTRICTS.		PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
ight.	Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		DISTRICTS.									
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.									
27	5	23	1	29	5	28	8	18	11	80	0	84	0	84	0	10	0	10	0	10	8	Bangalore	MYSORE AND COORG.									
26	13	25	12	34	3	34	3	25	2	172	6	172	6	172	6	11	1	11	1	11	1	Kolar										
35	0	16	8	36	0	35	0	23	0	340	0	340	0	130	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	Tumkár										
30	0	25	0	32	0	32	0	21	0	78	0	78	0	78	0	7	8	7	4	7	12	Mysore										
32	0	19	0	32	0	32	0	21	0	800	0	800	0	200	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	Hassan										
37	4	32	0	26	4	26	4	18	6	480	0	480	0	480	0	8	6	8	6	7	14	Shimoga										
22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0	16	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	Kadur										
43	0	22	13	40	0	32	0	22	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	Chitaldroog										
33	2	26	6	27	6	27	6	20	11	110	0	110	0	110	0	8	2	8	3	8	3	Coorg										
...	21	4	22	0	12	10	11	0	11	0	11	0	Jeypore			RAJPOOTANA.	* Per man's load.						
...	...	...	...	27	8	25	8	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	11	12	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	...	20	7	20	15	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	11	12	10	4	Uluwar	
...	...	...	...	19	0	16	8	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	11	8	11	8	Bhurlpore (City)	
...	...	...	...	26	0	25	0	15	0	70	0	70	0	90	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Ajmere							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		...	...	...	...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment
...	...	...	...	17	12	17	8	18	12	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	Erinpura							
...	...	...	...	18	0	19	0	16	0	110	0	200	0	200	0	11	7	11	7	11	7	Sirohee							
...	...	...	...	14	8	14	0	16	4	160	0	120	0	160	0	10	8	10	8	10	0	Abu							
...	...	...	...	16	0	15	8	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	11	0	Anadra	
...	...	...	...	35	0	32	0	18	0	6 pies*	8 pies*	8 pies*	9	4	9	8	8	0	...	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar				
...	...	...	...	16	6	16	12	13	10	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	6	9	6	7	6	Meywar (Jodeypore)							
...	...	...	...	28	12	27	8	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	8	6	7	8	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	...	20	0	18	12	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	9	6	8	12	Partabgarh ("	
...	...	...	...	16	4	16	4	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	12	8	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
...	...	...	...	13	11	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	...	...	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	22	0	22	8	16	4	140	0	160	0	160	0	10	0	10	0	9	4	Boondee							
...	...	...	...	23	8	23	8	17	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	10	0	10	0	9	4	Kotah							
...	...	...	...	25	4	24	4	12	12	100	0	100	0	120	0	11	10	11	7	9	11	Tonk							
...	...	...	...	18	13	18	13	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	8	14	7	1	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	...	25	8	25	8	14	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	8	10	2	12	0	Shahpoora							
...	...	...	...	20	0	19	13	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	10	6	11	4	Dholpur	
...	16	8	16	8	10	0	87	8	87	8	96	0	8	0	8	0	8	14	Indore	CENTRAL INDIA.									
...	...	...	...	17	13	18	0	11	3	100	6	100	6	102	0	9	10	9	10	9	2	Gwalior							
...	...	...	...	27	8	27	0	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	4	9	0	Goonna	
...	...	...	...	21	12	21	0	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	8	5	9	0	Rutlam	
...	...	...	...	20	14	25	8	13	8	160	0	160	0	130	0	10	9	10	8	10	12	Baghelkhand (Sitna)							

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall

Number.	Collectorate.	NAME OF WORK.	AREA UNDER COMMAND.		AREA					
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Fasl Kharif.			Fasl Rabi		
					Total Acres.	In comparison with 1878-79		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1878 79.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	AHMEDABAD.	Hathmati Canal . . .	36,000	31,231	581	286	...	605	...	1,002
2		Hartala Tank . . .	584	527	19	...	19	99	56	...
3	KHANDESH.	<i>Lower Pánjhra River Works.</i> Mukti Reservoir . . .	9,826	9,346	368	75	...	422	109	...
4		Mhasva Tank . . .	4,093	3,912	20	20	...	73	31	...
5	NASIK.	Jamda Canals . . .	45,403	39,680	319	279	...	755	...	19
6		Palkher Canal . . .	26,697	11,936	285	47	...	802	..	218
7		Wadali Canal . . .	2,073	1,702	14	1	...	205	11	...
8		Ojhar Tambat Canal . . .	6,730	1,405	17	14	...	164	80	...
9	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ojhar Canal . . .	23,297	14,763	249	124	...	703	270	...
10		Lakh Canal . . .	30,707	8,612	26	...	1	46	...	49
11		Bhatodi Tank . . .	12,979	4,185	429	150	...	303	72	...

OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1879-80.

IRRIGATED.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAIN-FALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease, 1879-80.	REMARKS.	
Whole Year, 1879-80.				1878-79. Inches.	1879-80. Inches.			
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1878-79.							
	Increase.	Decrease.						
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1,187	...	715	38	K. 31-53 R.	19-71 0-13	37	Rain-fall at Dhaha.	
				T. 31-53	19-84			
				K. 22-99 R.	16-59 1-52			
118	37	...	46	T. 22-99	18-11	21		
				K. 34-52 R. 1-40	17-52 2-19	44		
790	184	...	30	T. 35-92	19-71			
				K. 45-65 R. 3-35	29-57 3-28	33		
93	51	...	121	T. 49-00	32-85			
				K. 38-37 R. 0-87	25-55 1-25			32
1,074	260	...	32	T. 39-24	26-80			
				K. 26-93 R. 1-76	28-46 1-82	6		
1,087	...	171	14	T. 28-69	30-28			
							5	At Niphad.
219	12	...	6	K. 20-80 R. 2-92	20-46 2-06			
				T. 23-72	22-52			
181	94	...	108			8	Rain-fall at Ashwi.	
				K. 24-02 R. 1-54	18-10 5-47			
952	394	...	71	T. 25-56	23-57			
				K. 25-23 R. 1-54	16-62 3-62	24		
71	...	51	42	T. 26-77	20-24			
				K. 22-50 R. 5-42	18-71 3-55		20	
732	222	...	44	T. 27-92	22-26			

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall on Canals

Number.	Collectorate.	NAME OF WORK.	AREA UNDER COMMAND.		AREA					
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Fusl Kharif.			Fusl Rabi.		
					Total Acres.	In comparison with 1878-79.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1878-79.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	POONA.	Mutha Canals	88,087	84,863	3,332	1,107	...	3,987	1,299	...
13		Kasurdi Tank	597	478	12	12	...	72	...	44
14		Matoba Tank	10,700	7,133	109	109	...	399	276	...
15		Sirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	115	115	...	586	505	...
16	SOLAPUR.	Ekrak Tank	17,043	16,784	742	180	...	481	102	...
17		Rewari Canal	6,004	5,341	440	97	...	329	...	2
18		Yerla Canals	6,278	5,848	175	148	...	189	...	12
19		Pingli Tank . . . .	...	...	30	30	...	27	27	...
20	SATARA.	Gondoli Canal	4,182	3,845	142	120	...	215	121	...
21		Maini Tank	4,638	4,459	706	300	...	376	114	...
22		Chikhli Canal	1,727	1,652	207	42	...	62	13	...
23		Krishna Canal	21,252	20,648	1,669	929	...	1,086	...	807
24	DHANUAB.	Madag Tank	2,045	2,000	252	...	27	168	55	...
TOTAL		3,65,442	2,32,850	10,258	4,138	..	12,154	968	...	

in the Deccan and Gujarat for the Year 1879-80—continued.

IRRIGATED.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAIN-FALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease, 1879-80.	REMARKS.
Whole Year, 1879-80.				1878-79. Inches.	1879-80. Inches.		
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1878-79.						
	Increase.	Decrease.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
7,919	2,406	...	49	K. 25.40 R. 6.51	23.27 2.58	19	Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Canal was 1878-79, K. 20.24, R. 2.98, T. 23.22; 1879-80, K. 11.39, R 2.61, T. 14.00; the fall at Kasurdi, the 44th mile, and at Kedgaon, the 61st mile, is given below opposite Kasurdi and Matoba Tanks respectively.
84	...	32	28	T. 31.91	25.85	40	
508	385	...	312	K. 20.55 R. 4.30	13.50 1.48	...	
701	620	...	765	T. 24.85	14.98	...	
1,223	282	...	30	K. 18.15 R. 6.56	11.50 2.20	71	
769	95	...	14	T. 24.71	13.70	25	
364	186	...	60	K. 17.18 R. 3.31	18.06 2.17	37	
57	57	...	...	T. 20.49	20.23	...
357	241	...	208	K. 54.18 R. 13.58	16.33 3.65	35	
1,082	414	...	62	T. 67.76	19.98	49	
269	55	...	26	K. 29.96 R. 4.20	22.40 3.08	20	
2,755	122	...	5	T. 34.16	25.48	34	
420	28	...	7	K. 25.62 R. 9.43	19.50 2.46	...	
22,412	5,126	...	30	T. 35.05	21.96	69	
				K. R.	16.32 4.41		
				T.	20.73		
				K. 14.37 R. 3.54	20.00 4.24		
				T. 17.91	24.24		
				K. 31.60 R. 6.25	16.32 2.94		
				T. 37.85	19.26		
				K. 21.61 R. 7.91	14.25 4.83		
				T. 29.52	19.08		
				K. 26.02 R. 4.58	18.51 6.02		
				T. 30.60	24.53		
				K. 20.82 R. 5.46	14.68 2.73		
				T. 26.28	17.41		
				* 30.10	* 20.91	* Average of 23 Stations.	

NOTE—Figures in block in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

F. J. SMITH, Major, R.E.,
Acting Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIII OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		1st Nov. 1879.	30th Oct. 1880.	to 1st Nov. 1879.	to 30th Oct. 1880.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Nov. 1880	East Indian ...	6,63,029	8,54,790	8,51,28,650	3,40,07,098	...	11,21,352
6th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	99,632	1,04,542	32,73,011	36,78,317	4,05,306	...
6th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	60,811	83,464	36,79,721	35,60,139	...	1,19,582
30th Oct. 1880	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	4,10,101	2,88,100	88,00,126	99,87,989	11,87,863	...
30th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,09,275	1,06,379	54,76,001	50,60,361	...	4,15,640
30th ditto ...	South Indian ...	69,779	76,295	27,77,337	30,08,937	2,31,600	...
6th Nov. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	4,66,951	4,17,612	2,12,23,395	1,99,84,931	...	12,38,464
6th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,07,123	1,37,765	60,16,320	67,60,543	7,44,223	...
	TOTAL ...	19,86,701	20,68,947	8,63,74,561	8,60,48,315	...	3,26,246
	<i>State.</i>						
6th Nov. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,889	1,895	1,11,804	1,15,189	3,385	...
6th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,416	1,011	76,753	59,233	...	17,520
6th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	51,650	59,562	29,63,542	30,29,087	65,545	...
6th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Nee-much ...	23,189	24,560	9,22,076	11,01,579	1,79,503	...
For the month of August...	Khamgaon ...	...	(a)...	(b)33,571	(c)26,570	...	7,001
30th Oct. 1880	Amraoti ...	859	690	59,170	50,324	...	8,846
6th Nov. 1880	Wardha Coal ...	2,890	1,624	2,05,561	1,46,131	...	59,430
30th Oct. 1880	Nizam's ...	18,186	11,021	5,78,673	5,80,968	2,295	...
6th Nov. 1880	Tirhoot ...	6,492	9,137	3,71,808	4,34,833	63,025	...
30th Oct. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	69,670	65,046	13,98,042	24,52,016	10,53,974	...
6th Nov. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	24,767	20,648	8,11,940	11,23,686	3,11,746	...
30th Oct. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	27,392	42,000	10,48,931	12,52,034	2,08,103	...
30th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Section) ...	2,261	3,877	83,406	1,03,007	19,601	...
6th Nov. 1880	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	...	1,821	...	55,936	55,936	...
6th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	—1,480	11,023	3,75,284	5,75,089	1,99,855	...
30th Oct. 1880	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,61,805	84,363	24,00,930	(d)54,31,461	30,30,531	...
6th Nov. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	8,944	9,291	(e)1,51,815	3,91,048	2,39,233	...
13th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,912	4,253	1,04,885	1,05,194	809	...
30th Oct. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	8,586	...	5,36,748	5,36,748	...
6th Nov. 1880	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	1,633	...	(f)71,631	71,631	...
	TOTAL ...	4,01,842	3,62,045	1,16,92,641	1,76,41,764	59,49,123	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,88,543	24,30,992	9,80,67,202	10,36,90,079	56,22,877	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,83,65,703	5,11,49,704	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,97,01,499	5,25,40,375	28,38,876	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1880.

(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1880.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

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Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

2. On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust":

"trustee": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called

"trust-property": "trust-property," or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust":

a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872. "fraud," *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

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4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (a) forbidden by law, or (b) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (c) is fraudulent, or (d) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (e) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(b). A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

(c). A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(d). A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts

(a) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (b) the purpose of the trust, (c) the beneficiary, and (d) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of" C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(b). A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(c). A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(d). A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(e). A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

Who may create trusts. 7. A trust may be created—

(a) by every person competent to contract, and (b) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent

in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D, B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(b). A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(c). A bequeathes a lakh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lakh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (a) to pay only the

coverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (b) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(b). A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C, for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(c). A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(a). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay.

(b). The trust-property is money in the hands of one of B's two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto.

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property.

Illustrations.

(a). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(b). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A having had no reason to

(e). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(d). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(e). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(f). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(g). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(h). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit

Conversion of perish- of several persons in succes-
able property. sion, and the trust-property
is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary
interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention
to the contrary may be inferred from the instru-
ment of trust, to convert the property into proper-
ty of a permanent and immediately profitable
character.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(b). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one,

Trustee to be impartial. the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of

Trustee to prevent waste. several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

19. A trustee is bound (a) to keep clear and

Accounts and inform- accurate accounts of the
ation. trust-property, and (b), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) invest the money on the following securities, and on no others:—

(a) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(b) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(c) in stock or debentures of, or shares in Railway or other Companies the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(d) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

(e) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(f) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (d), (e) and (f) shall be made without his consent in writing.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871. property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed one thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a

Sale by trustee direct- specified time extends such
ed to sell within speci- time, as between himself and
fied time. the beneficiary, the burden of proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorized by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

22. When the purpose of the trust is complete-

Transfer to beneficiary ly fulfilled, the trustee
on completion of purpose. must on demand transfer the trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee

mount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of liability for breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(b). A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(c). A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(d). The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (a), (b), (c) or (d). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(e). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immovable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(f). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(g). Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (a), (b), (c) or (d). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(h). The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(a) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application

(b) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(c) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and provides that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one is less guilty than another, and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to contribution.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of section twenty-three and twenty-six trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hand

any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and, where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall let trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-years from the date of executing the lease, without reserving the best yearly rent that can reasonably be gotten.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell trust-property, he may sell the same either together in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at once or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may buy-in the property or any part thereof at any time by auction, and re-sell the property so bought in, or re-sell the property which the contract is so rescinded, without be responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(b). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale an indefinite period.

39. For the purpose of completing any sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested with any security and invest

same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature :

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

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s. 33. 41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

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s. 36
ad. 42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason of or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except (a) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction or (b), if the beneficiary is competent to contract with his consent, or (c) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties either to a trustee or to a stranger, unless (a) the instrument of trust so provides, or (b) the delegation is in the regular course of business or (c) the delegation is necessary, or (d) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(b). A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(c). A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rent in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all Co-trustees cannot act singly. must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary, a trustee may not contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

Nothing in this section applies to any Officer, Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator or person holding a certificate of administration.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein on his own account or as agent for a third person.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

76. Rights to rents and profits of the trust-property. **54.** The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

12. Right to specific execution of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest ;

A. and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, Right to transfer of possession.

O. beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct : provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(a). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(b). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(c). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the

circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest :

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section :—

A person domiciled abroad : an alien enemy : a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary : a person in insolvent circumstances ; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(a). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(b). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime ; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(c). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(d). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(e). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

(b). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (a) account for the net profits of the property, (b) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (c) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Nothing in this section—

(a) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(b) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property into that into which it and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

(a) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(b) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bona fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(b). A, a trustee wrongfully purchases land, in his name, partly with his own money, partly with money lent to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself comes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on part of intervening transferees in good faith consideration.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust-property and employs the proceeds in trade or business, the beneficiary may, at his option, charge either with the principal money and the profits arising from such employment or with principal money and compound interest.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles trust-property with his own property, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due him.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

The partners having such notice are joint and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business, may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital, also answerable to Z for the improper employment of the property.

(b). A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust. C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly been parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

(a) joins in committing a breach of trust, or

(b) knowingly obtains an advantage therefrom, without the consent of other beneficiaries, or

(c) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or

(d) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee. Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee. in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

- 69.** The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office. Office how vacated.
- 70.** A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—
- by the extinction of the trust;
 - by the completion of his duties under the trust;
 - by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;
 - by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;
 - by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or
 - by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

- the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or
- if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (a) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (b) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (c) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (d) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Every new trustee, so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

76. A trust is extinguished—

- when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or
- when its purpose becomes unlawful; or
- when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or
- when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

- where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or
- where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth— in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been

made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat what trustees have duly done. or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created. **79.** An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b). A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(c). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(d). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a). A conveys certain land to B—
“upon trust,” and no trust is declared, or
“upon trusts to be; thereafter declared,” and no such declaration is ever made; or
upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or
upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect.

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b). A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(c). A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second

moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(d). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the transferor's creditors, present or future creditors of the transferor or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Illustrations.

(a). A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(b). A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such use.

(c). A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(d). A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(e). A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lākh of rupees. A holds the lākh for the benefit of the partnership.

(f). A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(g). A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(h). A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(b). A village belongs to a Hindū family. A, one of its members, pays nazānā to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the ināmdār of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

(c). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

91. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

94. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Illustrations.

(a). A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(b). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(c). A makes a gift of a lākh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

95. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Provided that, (a) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (b) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of bona fide purchasers in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz. c. 5	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II. c. 3	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act, 1877	In section 12, the first illustration.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

TRUSTS, in the strict sense in which that term is used by English lawyers, that is to say, confidences to the existence of which a 'legal' and an 'equitable' estate are necessary, are unknown to Hindú and Muhammadan law. But trusts in the wider sense of the word, that is to say, obligations annexed to the ownership of property which arise out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner for the benefit of another, are constantly created by the natives of India and are frequently enforced by our Courts. "There is, probably," says Mr. Justice Phear (4 Ben. O. C. J. 134), "no country in the world where fiduciary relations exhibit themselves so extensively and in such varied forms as in India, and possession of dominion over property, coupled with the obligation to use it, either wholly or partially, for the benefit of others than the possessor, is, I imagine, familiar to every Hindú." So, too, in the case of Muhammadans, where a woman is entitled to a share of her deceased father's estate in the hands of her brother (W. R. 1864, p. 377), or to exigible dower in the hands of her husband (6 W. R. 111). Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, step-daughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence amongst the natives, whether Hindú or Muhammadan, and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates in which, without the intervention of the legislature, they are certain to become entangled. But apart from the native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and taken advantage of a trust-law recognised by our Courts: the number and wealth of this class have increased, and in suits between members of this community every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law. Nevertheless, with the exception of certain provisions in the Penal Code, the Specific Relief Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Limitation Act, the Indian Statute-book is silent on the subject so far as regards the bulk of the population; for the Statute of Frauds, sections 7 to 11, is in force only in the Presidency-towns, and the rules contained in Acts XXVII and XXVIII of 1866 extend only to cases to which English law is applicable, and are, in themselves, incomplete.

The object of the present Bill is to codify the law relating to trusts in the wider sense above described: but it saves the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, and the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family. And it leaves untouched religious and charitable endowments established by Hindús and Buddhists, as being matters in which the legislature cannot at present usefully interfere further or otherwise than has been done by Act XX of 1863.

With the few exceptions mentioned in this Statement, the rules contained in the Bill are substantially those now administered by English Courts of Equity and (under the name of 'justice, equity and good conscience') by the Courts of British India.

The Bill distributes the subject under the following heads: I, Preliminary; II, the creation of trusts; III, the duties and liabilities of trustees; IV, their rights and powers; V, their disabilities; VI, the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary; VII, vacating the office of trustee; VIII, the extinction of trusts; and IX, certain obligations of the nature of trusts.

The preliminary chapter, in order to prevent the introduction of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, defines the interest of the beneficiary as *his right against the trustee* as owner of the property. The beneficiary has, under the Bill, no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust. The Bill also defines 'breach of trust' as a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, and declares that a person has 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Contract Act, section 229.

The second chapter deals with the creation of trusts. It declares that a trust may be created for any 'lawful purpose,' and, as there is a general analogy between a trust and a contract, the Bill defines such purpose to be lawful in the cases in which the Indian Contract Act, section 23, declares the object of an agreement to be lawful. An explanation shews that, where the trust-property is land situate in a foreign country, the trust, to be valid, must not create an estate not recognized by the law of that country.

The expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust has long been felt in the case of land, and the Bill (section 5) lays down, in general accordance with the seventh section of the Statute of Frauds, that no trust in relation to *immovable* property is valid, unless declared (a) by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or (b) by the will of the author of the trust, or of the trustee, and that no trust in relation to *moveable* property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee. Theoretically, this will modify the Hindú law, which in no transaction absolutely requires a writing (2 Mad. H. C. Rep. 39); but trusts by merely verbal declarations are as rarely met with as mortgages by merely verbal agreements: the proposed change will therefore in practice make no alteration in that law. The rule will not apply where it would operate so as to effectuate a fraud, as, for example, where a father having power to bequeath certain land is induced not to make a will of that land by the promise of his heir-presumptive that he will provide thereout for his relatives.

Section 8 declares that the subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary, and that it must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust. The object of the latter provision is to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust.

Section 9 declares that every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary. As, under Act I of 1868, 'person' includes a corporation, the Bill here varies from English law. But the variation is intentional, as it has been more than once ruled that the Mortmain Statutes are not in force in India.

Chapter III deals with a trustee's duties and liabilities. None of the rules here contained call for remark except sections 20 and 23. Section 20 gives a list of the securities on which alone a trustee may invest trust-funds. The necessity for some such provision has been indicated by the High Court of Bombay in *DeSouza v. DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184. Investments on mortgages of leaseholds for years are forbidden, unless, of course, such securities are expressly authorized by the instrument of trust. In England, no doubt, trustees authorized to lend on a mortgage of realty may invest on a long term of years at a peppercorn rent. But in this country such terms are practically unknown. Section 20 also allows a trustee to deposit a trust-fund not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in a Government Savings Bank, and to invest on mortgage of land already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871. A power like the latter is conferred in England by 27 & 28 Vic., cap. 114, section 161. Section 23 declares the measure of the trustee's liability in case of a breach of trust, and embodies, as illustrations, the rules on which Courts of Equity act where trust-property improperly left outstanding is lost, or where a trustee retains money which should be invested, or neglects a direction to invest, or to accumulate, or improperly sells trust-securities, or is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-funds or in paying them to the beneficiary.

Chapter IV treats of the rights and powers of trustees. It embodies the substance of Act XXVIII of 1866, sections 2, 3, 5, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 43. Section 34 of the Bill empowers trustees to apply, not only to High Court Judges, but to District Judges, for advice on simple questions respecting the management and administration of the trust-property. Under section 36, which deals with the general authority of a trustee, trustees will be able (unless restrained from doing so by the instrument of trust) to grant reasonable agricultural leases, thin timber and otherwise act for the benefit of the trust. Except with the permission of the Court, no trustee will be able to lease trust-property for a term exceeding 21 years.

Chapter V deals with disabilities of the trustees. The only section here calling for remark is 52, which declares that no trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of the Court, buy the interest of the beneficiary in the trust-property, and that such permission shall not be given unless the purchase is manifestly for the benefit of the latter. The Bill here deviates from the present law, according to which a trustee is allowed to buy trust-property from his beneficiary if the latter is *sui juris* and the former can shew that the relation of trustee and beneficiary was, at the time of the purchase, virtually dissolved, and that the fullest information and every advantage were given to the beneficiary. Such a rule seems too vague for insertion in a Code intended to be worked, for the most part, by unprofessional Judges; it has, moreover, been disapproved in *Morse v. Royal*, 12 Ves. 372.

In the next chapter—of the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary—the only sections requiring special notice are sections 58 and 62. The former provides for the execution of trusts by the Court, and makes no distinction between the cases where the declaration of trust is complete and those where the trust is executory, *i.e.*, where the declaration of trust is intended to be perfected at some future period.

The latter section declares that all persons taking immoveable trust-property inconsistently with the trust hold it subject to the trust, except (a) purchasers in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and (b) purchasers for consideration from such purchasers. This agrees with the English rule which, to prevent stagnation of property, exempts from the trust a purchaser with notice from an innocent purchaser without notice, who has got the legal estate.

Chapter VII treats of vacating the office of trustee, and, incidentally, deals with the appointment of new trustees, and declares that, on the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Chapter VIII treats of the extinction of trusts and, incidentally, of their revocation.

Where no trust is declared, but for the purposes of justice the law deems one to have been created, the trust is by English lawyers termed constructive. *Bendmi* transactions, where property is transferred to A for a consideration paid by B, and B makes the payment for his own benefit, have for centuries been familiar to the people of India: gains made by one person at the cost of another are an everyday source of litigation; and in no country, owing to the extreme sub-division of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common.* Chapter IX avoids the fiction implied in the term 'constructive trusts' by treating such confidences as obligations in the nature of trusts properly so called. It specifies the fourteen principal cases in which such an obligation arises, as follows:—

1. Where it does not appear that the transferor of property intended to dispose of the beneficial interest (section 80):
2. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another (section 81):

* As to these trusts, Mr. Coghlan, a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency, writes as follows:—"Cases of constructive trusts are continually arising in all civil Courts [in the Mufassal], and are treated on the general principles of equity as fixed by case-made law."

3. Where the trust is incapable of execution or is executed without exhausting the property (section 82) :
4. Where a transfer of property is made for an illegal purpose (section 83) :
5. Where a bequest is made for an illegal purpose, or where the revocation of a bequest is forcibly prevented (section 84) :
6. Where a transfer is made in pursuance of a rescindible contract (section 85) :
7. Where a transfer is made in fraud of the transferor's creditors (section 86) :
8. Where a debtor becomes his creditor's legal representative (section 87) :
9. Where a pecuniary advantage is gained by a person in a fiduciary character (section 88) :
10. Where an advantage is gained by the exercise of undue influence (section 89) :
11. Where an advantage is gained by a tenant for life or other qualified owner in derogation of the rights of other persons interested in the property (section 90) :
12. Where property is acquired with notice of an existing contract affecting it (section 91) :
13. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust (section 92) :
14. Where one of several compounding creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an advantage over his co-creditors (section 93).

The Bill also contains a general clause (sec. 94) providing for cases not so specified. It is believed that this clause will cover that form of constructive trust which the Panjáb Courts have held to arise when a co-sharer in a village community absents himself without expressly abandoning his rights.

The Bill declares that, in the case of all obligations in the nature of a trust, the obligor shall be subject to the liabilities and (with the two exceptions mentioned in section 95) to the disabilities of an ordinary trustee.

Three only of the obligations above specified seem to require further notice. The Bill, it will be seen, does not attempt to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benāmi* transactions, and it must be admitted that in many, perhaps most, of these transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives. Section 81, accordingly, declares that, where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another, and it appears that the latter did not intend to pay the consideration for the benefit of the former, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying. Resulting trusts, *i.e.*, those that arise where an interest is given for purposes to which the trust is not commensurate (as, for instance, to pay debts which are satisfied, or an annuity which expires), are treated (section 82) as constructive, for here there is no declaration of trust as to the portion of the trust-property which is not required for the purpose declared. Section 86 corresponds with 13 Eliz., c. 5, as to settlements intended to defraud creditors. That Statute is in force in the Presidency-towns, and its principle has been held by the Madras High Court (4 Mad. 88) to apply to Natives in the mufassal.

Where a person gives property to charitable purposes, and either specifies no objects or such as do not exhaust the proceeds, the law, as it stands, does not suffer the property or its surplus to result to the donor or his legal representative; but the Court takes upon itself to execute the donor's intention by declaring the particular purposes to which the fund shall be applied. A similar exception is made when the purposes of the gift at the time exhaust the whole proceeds, but in consequence of an increase in the value of the property an excess of income subsequently arises. The Bill ignores these exceptions, which were introduced when the law of resulting trusts was imperfectly understood, and which unfairly disregard the interest of the legal representative.

Lastly, it may be remarked that the Bill contains no provisions as to the presumption against trustees that advantages gained by them from their beneficiaries are gained by undue influence, or as to the escheat of a beneficiary's interest. The former matter is sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act, I of 1872, section 111, the latter, by the Succession Act, X of 1865, and the general law as to *bona vacantia*.

The Bill is now published as settled by the Indian Law Commission¹ and in accordance with the Legislative despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated 7th October, 1880.

SIMLA;
6th November, 1880. }

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

¹ The short title and commencement of the proposed Act have been altered: sections 54 and 55 (which overlapped) have been amended; and in the first Explanation to section 59, the word "allows" has been substituted for "provides."

[Third publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor General:—

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

- Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882":
- It extends to the whole of British India except Local extent. the Scheduled Districts;
- Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.
- Savings. 2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(a) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(b) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property;

(c) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force; or

(d) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(b) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(c) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(d) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(e) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and re-passing. This right is not an easement.

(f) A is to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

5. Easements are either affirmative or negative. An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements:—

(a) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(b) An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(c) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(d) An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for use of A's household.

(e) An easement annexed to A's land to throw back, upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream, water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(f) An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or, with the force of its natural current, increased or diminished.

(g) An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(h) An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(i) An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements:—

(j) An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour

A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(k) An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(l) An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

P. (m) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(n) A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's house or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

6. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, or non-apparent, easements.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is, or may be, continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(a) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(b) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(c) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(d) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

7. An easement may be permanent, or for a

Easement for limited time or on condition. term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

8. Easements are restrictions of one or other of certain rights. Easements restrictive of the following rights (namely):—

(a) the exclusive right of every owner of immovable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

(b) the right of every owner of immovable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(a) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town N.W. to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time (1870), pp 169, 182.

(b) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(c) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and by the High Court, N.W. P., No. 114 of 1878, 28d November 1878, Mahade Singh.

(d) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(e) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition. Mayor v. Birmingham, 44 L. J. Ch. 44.

(f) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(g) The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose, within his own limits, of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506

(h) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into, or out of, which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind App. 33; 3 W. R. 218; 13 W. R. 48; 8 W. R. 525.

(i) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. 20 W. R. 28

(j) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners. 11 W. R. 254

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

9. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(b) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(c) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(d) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten

years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(c) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Illustrations.

(a) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(b) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 65. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

No lessee or other person, having a derivative interest, may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the dominant heritage, or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

Mad. 64. No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

(a) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

(b) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(c) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall be entitled to such easement; or

(d) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,—

(e) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(f) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (a), (c) and (e), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(a) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(b) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(c) A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(d) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(e) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(f) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(g) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(h) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(i) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(j) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(k) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(l) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(m) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(n) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(o) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(p) A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen,

Direction of way of necessity. the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, in the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to

and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative), has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1883 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from first January, 1862, to first January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit also brought in 1883, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1860 to 1880. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(d) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon

Exclusion in favour of over or from which any reversioner of servient easement has been enjoyed heritage. or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of

ch easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land, that on C's death he became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The claim must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen. Rights which cannot be said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

- (a) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;
- (b) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing right made by the servient owners;
- (c) a right to the free passage of light or air to open space of ground;
- (d) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;
- (e) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case of acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Illustrations.

(a) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of cultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates the plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(b) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that he shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of B's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. He lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way is in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(b) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of the passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers; for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner, and when the exercise of an easement can be confined without detriment to the dominant owner he must be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Illustrations.

(a) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(b) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(b) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves, if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(c) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(d) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(a) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(b) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(c) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(d) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(e) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(f) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(g) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for preservation of easement, the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement, or to render its exercise more inconvenient.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(b) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land, so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(c) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(d) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(e) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect:—

Easement of necessity. An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

Right of way. (a) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind:

(b) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died:

(c) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used:

(d) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose: and

(e) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(b) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(c) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen

from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Partition of dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(b) A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(c) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the

damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustrations.

(a) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(b) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means, does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

Polluting air and water previously impure.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

Suit for continuing disturbance.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(a) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter;

(b) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient

right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(a) A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(b) A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(c) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(d) A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

40. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(a) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(b) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(b) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(c) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(d) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(e) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

41. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

42. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

43. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

44. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

45. An easement is extinguished—

(a) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change, or

Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.

(b) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

46. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(a) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(b) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

47. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

48. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(b) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-three.

(c) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(d) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(e) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(f) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(g) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

49. A continuous easement is extinguished
 Extinction by non-user. when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement is exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(a) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(b) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(c) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

50. When an easement is extinguished, the
 Extinction of access- rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.
 sory rights.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

51. An easement is suspended when the
 Suspension of case- dominant owner becomes en-
 ment. titled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

52. The servient owner has no right to require
 Servient owner not that an easement be con-
 entitled to require con- tinued; and, notwithstand-
 tinuance. ing the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused by extinguishment or suspension of such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

53. An easement extinguished under section
 Revival of easements. forty-seven revives (a) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (b) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (c) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way ther over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains in possession of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENSES.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or to continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may grant license. A license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is in fact for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is in fact for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he wishes. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

License when revocable.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless

(a) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force:

(b) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(b) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

License when deemed revoked.

64. A license is deemed to be revoked—

(a) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(b) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(c) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled:

(d) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(e) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(f) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(g) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(h) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(i) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

66. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee is evicted without any fault of his own, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to form part of the Indian Civil Code, and attempts to state, clearly and compactly, the rules relating to Easements, that is to say, the rights which a man sometimes has over one piece of immoveable property by reason of his ownership of another. As to these rights our present statutory law is silent, except so far as regards the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession, the limitation of suits for disturbing them, and the granting of injunctions to prevent such disturbance; and three of our most experienced Judges—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice (now Sir Louis) Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes—have expressed their opinion that it is desirable to codify the law on the subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) “for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate Judges.” There is much litigation in the case of urban easements, and a late Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court asserts that this is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves, nor the majority of the Courts, understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined. The Bill is mainly based on the law of England, which, being just, equitable and almost free from local peculiarities, has, in many cases,^a been held to regulate the subject in this country; but a few deviations (hereinafter specified) have been made from that law, and rules as to some matters which have not hitherto come under the cognizance of the English and Indian Courts have been adapted from the writings of modern jurists.

Of Easements generally.

The Bill is divided into six chapters. The first chapter treats of easements generally, and opens with a definition of the term, so framed as to exclude all rights in gross, *i.e.*, those which are not annexed to the ownership of immoveable property. The definition also indicates that the easement must be in a corporeal heritage, and that the servient owner can only be required not to do something or to suffer something to be done. The definition also requires that the easement must be of some advantage to the dominant heritage. Such advantage, it is explained, may be contingent or remote, and even a mere amenity.

An explanation declares in effect that there may be an easement entitling the dominant owner to remove and appropriate for his own use, as such, any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon. This, though in conformity with continental systems of jurisprudence, is in contravention of the English law, which reckons, for instance, as an easement, the right to take water from a spring on your neighbour's land, but denies that name to a right to take grass or gravel. “It has been said,” to quote Mr. Justice Markby, “that the distinction is that the first is for convenience only, while the latter is for profit. But this, besides being a very slender distinction, is not always observed. The right to take water is just as much an easement if the water be made into beer, and sold by the person who takes it, as if it be used by himself for domestic purposes.”

Sections 5 and 6 define, in accordance with English law, easements affirmative and negative, continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent. An illustration to section 5 shows that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill and is a negative easement. Such a right, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India: it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil law; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such right should not, in the opinion of the Indian Law Commission, be followed by the legislature.

Section 7 declares that an easement may be for a limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain time or on condition.

Easements being restrictions on the free use of property in others are regarded with disfavour by the law, and section 8 accordingly declares that all easements are in derogation of one or other of certain rights incidental to the ownership of immoveable property. These are (a) the exclusive right (subject to existing law) to enjoy and dispose of immoveable property and its products, and (b) the right of the owner of such property to the enjoyment of the natural advantages arising from its situation, such as unpolluted air, quiet, the vertical passage of light and air, the natural support of land by the soil of another, unpolluted water, draining, the uninterrupted flow of water naturally flowing in defined channels, the discharge of surface-water on lower adjoining land, and, lastly, the use of the water of a stream for drinking, household purposes, watering cattle and, *sub modo*, for irrigation and manufactures.

Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.

Chapter II treats of the imposition, acquisition and transfer of easements. Sections 9, 10 and 11 treat of the persons capable of constituting easements, whether permanent or temporary.

^a See, for example, in Bombay, *Calliandoss v. Cleveland*, 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 16: *Ratanji H. Bottlewala v. Edalji H. Bottlewala*, 8 Bom. 181. In Calcutta, *Modhoooodhun Dey v. Bissonath Dey*, 15 Ben. 361: *Bhuban Mohan Banerjee v. Elliot*, 6 Ben. 85: *Bagram v. Kheltranath Karfornah*, 3 Beng. O. C. J. 18. In the Mufassal, *Krishna Ayyan v. Venkataschella Mudali*, 7 Mad. 60: *Ponnusami Tevar v. Collector of Madura*, 5 Mad. 6, 23, 24: *Morgan Kirby*, 1 L. R. 2 Mad. 46. Panjáb Record, No. 80 of 1876.

Provision is made for the cases of lessees, co-owners, trustees, servient owners, lessors and mortgagors. The Bill (here following a decision of the Madras High Court, 4 Mad. 98, but deviating from English law) does not require the express imposition of an easement to be evidenced by writing. The Bill then shews who may acquire easements, allowing one of several co-owners to acquire, without the consent of the others, an easement for the benefit of the property held in co-ownership, allowing also (in accordance with Lord Kenyon's dictum in *Large v. Pitt*) a lessee whose interest is permanent and transferable to acquire an easement over land held by another like lessee of the same landlord, but forbidding a lessee to acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other land of his own an easement in respect of the land comprised in his lease. Nothing is said of the acquisition of an easement by estoppel of the servient owner, as, for instance, when a person having no right to certain land purports to impose an easement upon it and afterwards acquires the land. This matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

Sections 13 and 14 deal with easements of necessity, that is to say, the rights which are absolutely necessary for enjoying property and quasi-easements, that is to say, conveniences to which an owner subjects one part of his property for the benefit of another. These conveniences, when apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying property as it was enjoyed when it was separated by grant or bequest, will, in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary, be taken as easements by the grantee or legatee of the quasi-dominant heritage. In like manner, they will be reserved as easements by the person retaining the portion for the benefit of which the conveniences existed. The Bill here follows the decision in *Pyer v. Carter*, 1 H. & N. 916, rather than that in *Suffield v. Brown*, 33 L. J. Ch. 249. When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, the Bill declares that the dominant owner shall be entitled to set it out. But there is no rule, such as exists in England, that a way of necessity shall not be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. The omission is intentional, as such a rule would, it is said by an eminent authority, be opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience.

The Bill then deals with the important subject of the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession. Sections 15 and 16 correspond to sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, but with the addition, in section 15, of a provision that a prescriptive right to support may, by user for twenty years, be acquired for land with things affixed thereto, and of explanations that nothing is an "enjoyment" when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner of the property over which the right is claimed and such right has not been granted as an easement, and that suspension of the enjoyment of an easement in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not such an interruption as will defeat a claim by prescription. Section 17 sets forth the limits to the acquisition of prescriptive rights. It agrees with the present law and its English prototype (where the user has continued for forty years) in making no provision for cases in which the servient owner is ignorant of the user or has been incapable of resisting it. The Bill also provides, in accordance with a decision of the House of Lords, that a right tending to the destruction of the servient heritage cannot be acquired by prescription.

Section 18 deals with customary easements, *i.e.*, easements acquired in virtue of a local custom, such, for example, as the custom that every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture, and the custom that no owner of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy.

As an easement exists only for the beneficial enjoyment of a certain thing, it cannot be separated from that thing. Section 19, taken from the Transfer of Property Bill, accordingly declares that the transfer of a dominant heritage passes the easement, unless a contrary intention appears.

Incidents of Easements.

Chapter III deals with the user, the extent and other incidents of easements. The rules which it contains are expressly made subject to the incidents of customary easements to contract and to the provisions of any instrument or of a decree by which an easement is imposed. As an easement exists only for the benefit of a certain heritage, it can be exercised only in the interests of that heritage, and to supply its wants. Section 21 accordingly declares that an easement cannot be used for any purpose unconnected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. As the law does not favour restrictions on rights of property, section 22 declares that an easement must be exercised in the mode least onerous to the servient owner, and allows him to confine such exercise to a determinate part of the servient heritage, when this can be done without detriment to the dominant owner. Section 23 allows, on the other hand, a corresponding privilege to the dominant owner by permitting him to alter the mode and place of enjoying his easement so long as such alteration imposes no additional burden on the servient heritage. By sections 24, 25 and 26, the dominant owner may, in proper time and manner, do what is necessary to secure the full enjoyment of his easement; bearing the expense of constructing or repairing necessary works, and being liable for damage arising from their disrepair. As an easement is imposed on a thing, and not on its owner, section 27 declares that the servient owner is not, as such, bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage. This rule, however, like the others in the chapter, is subject to local usage saved by law, such, for example, as the Panjáb

usage, that the servient owner of upper land shall in *Chait* break his dam so as to ensure a certain modicum of water to the dominant owner of the lower land. Section 28 defines, in accordance with English decisions, the mode in which the extent of easements is to be determined; section 29 declares the law as to the increase of easements, including the case, noticed by Pothier, of increase of the dominant heritage by alluvion. As easements are indivisible; as they cannot be acquired, exercised or lost in, or for the benefit of, an ideal part of a heritage, section 30 declares that when the dominant heritage is divided, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage.

The chapter concludes with a declaration that the servient owner may ordinarily obstruct an excessive user of an easement (but only on the servient heritage). This, of course, is without prejudice to any other remedy, such as a suit for compensation or an injunction, to which he may be entitled.

Disturbance of Easements.

Chapter IV, on the disturbance of easements, after describing the general right to undisturbed enjoyment, proceeds (section 33) to provide that the owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of the heritage, may sue for a disturbance if it has caused him substantial damage. Such damage includes the doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage. As the law stands both in England and in India, a suit will lie for the disturbance of a right to light where the obstruction interferes materially with the comfort of the plaintiff. But in the case of a right to air, the obstruction, to be actionable, must amount to a nuisance (3 Beng. O. C. 18). It would seem that, in a country like India, the right to air is entitled to at least as much favour as the right to light, and that we should not in this respect follow a law fashioned upon the wants of the inhabitants of a northern country (15 Beng. 68). The Bill accordingly allows a suit for the obstruction of the free passage of air where it interferes materially with the plaintiff's physical comfort, although it is not injurious to his health.

The period at which the cause of action arises when a right of support is disturbed is declared, by section 34, in accordance with the decision in *Bonomi v. Backhouse*, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 24, to be when the damage is sustained.

Cases of polluting air and water previously impure are dealt with in section 35.

Suits for continuing disturbances are provided for by section 36, and rules as to injunctions to restrain disturbances are added by section 37 to those already contained in the Specific Relief Act.

In section 38, the right to abate a wrongful obstruction of light, air or water, is disallowed. This, though a deviation from English law, will avoid the risk of riot and trespass, and is a step taken in the direction in which all modern systems of law have tended, of forbidding private persons to redress their grievances by their own act. There is, it seems, a contrary usage in the Sialkot District; but this will be saved by section 2, clause (b).

Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.

Chapter V deals with the extinction, suspension and revival of easements. It first states eleven cases in which an easement may be extinguished, as follows:—

- (a) by dissolution of the right of the person who imposed the easement (section 39):
- (b) by release (section 40):
- (c) by revocation (section 41):
- (d) by expiration of the time for which the easement was imposed or the happening of the dissolving condition annexed thereto (section 42):
- (e) in the case of an easement of necessity, when the necessity ends (section 43):
- (f) when the easement becomes incapable of being under any circumstances beneficial (section 44):
- (g) by alteration of the dominant heritage (section 45):
- (h) by alteration of the servient heritage (section 46):
- (i) by destruction of either heritage (section 47):
- (j) by unity of ownership (section 48):
- (k) by non-user (section 49).

In most of these cases the reason for extinction is obvious. Three, however, may need explanation. Useless restrictions of the rights of property are to be avoided, and section 44 consequently declares that an easement which, under no circumstances, can be advantageous to the dominant heritage shall cease to exist. Every easement is a right which the dominant owner would not require if he were also owner of the servient heritage. Section 48 therefore declares that an easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

The section (49) treating of extinctive prescription, *i.e.*, the extinction by non-user of prescriptive rights and other easements, requires fuller notice. As in the case of acquisition by prescription, the Bill does not assume that a fictitious grant has been made by the servient owner, so here the Bill rejects the doctrine that non-user is to be regarded merely as evidence from which a release may be implied, and proposes the following rules on this difficult subject—

“A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

“A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

“Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

“Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

“The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

“An easement is not extinguished under this section, (a) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners, (b) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or (c) where the easement is a necessary easement.

“Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.”

It will be seen that the same period is fixed for the loss of an easement by non-user as for its original acquisition by enjoyment^a; that this method of extinction is not confined (as seems to be the case in America) to prescriptive rights, and that no exception is made where the exercise of the easement has been prevented by force or by the theft of its subject. There is, in such cases, a *de facto* interruption of the dominant owner's quasi-possession, even though he is unaware of the obstruction or ignorant of his right. Where the dominant owner exercises, during the prescriptive period, a right less extensive than that to which he is entitled, some systems lay down that his easement shall be reduced to the right actually exercised. The Bill omits all provisions on this head, partly because they are inconsistent with the indivisible nature of an easement, and partly because they would obviously encourage litigation.

Nothing is said of the extinction of an easement by estoppel of the dominant owner, as this matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

The extinction of rights accessory to easements is provided for by section 50.

The suspension of easements by unity of possession is then dealt with by section 51. Suspension by encroachment is not recognised by the Bill.

Section 52 negatives any right of the servient owner to require that an easement should continue. It also negatives his right to demand compensation for damage caused by its extinguishment or suspension if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage. Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner will be entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension. The Bill here deviates somewhat from the English law, as declared in *Mason v. The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company*, L. R. 6 Q. B. 578.

Lastly, section 53 deals with the revival of extinguished and suspended easements, and provides, not only for the common case of a house pulled down for the purpose of re-building, but also for that of a diluviated heritage restored by alluvion.

The Bill saves (section 2) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other

^a It was held by the High Court at Fort William, that a right of way was lost by non-user for six years, 5 Beng. Appendix 66. In *Ward v. Ward* (7 Exch. 838), on the other hand, such a right was held to survive a non-user for more than twenty years.

work constructed at the public expense for irrigation. The power of the Executive to carry out schemes of irrigation will thus remain unhampered. The Bill also saves all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for example, as the Forest Act and, in the Panjáb, Act IV of 1872, section 7, and in Oudh, Act XVIII of 1876, section 4. It will thus avoid interference with forest-conservancy and with local usage in those parts of India in which customary law prevails. It also, *ex abundante cautela*, saves any customary or other right (not conferred by license) over land which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of any other land. Such rights, when conferred by license, are dealt with by Chapter VI.

It may, in conclusion, be remarked that a rough draft of this Bill was circulated in February, 1878, to the Local Governments for opinion. The result was a mass of criticism, some of which was searching and therefore welcome. The Bill was then revised and submitted to the Indian Law Commissioners, who in their report made the following observations :—

“ The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognised only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears likely to check, rather than increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usages, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so called.”

The Bill as revised by the Law Commission extends to the whole of British India; but as there are some parts of the country (*e.g.*, Assam and British Burma) where the rights with which it deals are said to be practically unknown; as in others (*e.g.*, the Panjáb), it may, perhaps, be expedient to extend it to towns, leaving the rural districts entirely to their local usage, the Local Governments are invited to state whether the extension of the proposed law should be made permissive.

The Bill is now published in accordance with the permission of the present Secretary of State for India, and, save that the definition of an apparent easement has been amended, that a few clerical errors have been corrected, that section 13 (as to easements of necessity) has been slightly altered so as to express the recent decision of the Master of the Rolls in *Mayor of London v. Riggs* (49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297), and that the commencement of the Act and the dates in the illustrations to section 15 have been changed, it reproduces the draft as settled by the Law Commission.

S I M L A ;

The 6th November, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 4, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 2nd December 1880.

No. 417.—The following extract, paragraph 1, from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 96, dated the 21st October 1880, is published for general information:—

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the divisions of your Government placed against their names:—

Mr. John Denman,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. Paul Gregory Melitus,—Bengal.

Mr. Thomas John Kennedy,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. James Richard Holt,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. Leslie Melville Thornton,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. William Robert Bright,—Bengal.

Mr. Thomas Inglis,—Bengal.

Mr. Francis Angelo Theodore Phillips,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

(The foregoing were selected at the open competition of Easter, 1878).

Mr. James Edgeworth Innes,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. Charles Gerwien Bayne,—Bengal.

Mr. John Samuel Champion Davis,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyll,—Bengal.

Mr. William George Stack,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

(These gentlemen were selected at the open competition of July 1878).

MEDICAL.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 588.—Assistant Surgeon Rakhal Das Ghose is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 9th August 1880.

The 1st December 1880.

No. 591.—The services of Surgeon J. Blood, 37th N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 135.—The services of Mr. H. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, and at present Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st January 1881.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 1254.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of Act XIV. of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to declare that—

(a) the enactments mentioned in Schedule A hereto annexed are in force in the Province of Sind to the extent to which they are in force in any part of the Presidency of Bombay not included in any Scheduled District;

(b) the enactments mentioned in Schedule B hereto annexed are in force in the places specified in the fourth column of the said Schedule to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the operation of any enactment in force in the Province of Sind and not mentioned in either of the said Schedules.

SCHEDULE A.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.
BOMBAY REGULATIONS.	
II. of 1827	... Caste questions—Pleaders.
V. of 1827	... Of the disposal of property mortgaged or pledged.
VIII. of 1827	... Administration of estates.
XII. of 1827	... Police regulations.
XIII. of 1827	... Substitution of letter for summons.
XXV. of 1827	... State prisoners.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
XXVI. of 1836	... Governor General's camp police.
IV. of 1837	... Power to acquire land.
XIX. of 1838	... Coasting, fishing and harbour vessels.
XX. of 1839	... Discontinuance of haks.
XXXII. of 1839	... Interest.
VI. of 1840	... Bills of exchange.
XXIII. of 1840	... Execution of process issued in the mofussil.
X. of 1841	... Registration of ships.
XIX. of 1841	... Protection of property in cases of succession.
V. of 1843	... Slavery.
XIX. of 1844	... Abolition of town duties.
I. of 1846	... Pleaders.
XX. of 1847	... Copy-right.
V. of 1850	... Coasting trade.
XI. of 1850	... Amending Act X. of 1841.
XIX. of 1850	... Binding of apprentices.
XXI. of 1850	... Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of caste.
XXXIV. of 1850	... State prisoners.
XXXVII. of 1850	... Inquiries into the behaviour of public servants.
VIII. of 1852	... Remuneration of Sheriffs of Calcutta, Madras and Bomba for execution of mofussil processes.
XXX. of 1852	... Naturalization of aliens.
XXXIII. of 1852	... Enforcement of judgments.
II. of 1853	... Burdens on land.
XX. of 1853	... Pleaders.
XXXI. of 1854	... Barring entails; conveyances by married women.
X. of 1855	... Recusant witnesses.
XI. of 1855	... Mesne profits and improvements.
XII. of 1855	... Executors and administrators.
XIII. of 1855	... Compensation for loss caused by actionable wrong.
XXIV. of 1855	... Penal servitude.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.
XXVIII. of 1855	... Interest.
VIII. of 1856	... Control of jails.
IX. of 1856	... Bills of lading.
XI. of 1856	... Desertion by European soldiers.
XV. of 1856	... Re-marriage of Hindu widows.
XI. of 1857	... Offences against the State.
XXV. of 1857	... Forfeiture by mutineers.
XXIX. of 1857	... Customs on foreign frontiers.
III. of 1858	... State prisoners.
XXXV. of 1858	... Estates of lunatics.
III. of 1859	... Cantonment Joint Magistrates.
IX. of 1859	... Forfeitures.
XIV. of 1859	... Suits to recover possession of land.
XV. of 1859	... Patents.
II. of 1860	... Carriage of passengers by sea.
XXVII. of 1860	... Collection of debts on successions.
XVI. of 1863	... Excise duty on spirits used in arts and manufacture.
XXXI. of 1863	... <i>Gazette of India.</i>
XX. of 1864	... Minors.
III. of 1865	... Common carriers.
XI. of 1865	... Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.
XV. of 1865	... Marriage and divorce among Parsis.
XXI. of 1865	... Intestate succession among Parsis.
X. of 1866	... Indian Companies Act.
XXI. of 1866	... Dissolution of marriages of Native converts.
VII. of 1867	... Reducing pecuniary penalty for purchasing arms, &c., from soldiers.
XXV. of 1867	... Printing presses.
XI. of 1869	... Land customs.
XV. of 1869	... Evidence of prisoners.
XXII. of 1870	... Confirming certain laws affecting Europeans.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

VI. of 1863	... Public conveyances.
II. of 1864	... Survey of steam vessels.
III. of 1865	... Amending Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding wagers).
III. of 1866	... Prevention of gambling.
VII. of 1866	... Relief of Hindu heirs.
VIII. of 1866	... Sale of poisons.
X. of 1866	... General clauses.
XIII. of 1866	... Attendance of witnesses before the Legislative Council.
III. of 1867	... Administration of military cantonments.
II. of 1868 (as amended by Bombay Act II. of 1878).	} Ferries.
II. of 1870	
II. of 1871	... Magistrates' seals.
IV. of 1873	... Duties on non-agricultural classes.
V. of 1873	... Amending Bombay Act II. of 1864.
III. of 1875	... Inspection of steam boilers.
	... Tolls on roads and bridges.

SCHEDULE B.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.	Extent to which in force.	Places in which in force.
RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW UNDER SECTION 45 OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT OF 1861 (24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67).			
Rules promulgated by the Commissioner in Sind on the 22nd May 1852.	Alluvion and diluvion.	The whole.	Province of Sind.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.	Extent to which in force.	Places in which in force.
BOMBAY REGULATIONS.			
IV. of 1827 ...	Law applicable to suits, attachment and distraint of crops.	Section 26 and section 69, clauses 2 and 3.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
IV. of 1827 ...	Ditto ...	Section 26 ...	Districts of Kur-rachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpur.
XVI. of 1827	Revenue administration.	The whole Regulation except sections 3, 6, 10, 11, clauses 4 and 5; 14, clause 4; 25 and 27, clause 3; and appendix (A) and the last 26 words of the Preamble; and in section 2, clause 2, the words "decide certain civil suits and" and the words and figures "as more particularly specified in Regulation XVII., A. D. 1827, Chapters VIII. and X.;" and in section 5 the words "they shall previously to executing the functions of their office take before the Collector or before any of the authorities enumerated in section 3, clause second, the oath specified in clause first of that section;" and in section 14, clause 2, the words "to the Judge" and the last eleven words of section 15, clause 2, and the words "of hereditary district and village officers inclusive" in the title to Chapter III.; and in section 23, clause 2, the word "the" before "stamped," and the words and figures "specified in appendix (F) to Regulation XVIII., A. D. 1827;" and in section 26 the words and figures "as required by Regulation VII., A. D. 1827, section 4, clause third."	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
XVII. of 1827	Land revenue.	The whole Regulation except sections 9, 13, 15, clause 2; 16, clauses 4 and 5; 29, clause 2, and Chapter VIII., IX. and X., and section 15, clause 3 so far as it relates to clause 2 of the same section, and Chapters VI. and VII. so far as they provide for the institution of a suit before a Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII., and in the Preamble from and including the words "that the Collector" down to and including the words "revenue officers" and the last twenty-six words; and in section 2, clause 1, the words and figures "under any of the provisions contained in Chapters IX. and X. of this Regulation;" and in section 2, clause 2, the words "or in the enactments therein cited;" and in section 4, clause 3, the words "by Regulation;" and in section 5, clause 1, the words "according to the Regulations;" and in section 12, clause 6, the words "sudder or any;" and in section 12, clause 7, the words and figures "in Regulation IV., A. D. 1827; section 62, clause second, and sections 66 and 69, and intervening sections;" and in section 14 the words and figures	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.	Extent to which in force.	Places in which in force.
		<p>"of Regulation IV., A. D. 1827, Section 70;" and in the title to Chapter IV. the words "and penal jurisdictions of the Zillah Magistrates and Criminal Judge in such cases;" and in section 26, clause 5, the words and figures "before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII." "and according to the provisions of Chapter VIII.;" and in section 27 the words and figures "instituted before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII."</p>	
XXII. of 1827	Military courts and authorities.	The Preamble except from and including the words "that camp followers" down to and including the words "civil power" and the last thirty words; sections 18 to 21 inclusive; sections 40 and 41; section 42, except the word "both" and the last seven words in clause 4; and sections 43 to 47 inclusive.	Province of Sind.
XXII. of 1827	Ditto	Section 3 so far as it relates to the jurisdiction in small suits of the Superintendent of Bazaars; section 7, clause 1, except the first portion of it down to and inclusive of the words "subordinate to Bombay;" section 22; section 23 except the last part of it commencing with the words "and previous;" section 24; section 25 except the words and figures "in the mode described in section 5, clause first in clause 3;" section 26 except the words and figure "in section 9 of this Regulation" in clause 1, and the word "Bombay" in clause 3; section 27; sections 30 and 31; section 32 except the word "Bombay" and the last twenty-four words in clause 1; and sections 33 and 34.	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurrachee.
II. of 1832	Realization of revenue from farmers.	The whole Regulation except the words "and land," "transit duties" and "to take effect from the date of promulgation" in the Preamble, and in section 1, clause 1, the words "land customs, transit duties."	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

XXVII. of 1837	Salt	The whole Act except sections 1 and 12	Province of Sind.
XVIII. of 1838	Sureties of uncovenanted Revenue officers.	The whole Act except the first twelve words of section 1 and the first six of each of the other sections.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
XI. of 1841	Military Courts of Request.	The whole Act except section 18, and in section 1 the first twenty-one words; in sections 3—17 (both inclusive) the first six words; in section 5 the words and figures "of the East India Company under Act No. VII. of 1841" and "pursuant to the provisions of Act No. VII. of 1841;" in section 9 the Proviso; and in section 15 the words and figures "(for which purpose the provisions of Act No. II. of 1840 shall be applicable)."	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurrachee.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.	Extent to which in force.	Places in which in force.
XII. of 1842	Military bazaars.	The whole Act except in section 2 the words and figures "and it is hereby declared that" and "and No. XXVIII. of 1841."	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurra- chee.
XIII. of 1842	Collection of revenue by jagirdhars, &c.	The whole Act except in section 2 the first six words and the words "that it," and in sections 3 to 8 (both inclusive) the first six words.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
III. of 1846	Field boundary marks.	The whole Act except sections 2, 3 and 4, and in sections 5 and 6 the first six words.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
XII. of 1850	Public Accountants.	The whole Act except section 6 ...	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
XII. of 1850	Ditto ...	The whole Act except in so far as it applies to Revenue officers and section 6.	Districts of Kurra- chee, Hydera- bad and Shi- karpur.
XVIII. of 1853	Sale of liquors in cantonments.	The whole Act except in section 16 the words "shall not come into operation before the first day of January 1854, and."	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurra- chee.
IV. of 1854	Superintendents of Bazaars.	The whole Act ...	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurra- chee.

ACTS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

I. of 1865	Survey and settlement.	The whole Act, subject to the provisions of Bombay Act I. of 1866 except the proviso to section 14; sections 45, 50 and 51, and in section 1 the last twenty-seven words.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
IV. of 1868	City surveys ...	The whole Act except sections 16 and 20...	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

No. 1255.—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV. of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XXI. of 1860 (Registration of Societies) and Act I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act) to the Province of Sind.

No. 1256.—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV. of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Bombay Act V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code) with the exception of section 104 to the Collectorates of Kurra-
chee, Hyderabad and Shikar-
pur in the Province of Sind.

The 1st December 1880.

No. 1259.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except so much as amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which is already in force, to—

the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree (called in Act XIV of 1874 the Darjeeling and Julpigoree divisions);
the district of Hazaribagh;
the district of Lohardugga;
the district of Manbhoom;
the Pergunnah Dhalbhoom in Singbhoom, and the Mehals of Ungool and Banki.

No. 1262.—The services of Lieutenant C. H. Morris, B.S.C., of the 1st Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor.

The 2nd December 1880.

No. 1266.—Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the Office of Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 1269.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except so much as amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which is already in force, to:—

The Jhansi Division, comprising the Districts of Jhansi, Jalaun and Lalatpur (except Section 98), Pargana Jaunsar Bāwar in the Dehra Dūn District, and the scheduled portions of the Mirzapur District.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 245.—The Reverend J. I. B. Cockin, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 30th November 1880.

No. 301 G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 271 G.-P., dated 24th September 1880, Mr. J. Janni, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 27th October 1880.

No. 302 G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 273 G.-P., dated 24th September 1880, Mr. J. Janni, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 27th October 1880.

H. M. DURAND,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL.

Viceroy's Camp, the 29th November 1880.

No. 2224 A.-G.-G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer on Kazi Syud Ahmed, Attaché in the Foreign Department, the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

By order, &c.,

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 2230 G.-G.—Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S., is placed on special political duty at Kandahar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 2272 G.-G.—The following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 27th October 1880, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment.

Major M. G. Gerard, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, and Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, with effect from the 1st October 1880, consequent on the departure on leave on urgent private affairs of Major J. Colledge, 2nd Squadron Commander, or until further orders.

No. 2275 G.-G.—Captain A. E. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is attached to the Foreign Department on special duty, with effect from the 1st November 1880, *vice* Mr. H. S. Barnes.

H. M. DURAND,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd December, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 657.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Colonel George T. Chesney, R.E., will perform the duties of Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, *vice* Colonel Allen B. Johnson, resigned to resume his appointment as Military Secretary at the India Office, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. K. Burne, C.B., or until further orders.

Colonel Chesney assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st December, 1880.

No. 658.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

RANK AND NAMES.	CORPS.	PRESIDENCY TO WHICH POSTED.
Lieutenant A. E. C. Kaye	109th Foot	Madras.
" C. F. Sievwright	49th	Bombay.
" R. L. B. Carter	1st Battalion, 14th Foot.	"

No. 659.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H. R. Marrett, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 26th June 1879.

No. 660.—Colonel C. S. Lane, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Commissary-General, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Burlton, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rowband, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

Captain C. M. Keighley, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Lieutenant H. R. Marrett, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

No. 661.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Captain W. M. Campbell, R.A., to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough of Major G. Swinley, R.A., or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

No. 662.—Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain J. E. P. Mosley, appointed temporarily to the command of the Beluch Guides.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. E. Wyncoll, 88th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Gerrard.

G. G. O. No. 363 of 1880 is modified accordingly.

With effect from the 19th October, 1880, *vice* Colonel S. Chalmers, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 663.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. A. Tottenham, S.C., Wing Commander, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major C. R. Pennington, S.C., Squadron Commander, 13th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Captain C. A. Mercer, S.C., Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. M. Carter, 62nd Foot, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Lieutenant C. P. Triscott, R.A., 3rd Subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant O. C. Radford, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon E. Palmer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 664.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant Henry FitzGerald Stevens,—2nd December, 1880.

Lieutenant Robert Gordon Handcock,—2nd December, 1880.

BREVET.*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macintyre, V.C., Bengal S. C.,—1st October, 1877.

No. 665.—NATIVE ARMY—

33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Shaikh Hussein Buksh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Kurramutoollah Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Jemadar Meer Bakar Ali, to be Subadar, *vice* Kurramutoollah Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Havildar Chet Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Bakar Ali, promoted,—1st November, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 666.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Martin James Moore, General List, Cavalry,—25th November, 1880.

Major William Burnet Craigie, General List, Cavalry,—17th December, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 667.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

Colonel RICHARD HIERAM SANKEY, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Engineers.

Dates of Commissions.

2nd Lieutenant ...	...	11th December, 1846.
1st " ...	...	1st August, 1854.
Captain ...	...	27th August, 1858.
Brevet Major ...	...	28th August, 1858.
" Lieutenant-Colonel ...	...	14th June, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	...	15th October, 1870.
Brevet Colonel ...	...	15th October, 1875.
Colonel ...	...	30th December, 1878.

Appointments.

Doing duty, Sappers and Miners	1st December, 1848.
Officiating Superintending Engineer with Nagpore Subsidiary Force ...	20th February, 1850.
Superintendent, East Coast Canal	30th September, 1856.
Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department ...	2nd June, 1857.
Executive Engineer and Superintendent of Convicts, Tenasserim ...	23rd November, 1858.
Garrison Engineer, Fort William, Calcutta ...	11th November, 1859.
Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Mysore ...	16th April, 1861.
Officiating Chief Engineer, Mysore ...	16th November, 1863.
Chief Engineer, Mysore, 3rd class	15th August, 1866.
Special duty to Australia ...	5th March, 1871.
Officiating Chief Engineer, Mysore, 2nd class ...	19th March, 1872.

From the 29th August, 1880, in room of Colonel C. S. Elliot, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Chief Engineer, Mysore, 2nd class, and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, in Public Works Department ... 7th May, 1874.
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Madras, Public Works Department ... 9th April, 1879.

War Services.

Colonel Sankey was employed in the suppression of the mutiny of the Bengal army, 1857-58, and was present at the actions of the 27th and 28th November, 1857, at Cawnpore; also throughout the siege of that place by the Gwalior troops; reconnoitred alone the proposed crossing of the Gogra for the Goorkha force at Tandah, February, 1858; capture of the fort of Nowraee on the Gogra, 17th February, 1858; action of Phoolpoor, 20th February, 1858 (mentioned in despatches); constructed bridge-of-bonts across the Gogra river, for which received thanks of the Government of India; capture of the fort of Ferozepoor, Jumalpoor, 26th February, 1858, —for conduct at which was recommended for the Victoria Cross (mentioned in despatches); engagement at the Kandooral nullah, 5th March, 1858 (mentioned in despatches); constructed bridge across the Goontee river, for which received thanks of the Government of India; attack on the Char Bagh, Lucknow, 12th March, 1858; attack on the south-east suburbs of Lucknow, 13th March, 1858; led 80 Goorkhas across the city of Lucknow, 14th March; attack on works in front of Alum Bagh, 15th March; attack on southern suburbs, Lucknow, 18th and 19th March, 1858; served as Commanding Royal Engineer of the Southern Afghanistan Field Force; received thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in India for construction of road for heavy artillery through the Gwajah pass, and took part in the cavalry combat of the 4th January, 1879, at the Ghilo Kotla in the advance upon Kandahar (mentioned in despatches); received Brevet Majority for services in the Indian mutiny, and made Companion of the Bath for Southern Afghanistan campaign. (Medal with clasp for Indian mutiny.)

W. M. LEES, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the 29th August, 1880, in room of Colonel C. S. Elliot, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 26th November to the 2nd December, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, 9th Foot ...	Lieutenant H. O. Weare ...	15th November, 1880.	Meean Meer.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 26th November to the 2nd December, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>							
Howe Frederick Showers ...	Captain...	Bengal Staff Corps.	25th March, 1880.	Not known..	Rs. A. P. 1,464 12 9		
Ambrose Hamilton Kelly ...	Surgeon...	Indian Medical Department.	3rd September, 1879.	Ditto ...	150 0 0		

W. M. LEES, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 3rd December, 1880.***RESIGNATIONS.**

No. 65.—Mr. C. H. Best, 4th Grade Officer, on probation, having resigned his appointment, his name has ceased to be borne on the books of Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Fort William, the 1st December 1880.*

No. 391.—Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is, on return from field service, attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

No. 392.—The services of Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 2nd December 1880.

No. 393.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., ceased to officiate as Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, on the forenoon of the 11th September 1880.

No. 394.—Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of his being relieved.

No. 395.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Dhond and Munmad State Railway, is granted furlough out of India for twenty months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 396.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough, is posted to Bengal.

No. 397.—The under-mentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Superintendents in the Indian Telegraph Department, reported their arrival in Calcutta on the 10th November 1880 :—

Mr. A. W. Foord.
„ E. A. Kenyon.
„ H. S. Olphert.
„ A. P. Hill.

No. 398.—Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., reported his return from furlough and assumed charge of the Office of the Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Accounts Branch on the forenoon of the 15th November 1880.

Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., Officiating Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Accounts Branch, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Accountant General and *Ex-officio* Under Secretary in the Accounts Branch on the 15th November 1880.

Colonel G. J. Melliss, Officiating Deputy Accountant General and *Ex-officio* Under Secretary in the Accounts Branch, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th November 1880, and reverted to the appointment of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1880.

Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk of the High Court, Original Side, has obtained privilege leave of absence from 22nd November instant, to 11th December next, both days inclusive, under Section 41a of the Civil Leave Code.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1880.

No. 200.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 22nd ultimo, *vide* Mr. C. A. R. Scanlan, Surveyor, 4th Grade, who retired on the 30th September last, and Mr. P. Ford, Surveyor, 4th Grade, who died on the 21st ultimo:—

Mr. A. James, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. McCay, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. Keating, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 3rd December 1880.*

No. 27.—Mr. P. M. Madge, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for 35 days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd December 1880.

This cancels Notification No. 23, dated 6th November 1880.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 1st December 1880.*

No. 51.—Dr. John Anderson, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, returned from the furlough granted him in Home Department Notification, No. 273, dated 5th November 1879, and took over charge of his Office from Mr. Wood-Mason, on the forenoon of the 30th November 1880.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
*Honorary Secretary, Trustees,
Indian Museum.*

COMMISSIONER, INLAND CUSTOMS.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Agra, the 24th November 1880.*

Mr. A. R. Shaw, on his return from furlough, assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, on the forenoon of the 16th November 1880.

Mr. A. R. Shaw, on transfer, made over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, on the afternoon of the 16th November 1880.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 9.—The Government of India having, by order in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3868, dated 26th November 1880, established a Lower and Upper Division of the Internal Branch with head-quarters at Benares and Agra respectively, Mr. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Internal Branch, is posted to the charge of the Lower Division.

Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Sambhar Lake Division, is posted to the charge of the Upper Division.

W. S. HALSEY,
Commissioner, Inland Customs.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Indore Residency, the 30th November 1880.*

No. 1951.—Major H. M. Buller, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date in November on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1953.—Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Officiating 1st Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date in November on which he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
*1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.****NOTIFICATIONS.****Presidency & Oudh Command.***Lucknow, the 26th November 1880.*

No. 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 388 of 17th instant, Mr. J. M. Harman, C.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, lately attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, reported his departure for Rangoon on the 21st instant.

The 1st December 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 52, dated the 2nd October last, Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Saugor on the forenoon of 19th ultimo, and took over charge of the Saugor Division, Military Works, from Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 23rd idem.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command,
Military Works.*

Rawalpindi Command.*Rawalpindi, the 27th November 1880.*

No. 2706.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 61, dated the 18th October 1880, Honorary Lieutenant J. Walsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Sialkot Division, Military Works, to Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

No. 2707.—With reference to Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 634, dated the 12th of November 1880, Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his departure from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, from the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.*

Sirhind & Lahore Command.*The 30th November 1880.*

No. 88.—Lieutenant Edward Glennie, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Ka-

sauli Division, Military Works, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 15th December 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Government of India No. 1822-50 G. of the 21st October 1880.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 26th November 1880.

No. 29.—With reference to Notification by Director General of Railways' No. 161, dated 17th November 1880, Mr. G. Hawkes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 25th November 1880.

Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 383, of the 15th November 1880, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, was relieved of, and Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, resumed, his duties in the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1880.

The unexpired portion (eight days) of Mr. R. N. Burn's privilege leave is cancelled.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd November 1880.

No. 167.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 358, dated 3rd November 1880, Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division of the Sindia State Railway.

No. 168.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section from the Open Line of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 169.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 4th October 1880.

No. 170.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Gwalior-Jhansi Division of the Sindia Railway.

The 25th November 1880.

No. 171.—Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 4th October 1880.

The 29th November 1880.

No. 172.—Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 16 to 19, on the 15th November 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hoshangabad, the 24th November 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 162, dated 19th instant, the under-mentioned Officers are posted as follows:—

To Nerbudda Division.

Mr. J. C. Lodger, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Babu Shiv Dayal, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

To Bhopal Division.

Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 29th November 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, Baboo Dharm Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 27th instant.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Moollan, the 24th November 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 10th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 23.—Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, and Mr. C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), made over, charge of the Khaupur Division, Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of the 11th November 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nari, the 9th November 1880.

No. 56.—Insupersession of Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 22, dated 15th May 1880, Mr. W. de W. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of six days' subsidiary leave granted in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 61, dated 15th April 1880, on the forenoon of the 12th April 1880, and reported his departure from Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th April 1880, on six months' special leave under Section 31 of Civil Leave Code.

No. 57.—Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted twenty-five days' privilege leave from the forenoon of 23rd October 1880.

No. 58.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 56, dated 9th November 1880, Mr. W. de W. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Bombay from six months' special leave, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1880, and is granted the usual subsidiary leave for joining his post.

No. 59.—With reference to Director General of Railways' No. 2758 E., dated 29th October 1880, the under-mentioned officers returned from military duty to this line, on the dates specified against their names :—

Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the forenoon of 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on the forenoon of 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant J. Nevelle, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

No. 60.—Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson is permitted to avail himself of ninety days' privilege leave granted by Public Works Department Notification No. 352, dated 27th October 1880, on the forenoon of 1st November 1880.

No. 61.—In continuation of No. 58, Mr. W. de W. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported arrival on the forenoon of 23rd October 1880, and is posted to Office of Engineer-in-Chief; the eight days' taken in joining, is granted as subsidiary leave.

J. G. LINDSAY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th November 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. L. C. D. Beau, Traffic Probationer, passed the Lower Standard Examination on 3rd November 1879.

The 25th November 1880.

No. 29.—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated 5th October 1880, by the late Superintendent of Works, Rathial-Pindi Section, Mr. H. S. Harrington, Assistant Engineer, returned from leave on the forenoon of 13th November 1880.

E. L. MARRYAT, Major, R.E.,
Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dholpur, the 24th November 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 145, dated 23rd October 1880, the under-mentioned Officers, posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division, reported their arrival on the dates specified against each :—

Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon of 3rd November 1880.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—afternoon of 29th October 1880.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 145, dated 23rd October 1880, Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of the 27th November 1880.

H. D. LATOUCHE,
*Engineer-in-Chief,
Sindia State Railway.*

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 7th August last, treasure consisting of silver current coins valued at Rs. 147-8, were found in the village of Vallam, Vadakku Setti, Tanjore Taluk, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office on the 11th day of April 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

FORSTER WEBSTER,
Collector.

The 11th November 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th November 1880.

[illegible]

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd December 1880. }

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

*Report of a Deserter from the 51st Regiment of
Light Infantry, dated at Umballa, this 25th
day of November 1880.*

<p>Number, Rank and Name,— No. 814d.—883, Private John Jones.</p> <p>Age,—27 years 3 months.</p> <p>Size,—About 5 feet 6½ inches.</p> <p>Color of—</p> <p>Complexion, fresh, but sunburnt; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.</p> <p>Date of Desertion,—20th November 1880.</p> <p>Place of Desertion,—Um- balla.</p> <p>Date of Enlistment,—7th June 1877.</p>	<p>Place where Enlisted,—Hali- fax, Yorkshire.</p> <p>Parish and County at which Born,—Wells, Somerset- shire, Post Town, Wells.</p> <p>Marks,—None.</p> <p>Trade,—Laborer.</p> <p>Coat or Jacket,—Took away a great coat and forage cap belonging to a man of 100th Regiment.</p> <p>Breeches or Trowsers—Sup- posed to be knakkee.</p> <p>REMARKS,—None.</p> <p>Under 4 years' service.</p>
---	---

C. C. SMYTH, *Capt.*,
Comdg. Det. 51st Light Infy.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 22	...	...	...	468	24,28,385	12,46,128
" 23	4,01,062	...	402	4,01,062	24,28,863	12,46,596
" 24	...	...	...	4,01,062	24,33,004	12,46,596
" 25	...	...	...	4,01,062	24,33,004	12,46,596
" 26	...	...	...	4,01,062	24,33,762	12,46,596
" 27	...	...	...	4,01,062	24,34,181	12,46,596

CALCUTTA, MINT, } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
The 29th Nov. 1880. } *Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 2nd Dec. 1880 ... Rs. 53,80,148-5-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd December 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
215	... D 18—31343 ...	100 }	Mrs. A. Bonghey, Landour.
	—61592 ...	100 }	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

				Rs.	
168	...	D 12 - 22520	...	5	Captain W. F. Hill, Lucknow.
169	...	D 11 - 06806	...	20	Messrs. Oldeneyer and Harndenfeldt, Calcutta.
170	...	D 16 - 13258	...	10	) Surgeon-Major A. H. Hilson M.D., Agra.
	...	" - 13259	...	10	
171	...	D 17 - 15738	...	50	) R. Smeaton, Esq., C.S., Allahabad.
	...	D 18 - 56237	...	100	

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st December 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880			
H160 ...	M 43—26558 ...	100	Ticumdass Kassidass, Baranpur.
H161 ...	M 53—52691 ...	20	Capt. C. H. Bagat, R.E., Koorkkee.
H162 ...	M 43—54762 ...	100	Jamsetji Nowroji, Baroda.
	M 46—52355 ...	50	

BOMBAY.
The 30th November 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
*Asst. Accountant-General,
in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
273	... O 71-01685 ...	500	Hari Ram Raja Ram.
	... O 68-38327 ...	100	
274	... O 69-36946 ...	100	Babu Jonnerdun Mukerjee.
275	... O 68-91360 ...	100	Babu Juggeshur Shaw.
276	... O 69-66144 ...	100	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
277	... O 62-90510 ...	20	Inspector W. Ferris.
	... -90511 ...	20	
	... -90512 ...	20	
	... -90513 ...	20	
279	... O 79-85611 ...	10	The Deputy Collector in charge Treasury, Cuttack.
	... O 81-40195 ...	10	
	... -44262 ...	10	
	... O 80-83516 ...	10	
	... O 60-07560 ...	20	
281	... O 59-58612 ...	20	Babu Woomesh Chunder
	... O 38-51811 ...	5	Mukerjee.
282	... O 69-98866 ...	100	Miss E. T. Elder.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
195	... L 98-06489 }	10	Babu Woomesh Chunder Sen.
	... -06486 }		
196	... O 61-42238 }	20	Babu Brojomohun Dutt.
	... -42239 }		
297	... O 49-04462 }	10	Babu Denomath Dey.
	... -04482 }		
198	... L 20-69420 }	5	Babu Khetra Mohan Mo- zoomdar.
	... -69436 }		
199	... L 56-69194 }	5	Babu Gohind Chunder Paul.
	... -69195 }		
282	... O 40-30951 ...	10	Babu Ramdhone Paul.
283	... O 78-05117 ...	10	Mr. G. A. Campbell.
284	... O 69-13635 ...	100	Babu Amerchunder Das.
285	... O 62-02185 ...	20	Babu Behari Lal Mittra.
286	... O 38-61828 ...	5	Babu Aghorechunder Dan.
287	... O 62-68023 ...	20	Babu Jay Gopal Lashkur.
288	... L 20-32527 ...	5	Mrs. Bice.
289	... O 61-07270 ...	20	Rev. F. Conrad.
	... O 37-29544 ...	5	
290	... O 76-84639 ...	10	Mr. W. R. Barry, B. C. S.
291	... O 58-79468 ...	20	Major C. O'Donell.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1880.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
101	... E 16-82150 ...	10	Hari Ram, Patwari, Village Mozung, via Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
134	... E 16-82869 ...	10	Mrs. H. Covington, care of H. J. Walker, Esq., Meeran Meer.
M39	... E 12-32493 }	20	W. J. Skeaf, Esq., Allah- abad.
	... -32494 }		

LAHORE,
The 26th November 1880.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
72	... B 54-26449 ...	20	Kodundapani Vedavysa Charlu, Cuddapah Dis- trict.
	... B 61-56126 ...	50	
	... B 62-92976 ...	100	
73	... B 61-58808 ...	50	T. S. Narasinga Rao, Plend- er, District Court, North Arcot.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 22nd November 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880-81.			
III 7	... F 13-40479 ...	5	Ramnath Wittoba of Nag- pur.

NAGPUR,
The 25th November 1880.

GODREJEE D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Asst. Comptroller, Central Provinces,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	11th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Interme- diate Ports.	6 "	6th "	Str. Malda.
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	6th "	P. and O. Str.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	6 "	8th "	Pekin. From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern	6 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Packets	6 "	9th "	Str. Kulu.
Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits	6 "	10th "	Str. Madras.
Chittagong, Akyah and Rangoon	6 "		
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singa- pore and China.	6 "	11th "	French Str. Meinam.
Persian Gulf.	6 "	4th "	From Bombay.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which
hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp
of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post
Office on the 4th December 1880.

Ackrell, C. J.	Courage, A. G.	Patterson, A. D.
Adams, Mrs. E. S.	Cratt, James.	Pratt, H.
Alexander, G.	Dames, H.	Rebeiro, Miss C.
Arnold, B.	Daniel, Mrs. M.	Saunders, Mrs. E.
Aspa, A. G.	Dass, R.	Smart, Mrs. E.
Barnard, Mrs. E.	Ensching, Gustave.	Spalding, Mrs. W. H.
Barney, J.	Fagnou, H.	Spurgeon, J. S.
Bennett, Lieut. L.	Graves, H.	Stephens, C. L. Rev.
Benton, T. Monsieur.	Harro Lal Roy.	Touner, Thonny.
Brown, Miss Louisa.	John, Geo.	Velland, R. de Monsieur.
Burnes, S. K.	Kay, T. W.	Wade, A. F. S.
Burt, H.	McDonald, Samuel.	Walters, W. M.
Brandt, Monsieur J.	McLennan, J.	Wallace, A. S.
Tauri.	O'Connor, D.	Woodward, F.
Cheke, A. J.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till
called for."

Aney, Mrs. A. W.	Doyno, Robert W.	M. K. W.
Antonietto, Monsieur	Garrick, D.	Neill, Major E.
Virginia.	Gibbons, E. J.	Oxley, Captain J. W.
Ashton, Captain Saml.	Gibbons, Rev. D.	Pankow, Paul.
Balzer, Mrs. Rosina.	Gilbert, Benja. (Gunner.)	Pearson, Lewis.
Blackton, T. W.	Godin, Francis.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Blair, T.	Godman, F. D'Cam.	Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Berchem, Monsieur.	Griffin, W. H.	Rae, William.
Brown, A. W.	Harford, J.	Reid, R.
Brundage, J. D.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Rishworth, J.
Bryne, Joseph.	Hornby, Mrs. L.	Schote, T. C.
Byron, E. C. A.	Jackson, R. A.	Sinclair, J. L.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Johnson, J. C.	Slade, J.
C. W. S.	Kaiser, .	Tapper, J.
Canham, John.	Kohn, Herrn Jaef M.	Tarring, C. J.
Clarke, Lt., 2-30th Regt.	L. H.	Thomas, Miss.
Foot.	Landfield, F.	Tupper, W.
Constantine, Courier	Lindesay, Harris M.	Wardo, Mrs.
Geo.	Maclean, T. A. B.	Walton, Mrs.
Cooper, John.	Marchant, Miss M. R.	Wells, J.
Cootie, Walter.	McCreedy, James Mcd.	Willie.
Cotton, C. B.	Moulin, Monsieur A. J.	Wilson, Alex. S.
Crafter, Geo.	Moore, R. C.	Yates, Mr.
D'Osmund, Le Comte O.	Murphy, Revd. J. B. C.	

Newspapers.

Ackrell, C. J.	Cavanagh, J.	Molla, Monsieur N. J.
Bachman, Beverloy.	D'Osmund, Le Comte.	Morton, M.
Bepu Belary Mookerjee.	Edward, George.	O'Brien, S. H. & Co.
Brooks, F. G.	Fitzsimmons, John.	Sale, M.
Byron, E. C. A.	Griffin, W. H.	Tobin, John.
Cameron, Keith R.	Miller, Captain William.	Usborne, W.

Registered Letters.

Hoefer, Mrs. Bertha.	Roma, Lorenzo.	Shury, C. T.
Marchant, Miss M. R.		

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹا لین کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ ،

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی عام سیواے قیمت مذکور بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ،

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BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

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Ditto	113	24 ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	60	14 ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	22	24 ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *via* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, <i>Rs. A. P.</i> in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
*Meteorological Reporter
to Government of India.*

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Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880. }

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar :

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8' x 4", about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road :

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway :

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " 1 " "

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8' x 4", about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shown by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Bura.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880. }

One Volume, half-bound Quarto, fifty-eight plates, Rs. 38.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN KASHMIR, prepared at the India Museum, London, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by order of the Government of India by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R.E., to be obtained from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras ; and of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

The Illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original negatives, and are therefore permanent.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

NO. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 106893 to 106896 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1835, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of The National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Gullalchund Heerjee Kothra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application

is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

GULLALCHUND HEERJEE KOTHA,
Care of Sha Tejpall Khetsay,
Opposite to Victoria Garden, Bombay.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Frederick Townley Dowding, Esq., Tutor to His Highness the Nizam, are requested to send the same to the under-mentioned, within one month from this date :—

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL, MADRAS.

The 15th November 1880.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 49. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1880.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Mauritius.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	3	7	10	11	15	26	6	3	9	20	25	45	
From 2 to 10 years	47	33	80	65	39	104	18	17	35	130	89	219	
" 10 to 20 "	204	97	301	191	65	256	35	16	51	430	178	608	
" 20 to 30 "	398	188	586	433	196	629	68	34	102	899	418	1,317	
" 30 to 40 "	22	13	35	15	12	27	21	12	33	58	37	95	
" 40 to 50 "	8	1	9	...	...	...	1	4	5	9	5	14	
" Above 50 " . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
GRAND TOTAL	682	340	1,022	715	327	1,042	149	86	235	1,546	753	2,299	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Western Bengal	2	4	6	2	3	5	19	14	33	23	21	44	
Central ditto	4	3	7	1	4	5	...	3	3	5	10	15	
Eastern ditto	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Behar	104	60	164	103	44	147	69	34	103	276	188	414	
N.-W. Provinces	426	213	639	428	190	618	50	32	82	904	435	1,339	
Oudh	102	51	153	162	75	237	9	2	11	273	128	401	
Central India	18	8	26	10	7	17	...	1	1	28	16	44	
Punjab	14	...	14	7	3	10	1	...	1	22	3	25	
Nepal	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	5	1	6	...	1	1	1	...	1	6	2	8	
GRAND TOTAL	682	340	1,022	715	327	1,042	149	86	235	1,546	753	2,299	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

rahmins, high caste	118	50	168	117	36	153	37	11	48	272	97	369	
{ Agriculturists	193	90	283	216	94	310	39	23	62	448	207	655	
{ Artisans	17	11	28	34	18	52	7	3	10	58	32	90	
{ Low castes	220	93	313	248	106	354	50	40	90	518	239	757	
Musulmans	134	96	230	100	73	173	16	9	25	250	178	428	
Christians . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	682	340	1,022	715	327	1,042	149	86	235	1,546	753	2,299	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	1,296	575	1,871
2. Musulmans	250	178	428
3. Christians . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,546	653	2,299

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURN OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER
OF 1880.

Circular No. 27 Railway, dated Simla, November 18, 1880.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 43 Railway of 23rd December, 1879.

Ditto ditto, No. 16 Railway of 5th August, 1880.

Letter No. 644SG., dated 23rd August, 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lahore, to the Director General of Railways, and enclosures.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1880.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., decreased from 1,065 in the corresponding quarter of 1879 to 984, or by 7·6 per cent., against an increase of 6·5 per cent. in the open mileage and 4·3 per cent. in the train mileage. The following are the railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian . . . . .	...	87
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	...	15
Oudh and Rohilkhand . . . . .	...	15
Sind, Punjab and Delhi . . . . .	...	69
South Indian	74	...
Great Indian Peninsula . . . . .	...	16
Northern Bengal	28	...
Punjab Northern	47	...
Indus Valley	21	...
Rajputana . . . . .	...	14
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . . . .	...	58

2. The reduction on the East Indian Railway appears to be mainly due to the fact that the number of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails amounted only to 9 against 64 in the corresponding quarter of 1879.

3. On the Eastern Bengal Railway there was a decrease of 15 accidents under "Trains running over cattle on the line," and on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, a decrease of 6 under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 8 under "Trains running over cattle on the line."

4. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the decreases were the largest under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" and under "Miscellaneous."

5. The cattle accidents on the South Indian Railway increased from 45 to 108, or by 140 per cent.

6. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the number of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails decreased from 21 to 8, and the failures of machinery, &c., from 10 to *nil*, but the cases of fire in trains increased from 3 to 18.

7. On the Northern Bengal State Railway the cattle accidents increased from 11 to 25, and the failures of couplings from 1 to 10.

8. On the Punjab Northern there was an increase of 7 accidents under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 24 under "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 6 under "Fire in trains."

9. On the Indus Valley the number of failures of machinery, &c., increased by 21, but the cases of fire in trains decreased by 18.

10. On the Rajputana the number of accidents fell off by 10 under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and by 7 under "Trains running over cattle."

11. On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway the accidents diminished under several heads, especially under failure of wheels, failure of couplings and miscellaneous accidents.

12. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers 3 injured against 1 killed and 13 injured, and among servants 6 killed and 13 injured against 3 killed and 20 injured. The casualties among passengers were all due to a collision which took place between a down local and an up mixed train at Jhelum on the Punjab Northern State Railway on the 3rd June, 1880.

13. The largest number of casualties to servants resulting from one single accident was 3. This occurred on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railway through the engine of a goods train running into the catch siding at Kala Khund. The injuries sustained were slight.

14. The following table exhibits the numbers of accidents under the different classes and the numbers of persons killed and injured thereby:—

	Number of accidents.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	16	...	3	1	1	1	4
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	26	...	...	1	2	1	2
Collisions between light engines	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	102	...	...	2	4	2	4
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	13	...	...	...	3	...	3
Trains running over cattle on the line	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running through gates at level crossings	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of tyres	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of wheels	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of axles	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of couplings	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings and embankments	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	15	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other accidents	54	...	...	1	3	1	3
TOTAL	984	...	3	6	13	6	16

15. The number of cattle accidents was the largest on the South Indian Railway, being 103 out of a total of 382. The increase appears to be mainly due to the fencing not having completely grown up yet.

16. Of the 20 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines, 15 took place on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and of 112 cases of failure of machinery, &c., 30 took place on the Punjab Northern and 40 on the Indus Valley Railway.

17. Wheels failed in 7 instances, of which 5 were on the Wardha Coal State Railway alone.

18. The failures of couplings were large on the Northern Bengal and Punjab Northern State Railways. They numbered 10 on each of these lines and were equivalent to 30 per cent. of the total. As compared with the previous quarter, the Rajputana Railway shows a satisfactory reduction under this head, the number of cases being 2 only against 15. In the 1st quarter of 1880, the couplings had failed in 11 instances on the Punjab Northern State Railway. In explanation of this it was stated that the failures were due to the running of double trains. The couplings used on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway were said to be weaker than those in use on the Punjab Northern, and the majority of the couplings which had given way on the latter line belonged to the former. It appears that on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, on which double trains are not run, there were only 2 cases of breakage of couplings during the quarter under review against 1 on the East Indian, 1 on the Eastern Bengal, and 3 on the South Indian.

19. The cases of broken rails chiefly took place, as previously, on the Northern Bengal State Railway. Out of a total of 29 cases 24 took place on this line, and the remaining 5 on the Muttra-Hathras Railway.

20. The cases of fire in trains numbered 87, of which 15 occurred on the East Indian Railway, 12 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, 18 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 13 on the Indus Valley. As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as noticed in a previous paragraph, increased by 15, and that on the Indus Valley fell off by 18.

21. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	1	1
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	3
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	2	23
Other accidents	2	1
TOTAL	7	28

And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	5
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	5	21
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains . . . . .	...	2
Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	1	...
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	5	12
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	10
Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels . . . . .	...	1
Whilst working at cranes or capstans . . . . .	...	1
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	4	6
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	...
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	11	13
Whilst passing between vehicles	2	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	12
Whilst attending to gates at level crossings	1	...
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms . . . . .	...	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms . . . . .	...	3
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons . . . . .	...	8
Miscellaneous	2	16
TOTAL	39	114

22. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossing; 23 killed and 5 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 2 committed suicide; 1 was injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 2 killed from miscellaneous causes.

23. The following table shows the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter :—

	2ND QUARTER, 1879.		2ND QUARTER, 1880.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control . . . . .	...	14	1	3
From misconduct or want of caution	6	20	6	28
<i>Servants.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control	6	48	6	27
From misconduct or want of caution	20	91	39	100
<i>Others.</i>				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	...	1	...
Trespassers, including suicides	30	15	25	6
Other persons	6	5	2	...
TOTAL	80	193	80	164

24. In addition to the above, 19 persons are reported to have been killed and 50 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 74 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Governments and Officers concerned should be invited to the large increase in the number of cattle accidents on the South Indian and Northern Bengal State Railways, and in the number of failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways; the large number of broken rails on the Northern Bengal State Railway; and fires in trains on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Govern-

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and
Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam and British Burma.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

ments and Ad-
ministrations and
Officers noted in
the margin for in-
formation, toge-
ther with copies of

the returns compiled.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg; and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.*

Deputy Secy. to Govt. of India.

[illegible]

TABLE I

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the Second Quarter of 1880, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for public use, and, where practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents.

RAILWAYS.			PASSENGERS.														SEB													
			From Accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact whilst shunting, with vehicles &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed-3.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	10	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia (Northern and Southern Sections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gackwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha-Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhond-Mannad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1880	...	3	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	23	2	1	7	31	6	13	4	5	5	21	...	2	1	...	5	12

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 4, 1890.

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

[illegible]

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NARAYATI.				NORTHERN BENGAL.				TIBHOOT.				PATNA-GYA.				POURJA NORTHERN.			
	No.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.		Number of Passengers and others.	
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
Collisions between passenger trains and goods trains
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains
Collisions between light engines
Collisions between parts of passenger trains leaving the rails
Collisions between parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails
Engines travelling in the wrong direc- tion through points
Engines running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
Engines running over cattle on the line
Ditto over obstructions on the line
Ditto through gates at level-crossings
Bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines
Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines
Ditto of tyres ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels
Ditto of axles
Ditto of brake apparatus
Ditto of couplings
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, cul- verts, &c.
Open rails
Flooding of portions of permanent-way
Sinking of cuttings or embankments
Collisions in trains
Collisions at stations, or involving injury to bridges
Viaducts
Other accidents ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of passenger-miles	...	729,732	...	...	...	8,276,288	...	...	...	4,137,125	...	...	...	...	3,784,692	...	...	20,970,013	...	...
of servants employed	...	107	...	...	...	1,922	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	659	...	...	1,028	...	...
average of all descriptions	...	9,948	...	...	...	145,151	...	...	...	40,541	...	...	...	...	38,474	...	...	276,984	...	...

DENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA duri
and the Number of RAILW.

RAILWAYS.				1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, vi-
ast Indian	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	9	3	...	35	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.
astern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	.
adh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	18	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.
nd, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	...	2	...	2	15	11	...	...	2	...	2	.	.
adras	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	26	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.
uth Indian	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	...	...	108	2	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	.
reat Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	8	...	...	17	4	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	.
ombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
alcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
alhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
orthern Bengal	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	25	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	.
rhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
itna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
injab Northern	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	30	...	...	2	...	10	.	.
us Valley	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	5	...	...	38	5	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	2	...	.
utra-Hâthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
ijputana	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	8	2	...	26	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	.
ndia (Northern and Southern Sections)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
estern Rajputana	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
olkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	.
askwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.
hângaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
mrâoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
'ardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	.
fgpur and Chahtisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
hond-Manmâd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
zam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.

1 Quarter of 1880, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS Killed or Injured thereby.

CLASS OF ACCIDENTS.				NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.				TOTAL ALL CLASSES.				Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.		
																Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS.		PER MILE OF RAILWAY.
																			Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.
23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all classes.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.		
15	3	8	84	...	...	1	1	1	1	1,503½	2,145,173	2,081,406	142,299,533	1,427	1,384	94,661	...	...	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2	171½	538,920	156,802	17,775,505	3,138	913	103,496	...	...	...
...	...	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	716,928	392,324	37,436,394	1,311	717	68,439	...	...	...
12	...	1	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	663½	1,148,647	759,397	64,983,858	1,731	1,145	97,941	...	...	...
5	...	2	47	...	...	1	1	1	1	857	1,040,549	478,356	45,211,240	1,214	558	52,755	...	...	...
...	1	6	153	...	...	1	...	1	...	634	1,388,236	317,165	45,770,823	2,190	500	72,194	...	...	...
3	18	1	68	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,274½	1,267,296	1,894,445	78,072,201	994	1,486	61,257	...	...	...
...	...	5	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	444	1,662,336	451,754	45,540,125	3,744	1,017	102,568	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	175,892	9,874	1,680,364	6,282	353	60,013	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	37,502	9,948	729,732	1,376	365	26,779	...	...	...
...	2	4	88	...	...	...	2	...	2	230	189,174	145,151	8,276,288	822	631	35,984	...	...	...
1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	128,555	40,541	4,137,125	1,568	494	50,453	...	...	...
1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	107,412	33,474	3,784,692	1,884	587	66,398	...	...	...
8	6	7	86	...	3	1	...	1	3	170½	545,739	276,984	20,970,013	3,206	1,627	123,171	...	5,497	...		
13	...	8	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	348,244	455,137	20,676,055	544	711	32,306	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	843,022	11,274	1,525,862	29,070	382	52,616	...	...	...
...	1	6	60	...	...	1	1	1	1	462	583,930	357,186	25,716,757	1,264	773	55,664	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	66½	54,695	18,108	1,743,836	819	271	26,125	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	82½	135,776	97,304	4,085,266	1,645	1,179	49,518	...	...	...
3	...	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	3	221	310,543	140,740	12,241,793	1,405	637	55,392	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	56,889	23,296	1,118,628	1,405	575	27,620	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13,998	2,912	111,984	1,750	364	13,998	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	23,130	2,208	138,780	3,855	368	23,130	...	...	...
2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	19,928	11,268	518,682	443	250	11,526	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	(a)	13,728	(a)	(a)	259	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	145½	76,379	50,937	3,962,556	525	350	27,231	...	...	...
7	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	88,847	62,635	4,279,087	734	518	35,367	...	...	...
1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	302,360	102,820	12,692,723	1,878	645	78,837	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[RAILWAY—TRAFFIC.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING
30th JUNE 1880.

No. I.
GENERAL RESULTS.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Mean Mile- age open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian ...	c 1,541	4,044,828	2,27,14,724	74,00,011	1,53,14,713
Eastern Bengal ...	171½	310,733	19,08,342	11,23,080	7,85,262
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	546½	699,964	24,47,240	13,06,190	11,41,050
Punjab and Delhi ...	566½	1,209,790	52,35,469	25,99,819	26,35,650
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	1,23,054	2,90,444	—1,67,390
Sind ...	109½	206,892	12,20,014	6,25,518	5,94,496
Madras ...	858	939,398	31,54,122	22,17,737	9,36,385
South Indian ...	634	581,283	18,48,532	14,46,279	4,02,253
Great Indian Peninsula ...	a 1,275½	3,281,551	1,44,53,779	70,62,807	73,90,972
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	b 444	790,083	51,02,892	17,59,811	33,43,081
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	28	18,210	73,022	56,375	16,647
Nalhati ...	271	20,999	41,128	37,891	3,237
Northern Bengal ...	230½	266,761	7,76,632	5,21,180	2,55,452
Tirhoot ...	82	69,568	2,91,604	1,57,573	1,34,031
Patna-Gya ...	57	57,648	2,30,609	1,36,498	94,111
Muttra-Hathras ...	29	21,581	60,372	37,818	22,554
Dhond and Manmad ...	145½	100,890	3,63,729	3,28,616	35,113
Wardha Coal ...	46	23,349	68,323	52,149	16,174
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (f) ...	53	13,938	41,982	22,526	19,456
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	194,012	8,05,571	4,10,206	3,95,365
Sindia Northern Section ...	33½	12,082	d 94,278	e 90,310	3,968
Rajputana ...	461½	823,592	21,64,763	12,93,532	8,71,231
Western Rajputana ...	82½	170,263	3,93,307	2,65,376	1,27,931
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	199½	251,525	6,80,471	4,93,705	1,86,766
Punjab Northern ...	162½	437,573	15,89,274	12,76,948	3,12,326
Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	552	742,724	32,55,179	20,66,067	11,89,112
Gakwar of Baroda ...	40½	38,658	...	...	46,885
Khamgaon ...	7½	5,840	3,73,559	2,55,105	6,725
Amraoti ...	5½	...	...	330	18,847
Nizam's ...	...	15,466,461	6,96,58,368	3,34,13,012	3,62,45,356

- (a) 1½ miles (Dadur Junction to Colaba) worked over by the Company.
 (b) Exclusive of 5 miles (Dadur Junction to Carnac Bridge) worked over by the Company.
 (c) Includes length of the Barh Branch of the Tirhoot Railway and that of the Sindia Railway, Northern Section, worked over by the Company.
 (d) Includes Rs. 60,947, the earnings of the Northern Section worked over by the East Indian Railway Company.
 (e) Includes Rs. 40,641, the working expenses of the Sindia Railway, Northern Section, worked over by the East Indian Railway Company.
 (f) The line was opened for goods traffic only on the 6th April 1880.

No. II.
SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam-boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian ...	57,79,050	1,61,23,223	29,002	17,949	7,65,500	2,27,14,724
Eastern Bengal ...	8,21,014	9,04,839	3,220	1,53,447	25,822	19,08,342
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	9,66,593	12,89,615	5,244	...	1,85,788	24,47,240
Punjab and Delhi ...	18,39,526	30,34,102	9,050	...	3,52,791	52,35,469
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	...	1,23,054	...	1,23,054
Sind ...	1,53,503	8,54,278	1,573	...	2,10,665	12,20,014
Madras ...	12,87,658	17,06,806	10,048	...	1,49,610	31,54,122
South Indian ...	10,91,636	7,30,276	10,154	...	16,466	18,48,532
Great Indian Peninsula ...	30,64,746	1,11,14,577	26,764	...	2,47,692	1,44,53,779
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	14,25,692	35,01,241	15,589	...	1,60,370	51,02,892
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	41,967	18,311	94	...	12,650	73,022
Nalhati ...	28,065	12,434	558	...	71	41,128
Northern Bengal ...	2,84,901	3,55,928	3,776	72,973	59,054	7,76,632
Tirhoot ...	1,26,909	1,11,639	2,812	42,258	7,956	2,91,604
Patna-Gya ...	1,50,049	78,908	898	...	759	2,30,609
Muttra-Hathras ...	40,101	18,594	...	...	1,677	60,372
Dhond and Manmad ...	1,28,068	2,10,000	2,197	...	23,464	3,63,729
Wardha Coal ...	14,249	48,795	459	...	4,820	68,323
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	41,864	72	...	46	41,982
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	4,31,849	3,62,480	1,806	...	9,436	8,05,571
Sindia Southern Section ...	21,472	10,339	159	...	62,308	94,278
Rajputana ...	5,49,131	15,66,022	5,575	...	44,035	21,64,763
Western Rajputana ...	1,08,878	2,02,019	1,613	...	80,797	3,93,307
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	2,74,513	3,88,507	2,600	...	14,851	6,80,471
Punjab Northern ...	4,90,900	10,47,130	3,950	...	47,294	15,89,274
Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	6,05,729	20,16,975	6,334	93,639	5,32,502	32,55,179
Gakwar of Baroda ...	29,012	34,672	...	...	16,081	79,766
Khamgaon ...	3,592	22,167	86	...	111	25,956
Amraoti ...	6,028	34,859	170	...	119	40,676
Nizam's ...	1,62,279	2,02,846	853	...	7,581	3,73,559
TOTAL ..	1,99,27,110	4,60,42,941	1,44,686	5,03,320	30,40,311	6,96,58,368

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.														TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.	
	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			Fourth or Lowest Class.			TOTAL.					Miscellaneous, including Parcels, Luggage, &c., &c.
	Average fare per mile.	Number.	Receipts.	Average fare per mile.	Number.	Receipts.	Average fare per mile.	Number.	Receipts.	Average fare per mile.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.				
East Indian	Pies. 18-00	21,368	Rs. 2,49,028	Pies. 9-00	71,395	Rs. 3,55,087	Pies. 4-50	309,265	Rs. 2,36,293	Pies. 3-00	3,802,744	Rs. 42,51,966	510,966	Rs. 50,92,374	Rs. 6,57,494	Rs. 57,79,844	Rs. 57,79,050	
Eastern Bengal	12-00	12,151	23,885	6-00	25,331	21,853	4-50	193,817	1,61,121	3-00	796,877	4,25,565	62,000	8,813	1,79,777	8,21,014	8,21,014	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	9-00	9,910	34,886	...	...	...	2-50	1,242,897	8,73,393	...	...	58,304	9,66,593	9,66,593
Punjab and Delhi	12-00	9,438	56,326	8-00	38,486	1,25,362	4-50	7,558	16,369	2-63	1,924,211	13,93,901	...	...	2,47,668	18,39,526	18,39,526
Sind	12-00	1,183	6,832	8-00	11,236	20,916	4-50	354	518	2-50	87,448	77,699	...	...	47,538	1,53,503	1,53,503
Madras	18-00	5,563	79,283	7-00	25,663	1,13,280	...	...	...	2-00	1,980,827	9,45,680	1,520	367	1,49,048	12,87,658	12,87,658
South Indian	18-00	4,118	24,064	6-00	23,773	30,574	...	...	...	2-00	2,096,162	14,43,148	...	...	47,393	10,91,636	10,91,636
Great Indian Peninsula	18-00	16,670	2,23,547	9-00	86,338	4,38,125	4-00	210,524	4,93,289	2-50	2,096,162	14,43,148	63,183	7,568	4,59,069	30,64,746	30,64,746	
Bombay, Baroda and C. India	12-00	15,045	32,055	6-00	104,373	89,686	...	...	...	3-00	3,011,503	11,43,039	389,120	25,711	1,35,201	14,25,692	14,25,692
Calcutta & South-Eastern (State)	18-00	184	249	9-00	2,339	1,119	2-96	251,809	33,020	2-66	67,795	6,117	...	...	1,462	41,967	41,967
Nalhati (State)	18-49	313	808	9-24	1,512	1,925	...	...	...	3-08	75,645	23,282	...	...	2,050	28,065	28,065
Northern Bengal (State)	18-00	1,444	15,065	9-00	2,998	13,228	4-50	4,023	7,775	2-50	361,574	2,14,319	...	...	34,514	2,84,901	2,84,901
Tirhoot	16-01	1,713	5,850	9-60	1,650	3,438	...	...	...	2-40	257,815	1,05,366	...	...	12,255	1,26,909	1,26,909
Patna-Gya	18-00	524	2,260	9-02	1,834	3,281	...	...	...	3-00	236,271	1,39,439	...	...	5,069	1,50,049	1,50,049
Muttra-Hathras	13-42	549	1,060	...	...	...	5-46	583	292	2-97	154,203	36,363	...	...	2,386	40,101	40,101
Dhond and Manmad	18-00	521	3,000	9-00	5,542	13,527	...	...	...	2-50	135,215	94,467	...	...	17,074	1,28,068	1,28,068
Wardha Coal	18-00	140	354	9-00	93	110	4-00	1,019	612	2-50	34,663	11,499	...	...	1,674	14,249	14,249
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State)	...	Nil	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley	14-90	1,509	6,009	7-45	7,113	11,890	...	...	...	2-53	606,688	3,97,821	...	...	17,131	4,32,841	4,31,849
Sindia Southern Section	...	426	1,667	...	1,337	1,915	...	...	...	...	31,810	14,836	...	...	3,054	21,472	21,472
Rajputana (State)	...	3,847	10,102	...	16,221	14,738	...	...	...	...	1,054,853	4,87,944	...	...	36,347	5,49,131	5,49,131
Western Rajputana	9-75	342	1,025	3-71	3,924	4,220	...	...	...	2-30	239,915	95,623	...	...	8,010	1,08,878	1,08,878
Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch (State)	16-09	1,365	6,034	8-04	7,242	10,483	2-79	25,158	16,416	2-01	514,606	2,18,447	1,320	566	22,567	2,74,513	2,74,513	
Punjab Northern	16-10	2,499	11,627	9-61	16,650	25,310	...	...	...	1-89	904,994	3,64,478	...	...	89,525	4,90,935	4,90,900
Indus Valley and Kandahar	12-00	2,074	14,551	8-00	10,744	32,838	...	...	...	2-50	599,812	4,46,680	...	...	1,11,660	6,05,729	6,05,729
Gackwar of Baroda	...	...	...	7-00	1,268	815	...	...	...	3-00	92,350	27,274	...	...	923	29,012	29,012
Khangsaon (State)	18-00	206	132	9-00	417	133	4-00	513	90	2-50	24,270	2,667	...	...	570	3,592	3,592
Amraoti	18-00	276	141	9-00	1,869	372	4-00	22,896	2,918	2-50	19,566	1,533	...	...	1,064	6,028	6,028
Nizam's	18-00	1,317	9,730	9-00	8,024	20,960	4-00	7,962	17,996	2-50	138,015	90,449	...	...	23,374	1,62,508	1,62,279

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	GENERAL MERCHANDISE.		MILITARY STORES.		RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.		MINERALS.		Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Ton-miles.	Receipts. Rs.	Ton-miles.	Receipts. Rs.	Ton-miles.	Receipts. Rs.	Ton-miles.	Receipts. Rs.				
at Indian	289,140,779	1,26,16,269	(a) 3,885,630	(b) 3,19,476	15,894,320	(c) 3,22,720	125,949,428	28,02,699	67,235	1,61,28,399	Rs. (d) 5,176	1,61,23,223
stern Bengal	18,163,438	8,60,104	98,283	7,697	231,514	4,823	655,721	22,907	9,308	9,04,839	...	9,04,839
dh and Rohilkhand	36,247,102	12,16,296	185,423	13,563	4,164,110	38,102	47,171	1,604	20,050	12,89,615	...	12,89,615
ujab and Delhi	50,636,504	24,95,499	2,907,587	2,47,693	2,223,582	66,818	3,333,079	88,696	1,35,396	30,34,102	...	30,34,102
id	11,959,343	7,25,285	524,220	39,912	29,491	836	1,489,402	72,493	15,842	8,54,278	...	8,54,278
dras	32,799,352	16,06,611	483,151	42,121	1,46,071	7,494	7,957	400	50,180	17,06,806	...	17,06,806
uth Indian	16,248,102	6,85,683	4,888	531	521,543	43,354	...	...	709	7,30,276	...	7,30,276
eat Indian Peninsula	213,292,208	1,08,23,350	924,166	1,07,946	745,392	23,300	2,043,959	80,742	79,239	1,11,14,577	...	1,11,14,577
mboy, Baroda and Central India	61,925,705	33,51,208	163,945	13,849	659,094	20,597	1,307,563	40,365	75,222	35,01,241	...	35,01,241
cutta and South-Eastern (State)	386,877	17,553	...	...	...	...	4,246	172	586	18,311	...	18,311
lhati (State)	97,400	9,049	...	...	...	...	52,775	3,184	201	12,434	...	12,434
rthern Bengal (State)	6,463,249	3,43,638	28,158	2,813	38,040	1,418	135,535	5,645	2,414	3,55,928	...	3,55,928
choot	1,533,366	1,00,448	...	...	83,244	1,553	134,000	8,270	1,368	1,11,639	...	1,11,639
tna-Gya	1,167,883	63,730	...	...	291,663	13,090	36,324	1,797	286	78,903	...	78,903
atra-Hathras	191,078	18,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	18,594	...	18,594
ond and Mahmud	3,235,873	1,89,080	64,237	12,576	78,299	3,440	86,765	3,384	1,520	2,10,000	...	2,10,000
ardha Coal	576,012	29,722	...	...	38,425	2,373	456,561	16,210	490	48,795	...	48,795
ggore and Chhathigarh (State)	158,771	14,330	130	27	552,026	27,198	1,289	51	258	41,864	...	41,864
ngoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	6,982,466	3,56,244	1,590	124	98,975	2,526	...	...	3,586	3,62,480	...	3,62,480
ndia Southern Section (State)	30,451	8,117	3,135	1,162	3,117	165	16,407	812	83	10,339	...	10,339
iputana	26,263,397	14,95,682	9,675	930	951,238	62,850	40,627	2,787	3,823	15,66,022	...	15,66,022
estern Rajputana	2,168,532	1,62,629	24,940	2,564	884,855	35,929	3,290	241	656	2,02,019	...	2,02,019
olkar and Sindia-Neemuch	4,707,106	3,58,782	45,906	5,769	505,258	19,221	13,839	992	3,743	3,88,507	...	3,88,507
unjab Northern	13,429,096	7,38,144	193,475	20,948	3,245,793	2,15,824	...	...	72,214	10,47,130	...	10,47,130
us Valley and Kandahar	37,892,920	15,99,689	2,228,984	1,67,027	5,445,772	1,55,970	1,561,877	44,733	49,556	20,16,975	...	20,16,975
ekwar of Baroda	505,250	34,152	...	...	8,966	281	2,447	156	83	34,672	...	34,672
hangoon (State)	128,875	22,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	22,167	...	22,167
...	116,684	34,006	96	34	...	...	...	...	319	34,359	...	34,359

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.				Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	TOTAL.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	...	...	...	22,32,229	19,44,410	7,47,001	13,27,091	8,70,330	21,000	2,57,960	74,00,011
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	2,18,162	2,19,853	1,15,980	2,46,891	1,49,933	1,61,496	10,775	11,23,080
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	2,75,223	4,05,278	1,28,161	2,83,507	1,91,373	...	22,648	13,06,190
Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	4,75,283	9,28,138	2,16,162	4,33,413	2,70,647	...	2,81,176	25,99,819
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,444	...	2,90,444
Sind	...	...	...	85,236	2,54,236	63,335	83,505	58,262	...	80,944	6,25,518
Madras	...	...	...	6,48,517	7,05,871	2,25,793	3,26,728	2,18,615	...	89,213	22,17,797
South Indian	...	...	...	2,69,842	6,07,701	2,59,659	1,69,971	1,31,242	...	7,864	14,46,279
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	17,17,404	25,57,863	8,72,111	10,76,128	5,00,626	...	3,38,677	70,62,807
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	3,85,316	6,91,114	1,04,471	2,94,528	2,41,862	...	42,520	17,59,811
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	...	19,194	14,249	6,211	6,715	9,644	...	362	56,375
Nalhati (State)	...	...	...	70,032	10,674	3,994	4,331	8,614	...	246	37,891
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	92,904	1,41,978	22,027	86,580	1,04,336	61,765	11,590	5,21,180
Firhoo	...	...	...	33,523	36,877	8,225	28,531	29,190	20,350	877	1,57,573
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	22,760	36,507	5,932	18,847	23,914	...	28,538	1,36,498
Muttra-Hathras	...	...	...	7,200	11,719	779	7,857	8,241	...	2,022	37,818
Dhond and Manmad	...	...	...	52,919	1,44,606	4,621	43,351	42,487	...	40,632	3,28,616
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	11,563	13,556	1,506	13,231	13,032	...	-744	52,149
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State)	...	...	...	...	10,920	762	6,897	3,544	...	403	22,526
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	...	...	...	1,06,045	1,27,462	20,324	91,251	59,942	...	5,179	4,10,206
Sindia Southern Section	...	...	...	15,159	9,888	3,202	12,177	6,575	...	43,309	90,310
Rajputana	...	...	...	2,14,716	6,59,302	82,399	1,84,581	1,49,127	...	3,407	12,93,532
Western Rajputana	...	...	...	...	1,43,752	19,399	60,040	29,038	...	13,147	2,65,376
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	82,866	2,17,966	63,337	79,052	50,205	...	279	4,93,705
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	1,31,280	4,94,880	39,184	1,50,757	53,156	...	4,07,691	12,76,948
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	2,68,114	8,05,534	1,04,904	2,99,185	1,76,173	94,621	3,17,536	20,66,067
Gakwar of Baroda	...	...	...	6,517	13,925	2,260	7,404	2,774	...	...	32,880
Khamgaon	...	...	...	1,797	6,073	...	4,201	3,514	...	3,646	19,231
Amraoti	...	...	...	1,293	6,075	...	8,308	3,440	...	8,214	27,330

NO. VI.
DETAILS OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.		General Superintendence.	Maintenance of permanent-way and works.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian	...	3,09,578	18,60,307	2,87,816	24,57,701	2,25,172(c)	22,32,229
ern Bengal	...	35,169	1,92,559	7,441	2,25,169	7,007(b)	2,18,162
and Rohilkhand	...	95,984	1,54,445	24,794	2,75,223	...	2,75,223
ab and Delhi	...	96,695	3,37,989	43,085	4,77,769	2,486(d)	4,75,283
as	...	12,032	69,968	3,236	85,236	...	85,236
...	...	1,32,536	4,82,541	33,602	6,48,679	162(b)	6,48,517
Indian	...	95,188	1,57,443	20,397	2,73,028	3,186(c)	2,69,842
Indian Peninsula	...	1,85,493	14,63,611	91,457	17,40,561	23,179(a)	17,17,402
ay, Baroda and Central India	...	75,202	2,86,780	23,334	3,85,316	...	3,85,316
atta and South-Eastern (State)	...	1,338	15,845	2,011	19,194	...	19,194
ati	...	720	8,699	613	10,032	...	10,032
ern Bengal	...	18,032	69,969	5,903	92,904	...	92,904
ot	...	7,672	16,387	9,464	33,523	...	33,523
t-Gya	...	10,426	12,132	202	22,760	...	22,760
ra-Hathras	...	1,430	5,478	292	7,200	...	7,200
d and Mannad	...	21,368	28,418	3,133	52,919	...	52,919
lha Coal	...	2,102	9,202	264	11,568	...	11,568
ur and Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	18,651	83,737	3,660	1,06,048	...	1,06,048
a, Southern Section	...	1,189	13,940	30	15,159	...	15,159
utana	...	48,448	1,49,255	17,013	2,14,716	...	2,14,716
ern Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	18,723	60,727	3,416	82,866	...	82,866
ab Northern	...	21,709	1,04,530	5,041	1,31,280	...	1,31,280
Valley and Kandahar	...	1,15,489	1,44,459	8,166	2,68,114	...	2,68,114
war of Baroda's	...	1,339	5,158	20	6,517	...	6,517
ogaon	...	2	1,774	21	1,797	...	1,797
oti	...	...	1,289	4	1,293	...	1,293
m's	...	5,094	25,838	1,894	33,726	...	33,726

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	General Superintendence.	Fuel, and fire, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Stores, and other.	Locomotive and Machinery.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	2,66,491	5,62,683	6,01,755	1,29,039	3,94,808	39,494	19,94,160	49,750	19,44,410
Bengal	26,846	61,639	74,857	14,475	40,009	2,027	2,19,553	...	2,19,553
and Rohilkhand	44,097	78,844	1,82,529	23,707	72,297	3,804	4,05,278	...	4,05,278
and Delhi	51,668	1,78,377	5,06,938	39,350	1,25,820	20,555	9,23,138	...	9,23,138
...	15,766	36,979	96,910	21,201	75,397	7,983	2,54,236	...	2,54,236
...	58,972	1,45,103	2,53,829	29,163	2,06,249	15,555	7,08,871	...	7,08,871
...	29,070	74,277	1,50,217	17,261	90,143	2,48,093	6,09,061	(c) 1,360	6,07,701
Indian Peninsula	1,56,108	6,25,683	10,78,972	1,52,833	4,38,094	1,08,173	25,57,863	...	25,57,863
Baroda and Central India	49,746	1,28,066	3,44,306	32,653	1,19,060	17,293	6,91,114	...	6,91,114
and South-Eastern (State)	1,641	2,058	5,796	1,228	3,526	...	14,249	...	14,249
...	994	1,007	2,852	1,021	3,246	1,554	10,674	...	10,674
Bengal	17,190	38,166	63,406	12,295	10,917	4	1,41,978	...	1,41,978
...	3,215	12,171	12,224	2,715	4,724	1,798	36,877	...	36,877
...	3,449	9,118	16,417	3,216	3,981	326	36,507	...	36,507
...	772	658	6,245	1,098	2,235	681	11,719	...	11,719
...	8,768	19,655	80,580	11,331	25,374	...	1,45,718	(a) 1,112	1,44,606
...	2,947	3,498	4,063	2,113	935	...	13,556	...	13,556
...	2,541	3,773	3,118	1,175	288	25	10,920	...	10,920
...	17,862	42,991	27,878	9,555	28,361	785	1,27,462	...	1,27,462
...	945	2,519	4,117	1,433	494	...	9,888	...	9,888
...	57,382	1,52,624	3,16,910	36,684	95,312	360	6,59,302	...	6,59,302
...	4,430	33,930	78,767	9,907	10,474	6,244	1,43,752	...	1,43,752
...	18,280	48,023	72,630	14,936	57,034	7,093	2,17,966	...	2,17,966
...	18,975	82,227	3,00,223	58,017	33,057	2,981	4,94,880	...	4,94,880
...	40,724	1,59,467	3,96,169	49,580	1,46,757	3,807	8,05,534	...	8,05,534
...	318	2,741	6,854	1,236	2,776	...	13,925	...	13,925
...	342	2,083	2,957	580	111	...	6,073	...	6,073
...	355	2,138	2,771	726	85	...	6,075	...	6,075
...	9,407	14,714	50,554	5,277	7,390	579	96,921	...	96,921
TOTAL	9,18,331	25,28,472	47,53,914	6,83,915	19,98,954	4,83,964	1,13,67,550	52,222	1,13,15,328

No. VIII. DETAILS OF CARRIAGE AND GON EXPENSES.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	General				Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs. & Renewals of Vessels & Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Rs.				
East Indian	69,394	6,08,890	52,272	23,488	7,54,044	(c) 7,043	Rs.	7,47,001
Eastern Bengal	11,775	95,441	8,446	318	1,15,980	...	...	1,15,980
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,810	94,947	19,757	2,647	1,28,161	...	...	1,28,161
Punjab and Delhi	14,151	1,63,859	29,268	8,884	2,16,162	...	...	2,16,162
Sind	3,756	51,119	5,617	2,943	63,335	...	...	63,335
Madras	17,615	1,72,032	28,105	8,737	2,26,489	(a) 696	...	2,25,793
South Indian	5,557	65,153	5,909	1,88,332	2,59,951	(d) 292	...	2,59,659
Great Indian Peninsula	47,017	6,94,781	99,457	38,881	8,80,136	(a) 8,025	...	8,72,111
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	14,422	98,601	16,197	4,792	1,34,012	(b) 29,541	...	1,04,471
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,528	3,970	713	...	6,211	...	...	6,211
Nalhati	850	2,041	310	793	3,994	...	...	3,994
Northern Bengal	7,184	10,666	3,544	633	22,027	...	...	22,027
Tirhoot	1,082	5,548	1,595	...	8,225	...	...	8,225
Patna-Gya	1,149	3,641	1,142	...	5,932	...	...	5,932
Muktra-Hathras	75	375	73	256	779	...	...	779
Dhond and Mahmud	...	2,559	2,062	...	4,621	...	...	4,621
Wardha Coal	666	299	541	...	1,506	...	...	1,506
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	...	64	698	...	762	...	...	762
Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	3,65	11,264	3,399	2,010	20,324	...	...	20,324
Sindia, Southern Section	1,62	1,355	220	...	3,202	...	...	3,202
Rajputana	17,43	56,180	8,258	522	82,399	...	...	82,399
Western Rajputana	1,45	11,687	5,969	280	19,399	...	...	19,399
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	5,11	45,548	5,463	7,176	63,337	...	...	63,337
Punjab Northern	1,75	24,236	12,792	401	39,184	...	...	39,184
Indus Valley and Kandahar	10,497	60,891	28,328	5,278	1,04,904	...	...	1,04,904
Gaekwar of Baroda's	176	1,760	394	...	2,260	...	...	2,260
Khangson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,48,864	22,90,500	3,42,104	2,94,340	3,42,104	45,597	...	45,597

(c) Charge to Fire Insurance Fund. (d) Amount transferred to Wagon Renewal Reserve Account. (e) Of this Rs. 4,442 were credits in adjustment of over-applied to materials issued from stores. (f) Of this Rs. 244 were charged to Amraoti and Rs. 44 to gain on stores.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

[illegible]

DETAILS OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Outh and Re- Punjab and Sind	NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	...	75,113	5,22,854	76,462	2,10,187	7,294	8,31,910	(a)21,580	8,70,330
Eastern Bengal	...	22,742	82,440	17,092	22,513	5,146	1,49,933	...	1,49,932
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	32,518	89,125	14,810	45,676	9,744	1,91,373	...	1,91,373
Punjab and Delhi	...	27,128	1,50,435	21,460	58,007	13,617	2,70,647	...	2,70,647
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	637	2,218	...	...	...	2,955	...	2,955
Sind	...	6,301	30,595	4,802	7,648	6,061	55,407	...	55,407
Madras	...	31,504	1,21,267	18,789	36,241	10,814	2,18,615	...	2,18,615
South Indian	...	26,347	73,152	...	24,917	6,833	1,31,249	(b)7	1,31,242
Great Indian Peninsula	...	46,414	2,63,722	87,351	94,029	8,889	5,01,626	...	5,00,626
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	30,641	1,28,135	40,045	38,647	4,894	2,41,862	...	2,41,862
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	3,014	5,742	...	829	59	9,644	...	9,644
Nalhati	...	2,327	5,299	...	919	69	8,614	...	8,614
Northern Bengal	...	28,703	53,738	...	20,584	1,311	1,04,336	...	1,04,336
Tirhoot	...	6,623	15,459	...	6,775	333	29,190	...	29,190
Patna-Gya	...	4,528	13,423	...	5,963	...	23,914	...	23,914
Matra-Hathras	...	3,906	4,309	—110	18	118	8,241	...	8,241
Dhond and Mannad	...	2,067	26,900	246	11,214	2,000	42,487	...	42,487
Wardha Coal	...	646	10,263	...	2,007	116	13,032	...	13,032
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	3,001	...	313	230	3,544	...	3,544
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	489	45,366	...	13,691	396	59,942	...	59,942
Sindia, Southern Section	...	543	3,479	...	2,493	60	6,575	...	6,575
Rajputana	...	5,167	59,176	...	41,475	3,209	1,40,127	...	1,40,127
Western Rajputana	...	1,297	19,890	—420	7,852	419	29,038	...	29,038
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	2,825	34,715	...	11,962	703	50,205	...	50,205
Punjab Northern	...	—3,020	46,092	—48	8,774	458	53,156	...	53,156
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	19,415	1,11,272	...	43,535	1,951	1,76,173	...	1,76,173
Gakwar of Baroda's	1,958	816	...	...	2,774	...	2,774
Khamgaon	2,897	49	377	191	3,514	...	3,514
Amraoti	2,919	30	491	...	3,440	...	3,440

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1880.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	LOCOMOTIVES.		VEHICLES							
	BROAD GAUGE.	METRE GAUGE.	COACHING.		GOODS, INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS.		BRAKE-VANS.		TOTAL.	
			Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.
East Indian	No. 540	No. ...	No. 865	No. ...	No. 7,552	No. ...	No. 295	No. ...	No. 8,712	No. ...
Eastern Bengal	48	...	170	...	953	...	31	...	1,154	...
Delhi and Rohilkhand	94	...	275	...	2,586	...	57	...	2,918	...
Punjab and Delhi	124	...	409	...	2,672	...	80	...	3,160	...
Delhi	35	...	65	...	675	...	23	...	763	...
Delhi and Meerut	158	...	485	...	3,427	...	105	...	4,017	...
North Indian	...	106	...	391	...	1,510	...	68	...	1,969
North Indian Peninsula	438	...	933	...	7,815	...	418	...	9,166	...
Baroda, Baroda and Central India	85	...	277	...	2,618	...	51	...	2,946	...
Bombay and South-Eastern (State)	9	...	55	...	248	...	7	...	310	...
Bombay (State) (a)	...	6	...	11	...	24	...	...	...	36
Central Bengal (State)	...	36	...	118	...	713	...	40	...	871
Calcutta	...	10	...	48	...	240	...	12	...	300
Calcutta and Gaya	7	...	18	...	101	...	3	...	122	...
Calcutta and Hathras	...	5	...	32	...	75	...	...	...	107
Calcutta and Mahmud (State)	15	...	45	...	209	...	24	...	269	...
Calcutta Coal (State)	5	...	9	...	95	...	6	...	110	...
Calcutta and Chhattisgarh (State)	...	10	...	...	...	213	...	11	...	224
Calcutta and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	...	31	...	154	...	615	...	30	...	799
Calcutta, Southern Section (State)	4	...	14	...	16	...	2	...	32	...
Calcutta (State)	...	142	...	342	...	2,192	...	93	...	2,627
Central Rajputana (State)	...	25	...	58	...	418	...	21	...	497
Central and Sindia-Neemuch (State)	...	39	...	149	...	760	...	39	...	948
Central Northern (State)	38	...	100	...	725	...	60	...	885	...
Central Valley and Kandahar (State)	88	...	185	...	1,822	...	57	...	2,064	...
Central of Baroda's (State) (b)	...	6	...	25	...	187	...	6	...	218
Centralgaon (State)	2	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	12	...
Centralraoti	1	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	12	...
Centralam's	9	...	43	...	80	...	10	...	133	...
TOTAL	1,700	416	3,965	1,328	31,585	6,947	1,235	320	36,785	8,595

(a) 4 feet gauge. (b) 2½ feet gauge.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first seven months of the official year 1880-81, and of the nine preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.												
BENGALEE.				MADRAS.				BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	
5,80	41,51	11,69	53,99	4,51	2,19	2,19	30,12	73	71	97	2,41	1871-72.
7,16	42,07	12,77	62,00	3,19	23,37	1,80	28,56	65	65	1,29	2,59	1872-73.
8,84	40,14	9,35	55,33	3,48	23,11	1,78	25,35	71	45	66	1,83	1873-74.
6,68	45,52	6,83	59,93	3,84	26,13	1,94	31,95	66	39	76	1,80	1874-75.
6,92	49,56	9,11	65,59	3,90	22,80	3,45	29,95	73	54	92	2,19	1875-76.
7,23	37,89	7,41	52,63	4,57	23,10	58	27,55	91	42	13	1,45	1876-77.
8,46	47,56	8,64	64,66	4,89	25,79	52	31,39	1,19	49	22	1,96	1877-78.
7,15	38,84	7,75	54,04	4,78	22,32	1,25	29,35	1,03	32	11	1,46	1878-79.
6,69	35,70	5,23	47,61	5,19	19,68	1,01	25,59	1,79	45	11	2,35	1879-80.
7,52	34,66	6,51	49,69	4,89	20,26	1,03	34,17	2,61	64	12	8,37	1880-81.

MENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH:
Calcutta, 27th November 1880.

R. R. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th NOVEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras, Bombay and Bengal general prospects are good. In Madras, there was a considerable rainfall and standing crops are thriving. In the Bombay Presidency, there was rain in the Deccan, and a slight fall in Sind. In Bengal, where there was no rain, harvest operations continue with, in some cases, more than an average yield. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, also, no rain fell during the week; *rabi* sowings are being pushed on, and the prospects of the crop are now improved. In the Punjab, agricultural prospects are not reported to be unfavourable; but rain is generally required for spring sowings. Slight rain again fell in most districts of the Central Provinces; the *kharif* outturn has been good on the whole, but *jowari* and cotton have been slightly injured in places by recent rain. In Burma, reaping has commenced; the outturn will be affected by the deficient rainfall in the later months, but to what extent is not yet known. In Assam and in the other Provinces and in almost all Native States, prospects remain good; but in Mysore, Hyderabad and Marwar the recent heavy rain has done some damage; whilst there have been complaints of drought from some parts of Northern Bundelkhand.

Prospects throughout the Empire are, on the whole, good; and the grounds for anxiety, which was at one time felt in regard to parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have for the present been removed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 1st)		
Bellary ...	·98 (average of 12 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest of dry crops in 6 taluks, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·97 (average of 9 stations).	Crops generally thriving; harvest of some dry crops in progress; fever prevalent; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	1·69 (average of 11 stations).	
Kistna ...	1·62 (average of 12 stations).	Standing crops generally good; dry paddy and <i>cholum</i> slightly affected by rain; four feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	6·30 (average of 11 stations).	Crops good; harvest of wet and dry crops, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; small-pox and fever in parts.
Coimbatore ...	3·05 (average of 16 stations).	Crops generally fair; harvest of paddy and some dry crops, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	10·67 (average of 13 stations).	Crops generally good, damaged by flood in parts; harvest of paddy and some dry crops, outturn average.
Madura ...	2·34 (average of 10 stations).	Harvest of <i>cholum</i> and <i>samai</i> ; yield below average.
Malabar ...	1·10 (average of 13 stations).	Second crop in good condition; fever and small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	6·27	Paddy cultivation progressing; fever prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 1st)		
Kurrachee ...	<i>Nil</i>	Early <i>rabi</i> sowings looking well; river at Kotri on 29th, 4 feet 8 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 10, 14 and 16 seers respectively, in Mirpur Batoro 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20 and 22, in Manjhand 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 and 17, in Kotri 11, 12 and 18, in Tatta 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 and 22, and in Sakro 8, 16 and 22; fever in 10 talukas; one case of small-pox in Tatta, fatal; cattle disease in one taluka.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain on night of the 16th.	Fever in 9 talukas; cattle disease in Mirpur; wheat 11, <i>bajri</i> 20, <i>jowari</i> 19, red rice 14, and white rice 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest almost over; <i>rabi</i> sowing continues; fever decreasing; weather getting cold; wheat 35, <i>bajri</i> 49 lbs.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda ...	...	Fever still continues; sowing of <i>rabi</i> progressing; <i>rabi</i> crops already sown doing fairly; prices falling; <i>bajri</i> 45 and common rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	} No report.
Násik ...	...
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...
Poona ...	General rain throughout district.	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 42, <i>jowari</i> 47 lbs.; in Poona— <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs.; crops doing well.
Ahmednagar ...	5.19 at Jamkhed on 25th; 2.92 at Kopergaon; 2.40 at Shrigonda; 1.75 at Nagar; 1.11 at Rahuri; .60 at Akola; .54 at Parner; .50 at Sanganner.	No damage from rain done to crops in Karjat; reaping of <i>bajri</i> nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> crops excellent in 3 talukas, good in rest, except in parts of Sanganner, where they are withering; rain still wanted in some talukas; sowing of wheat and grain resumed in parts of Kopergaon; blight disappearing in parts of Shrigonda; <i>bajri</i> , minimum 45 lbs. in Kopergaon, maximum 72 in Jemkhed; <i>jowari</i> 48 and 72 respectively; ague in 2 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	} No report.
Dharwar ...	...
Kanara ...	...
Rajkot ...	...
		Weather cold; health feverish; crops good; <i>bajri</i> 33 and <i>jowari</i> 41 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> —From 5 districts telegrams not received. Prospects generally continue good; prices still show a downward tendency; fever continues but is abating in Guzerat.
Bengal—(Dec. 1st)		
Chittagong ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of late rice commenced; yield expected to be a little above average; fever prevails in Manickgrunge sub-division.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice excellent everywhere; a very good outturn expected; harvesting of late rice commenced in Diamond Harbour, Barripore and Baraset; cold-weather sowings still going on at Barripore, Baraset and Busseerhat; some fever everywhere, but not severe.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable; late rice being harvested; sowing of cold-weather crops going on; public health generally good, except that fever is severe in parts of district.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of standing crops good; late rice being harvested; cold-weather crops still being sown; price of rice stationary; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Full outturn of late rice expected; cold-weather crops still being sown; fever very prevalent.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; crops good; fever abating.
Bhúgalpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of rice commenced; prospects of cold-weather crops good; fever decreasing.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops everywhere good; late rice being reaped; outturn seven-eighths; cold-weather crops promise well; cold weather has set in; fever is more or less prevalent.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of rice and cold-weather crops good in all parts of district.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; late rice begun to be reaped; cold-weather crops look very promising; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	0.08	Weather fine and cool; cutting of rice going on rapidly with more than an average outturn; sowing of all cold-weather crops except barley finished; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops good; fever and cholera prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rains over and cold weather now fairly set in; late rice generally reported very good; in some places harvesting commenced with more than an average outturn; cold-weather crops look very promising; sowing still going on in places; fever still very prevalent in many places, and deaths reported very numerous in Nuddea and in sudder sub-division of Jessore; cholera in Cuttack, Pooree and Maldah, and some cases reported from Bhudruck and Deoghur; small-pox in Pooree and Chumparun, and at Jhalda in Manbhoom; cattle disease in places in Hazáribágh, Singbhoom and Manbhoom.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Dec. 1st)		
Benares ...	...	All going on well.
Allahabad (Dec. 1st) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sowings in full progress; more than the average area of <i>rabi</i> will be sown; crops sown before recent rain germinated well; general prospects favourable; health good; prices fallen; wheat 17½, barley 26½, gram 20½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 25½, <i>bajra</i> 24½, and peas 27½ seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Gorakhpur (Dec. 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and clear; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; health fair but fever prevalent in east of district; markets well stocked; wheat 20, barley 54, gram 31, and unhusked rice 41 seers.
Jhansi (" 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Average outturn of <i>khariif</i> crops is estimated at 12 annas; <i>rabi</i> looking green and fresh; sowing on the still unsown <i>rabi</i> area is in rapid progress; prices falling; wheat 20, gram 26, <i>bajra</i> 26 and <i>jowar</i> 33 seers; supplies sufficient; health generally good.
Agra (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving from last week's rain; advances for <i>kacha</i> wells, and buckets continue; no signs of distress in district; slight fever in four parganas; wheat 19½, gram 21½, barley 23½, <i>bajra</i> 22 and <i>mukka</i> 24 seers.
Bareilly (" ")	...	Weather seasonable; young <i>rabi</i> crops healthy; health good, except in north part of district where fever is prevailing; wheat 20, barley 27½, common rice 15½, gram 22 and <i>bajra</i> 23 seers.
Meerut (" ")	...	A few clouds occasionally, light west wind; health and prospects good; cheapest wheat 20, barley 30, <i>juar</i> 27, <i>bajra</i> 24, <i>arkar</i> 25, and gram 24 seers; sugarcane-pressing commenced.
Kumaun (" ")	...	Weather fine; cattle disease in district; health good; no change in prices.
Lucknow (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; <i>rabi</i> sowings not as yet finished; food plentiful and cheap; people busily engaged in irrigation from wells; fodder said to be getting scarce and expensive; health good; wheat 17 to 19 and barley 26 to 30 seers.
Partabgarh (Nov. 30th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Jarhan</i> is being reaped; cultivators are engaged in irrigating their fields; prices of food grain stationary; health of the people good.
Sitapur (Dec. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; food plentiful and cheap; bazars well supplied; much less fever; health may now be said to be good; cattle in good condition; on low-lying lands and in the bhur country the <i>khariif</i> has been fair; on high lands with stiff soil, the <i>khariif</i> has been poor; the late rain will enable people to sow <i>rabi</i> in a great deal of <i>defauli</i> lands which otherwise would have remained unsown; the <i>rabi</i> prospects are good; another shower about Christmas will make the prospects very good; no relief works required; wheat 22, barley 33, <i>gojai</i> 31, <i>dhan</i> 32 seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects improved; <i>mash</i> and <i>moth</i> being cut; cholera in places; wheat 19 to 21, rice 13 to 15, barley 30 to 32 and gram 24 to 28 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli (Nov. 30th)	<i>Nil</i>	Sowings will go on for another fortnight; the timely fall of 26th, the large advances for wells and seed and the co-operation of landlords have had a marked effect in securing sowings and checking distress; labour still in demand; markets well supplied; prices rising again; wheat and <i>mash</i> 17, <i>moth</i> 18, gram and <i>bajra</i> 18 to 19, barley and <i>juar</i> 20, <i>makai</i> 22, <i>makra</i> and <i>dhan</i> 24 seers.
Aligarh (Dec. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; <i>khariif</i> crops nearly cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; health good; wheat 18, barley 24, <i>bejher</i> 23, gram 19 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress but area much under the average; health good; markets well supplied; fodder very scarce; wheat 18, barley 26 and <i>bajra</i> 24 seers.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	<i>Khariif</i> considerably below average but marked improvement perceptible in <i>rabi</i> ; prices—wheat 18½, barley 22½, gram 20½, <i>jowar</i> 22½, <i>bajra</i> 21½, and <i>mukka</i> 22½ seers.
Saharanpur (" ")	...	Weather fine; <i>rabi</i> and sugarcane thriving; wheat 17½, gram 18½, barley 27½, rice 11½, <i>jowar</i> 25, <i>bajra</i> 23, and <i>mukka</i> 25½ seers.
Moradabad (" ")	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue favourable; wheat 19½, barley 26½, gram 20½, <i>bijhra</i> 30 and <i>mukka</i> 25½ seers.
General Remarks. —No rain during the week; weather cold; <i>rabi</i> sowings are being pushed on and the prospects of the crop are on the whole favourable; food continues plentiful and cheap and the markets are well supplied; prices have risen slightly in Rae Bareli but fallen in Fyzabad, Allahabad, Sitapur and Jhansi; the general health, with the exception of slight fever in Bareilly and Agra and some cholera in Fyzabad, is good.		
Punjab—(Nov. 30th)		
Delhi	...	Prospects favourable; prices steady.
Hissar	...	Rain wanted; prices steady; health good.
Umballa	...	Wheat sowing progressing; health good.
Jullundur	...	Prices steady; rain required for <i>rabi</i> sowings; health good.
Lahore	...	Prospects not altogether favourable, except on irrigated lands; prices steady; health good.
Ferozepore	...	State of crops not quite favourable; prices steady.
Sialkot	...	Rain required; prices falling; health good.
Rawalpindi	...	Rain wanted; prices steady; slight fever prevalent.
Jeshawar	...	Crops on irrigated lands promise well; prices steady.
Mooltan	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	<i>Khariif</i> crops reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; prices falling slightly; health fair.
General Remarks. —Prospects not unfavourable; clouds are collecting, and if rain falls during the next two or three weeks, the sowings for the spring crops will probably do well.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
(Dec. 1st)		
Nagpur ...	...	Clear and cold; <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested, outturn promises to be good; <i>rabi</i> crops continue excellent; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	1·2	Clear and cold; <i>kharif</i> crops out; slightly damaged; health good; wheat 20 and rice 13 seers.
Saugor ...	1·25	Clear and cold; recent rains slightly damaged <i>jowar</i> and cotton; <i>kharif</i> harvesting; cotton-picking continues; cattle disease prevalent.
Seoni ...	·05	Clear; prospects good.
Hoshangabad ...	1·37	<i>Rabi</i> benefited; cotton and <i>jowar</i> suffered slightly; wheat 17, rice 9½ and <i>jowar</i> 29 seers.
Raipur (Nov. 27th) ...	...	Cool and occasionally cloudy; rice out; <i>rabi</i> sowings still in progress and nearly completed in some parts; no epidemic; fever and cattle disease abating; rice 23 and wheat 28 seers.
Sambalpur („ 25th) ...	...	Clear and cold; rice being reaped; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; health good; rice 49 seers.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in most districts accompanied with clouds during first part of week, but weather generally cold and clear at end; <i>kharif</i> outturn reported to be good on the whole, though <i>jowari</i> and cotton have suffered in parts from the rain and the minor pulses in one or two districts; <i>rabi</i> prospects everywhere excellent; health good; prices easy.		
British Burma—		
(Nov. 27th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 191·31; public health excellent; cattle disease very slight; latter rain completely failed; crops on high lands and late sowings in most cases useless; general outturn, except in low lands expected to be short and poor in quality.
Rangoon ...	Nil	Total rainfall 91·36; a few cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	Nil	Total rainfall 108·09; a few cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in one township; crops good.
Prome ...	Nil	Total rainfall 47·06; a few deaths from cholera in Prome town, otherwise public health good; crops being reaped.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	Nil	Total rainfall 199·38; public health good; reaping proceeding; crops unusually rich.
Toungoo ...	Nil	Total rainfall 87·56; public health good; crop prospects fair; reaping commenced in parts; hill crops bad.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera continues in parts of Pegu, but fatal cases are not very numerous; a little small-pox; public health otherwise good; slight cattle disease in Delta and in Arakan; extent of damage to crops from want of late rain not yet known; reports of condition generally favourable; harvest operations becoming general.		
Assam—(Dec. 1st)		
Gauhati ...	Nil	Cutting <i>sali</i> rice begun; harvest prospects very good; general health fair, but fever about Gauhati.
Sylhet ...	...	Paddy crop harvesting well; cold-weather crops being put in nicely; prospects good; public health good.
Cachar ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>sail</i> and <i>asra</i> crops continues; sowing of winter crops nearly finished; general prospect of harvest excellent; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·09	Weather seasonable; all crops promise well; cutting of <i>sali dhan</i> continues; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Dec. 1st)		
Bangalore ...	1·4	} Heavy rains have injured the standing and harvested crops in parts and breached several tanks; prospects, however, favourable; coffee being picked in Coorg; health good; prices fluctuating.
Mysore ...	2·61	
Mercara ...	1·58	
Berar and Hyderabad—		
(Dec. 1st)		
Amráoti ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> crops in good condition; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers.
Akola ...	...	<i>Jowari</i> and cotton suffered slightly from recent rains, also late sowings of <i>rabi</i> which had not germinated; cotton-picking continues.
Hyderabad ...	·44	Total rainfall up to date 20·28; <i>abi</i> crops still being reaped; <i>rabi</i> progressing; ague and cattle disease still prevail in some talukas; prices—wheat 12, coarse rice 10½, white <i>jowari</i> 20, yellow <i>jowari</i> 24, <i>bajra</i> 22, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Dec. 1st)		
Indore	1·24	Opium sowing further delayed by rain.
Morar (Gwalior)	Nil	Weather seasonable; health good.
Sutna	Slight rain general.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects improved.
Rutlam	·14	Cloudy; health good.
Neemuch	...	Public health good.
Goona	...	Crops good; public health very good.
Bhopal	...	Report not received.
Ágar	Slight shower of rain.	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	·79	Health fair; <i>rabi</i> much improved by recent rain; Northern Bundelkhand urgently needs more rain.
Mánpur	·5	
Rajputana— (Dec. 1st)		
Abu	...	Not so cold as usual at this season.
Siroheo (Nov. 21st)	Drops ...	Tanks and wells fuller than usual; healthy; crop prospects favourable; much colder; heavy clouds passed off.
Marwar	Heavy rain on 24th in Pargana Chohotan Malaut.	Rain caused much damage to cultivation.
Meywar	...	Report not received.
Harowtee (Nov. 27th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	...	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajnere	...	Small-pox in Beáwar tahsil; crops germinating; seasonable.
Jeypore	...	Agricultural prospects promising; small-pox cases reported.
Bhurlpore	}	Report not received.
Ulwar		
Nepal—(Nov. 23rd)		
Katmandu	·51	The land in the hills being rapidly prepared for sowing of spring crops.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS
RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways

QUARTERS.	East Indian.		Eastern Bengal, including steamer earnings.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi, including steamer earnings.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
FIRST QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	1,077,169	1,086,949	84,338	96,060	145,882	109,111	265,711	291,531	143,879	146,211	70,263	80,590	744,805	655,390
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,504	1,507	171	172	547	547	676	676	857	858	611	634	1,268	1,276
Average receipts per week £	82,869	83,611	6,487	7,390	11,222	8,393	20,439	22,425	11,068	11,247	5,405	6,199	57,293	50,415
Average receipts per week per mile open £	55.1	55.5	37.9	43.0	20.5	15.3	30.2	33.2	12.9	13.1	8.8	9.8	45.2	39.5
SECOND QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	1,085,412	912,405	84,560	78,871	127,878	135,612	244,291	281,534	164,519	142,916	86,000	96,560	705,563	669,539
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,504	1,507	171	172	547	547	676	676	857	858	612	634	1,268	1,276
Average receipts per week £	83,493	70,185	6,505	6,067	9,837	10,432	18,792	21,656	12,655	10,994	6,615	7,428	54,274	51,503
Average receipts per week per mile open £	55.5	46.6	38.0	35.3	18.0	19.1	27.8	32.0	14.8	12.8	10.8	11.7	42.8	40.4
THIRD QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	737,992	740,293	110,190	153,170	67,979	80,172	165,938	213,326	145,835	130,122	80,264	82,871	311,857	361,697
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,504	1,507	172	172	547	547	676	676	857	858	617	643	1,268	1,268
Average receipts per week £	56,769	56,946	8,476	11,782	5,229	6,167	12,764	16,110	11,218	10,009	6,174	6,375	23,989	27,823
Average receipts per week per mile open £	37.7	37.8	49.3	68.5	9.6	11.3	18.9	24.3	13.1	11.7	10.0	9.9	18.9	21.9
QUARTERS.	Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia Northern Section (State).		Dhond and Manmad (State).	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
FIRST QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	16,736	17,623	13,016	14,112	43,195	73,894	30,625	43,402	27,047	39,915	2,862	3,129	13,416	17,146
Mean mileage open ... No.	121	121	82	82	100	153	161	161	219	230	35	37	145	145
Average receipts per week £	1,287	1,356	1,001	1,086	3,323	5,684	2,356	3,339	2,081	3,070	220	241	1,032	1,319
Average receipts per week per mile open £	10.6	11.2	12.2	13.2	32.3	37.2	14.6	20.8	9.5	13.3	6.3	6.5	7.1	9.1
SECOND QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	18,878	19,733	12,331	14,427	41,439	85,034	25,307	37,156	36,925	37,748	2,817	2,847	19,392	19,227
Mean mileage open ... No.	121	121	81	82	103	169	161	161	222	230	35	37	126	145
Average receipts per week £	1,452	1,518	949	1,110	3,188	6,541	1,947	2,858	2,840	2,904	217	219	1,492	1,479
Average receipts per week per mile open £	12.0	12.5	11.7	13.5	30.9	38.7	12.1	17.8	12.8	12.6	6.2	5.9	11.8	10.2
THIRD QUARTER.														
Total earnings £	15,047	15,285	8,141	10,753	32,339	63,850	16,066	22,299	25,398	33,793	1,742	2,580	3,988	16,472
Mean mileage open ... No.	121	121	75	76	103	172	161	161	229	230	35	37	86	145
Average receipts per week £	1,157	1,176	626	827	2,488	4,912	1,246	1,715	1,954	2,599	134	198	308	1,267
Average receipts per week per mile open £	9.6	9.7	8.3	10.9	24.2	28.6	7.7	10.7	8.5	11.3	3.8	5.4	3.5	8.7

INDIA.
PARTMENT.
Y.

the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarters of 1879 and 1880.

Bay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).		Rajputana (State).		Holkar and Sindia Neemuch (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Coal (State).	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
1,299	200,957	3,499	3,616	2,398	2,190	112,448	129,300	29,803	32,009	1,671	1,442	2,430	2,142	52,990	6,884
444	444	28	28	27	27	428	462	171	179	8	8	6	6	45	47
1,408	15,458	269	278	184	168	8,650	9,946	2,293	2,462	129	111	187	165	230	530
36.9	34.8	9.6	9.9	6.5	6.2	20.2	21.5	13.4	13.8	16.1	13.9	31.2	27.5	5.1	11.3
1,802	266,808	3,810	3,686	2,451	1,923	104,778	90,627	30,850	36,038	1,724	1,153	2,544	1,925	7,558	5,877
444	444	28	28	27	27	428	462	171	220	8	8	6	6	45	47
1,216	20,524	293	284	189	148	8,060	6,971	2,373	2,772	133	89	196	148	581	452
36.5	46.2	10.5	10.1	7.0	5.5	18.8	15.1	13.8	12.6	16.6	11.1	32.7	24.7	12.9	9.6
1,512	99,688	2,701	3,365	2,070	1,373	56,570	62,571	22,262	30,877	Line closed		628	680	7,681	1,303
444	444	28	28	27	27	438	462	171	254			6	6	45	47
1,885	7,668	208	259	159	106	4,352	4,813	1,712	2,375			48	52	591	100
15.5	17.3	7.4	9.2	5.9	3.9	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.4			8.0	8.7	13.1	2.1

a Valley (State).		Muttra-Hathras (State).		Patna-Gya (State).		Western Rajputana (State).		Sindia Southern Section (State).		Nagpore and Chhattisgarh (State).		TOTAL.	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
1,467	131,418	3,375	2,825	...	11,448	...	14,282	...	1,197	...	...	3,115,322	3,214,773
508	508	29	29	...	57	...	82	...	33	...	...	8,194	8,508
1,959	10,149	260	217	...	881	...	1,099	...	92	...	...	239,640	247,290
9.8	19.9	9.0	7.5	...	15.5	...	13.4	...	2.8	...	...	29.2	29.1
1,685	179,046	3,542	3,212	3,028	11,613	...	25,049	...	2,058	...	44,198	3,105,029	3,166,823
508	596	29	29	40	57	...	82	...	33	...	53	8,218	8,707
1,049	13,773	273	247	299	893	...	1,927	...	158	...	342	238,848	243,602
11.9	23.1	9.4	8.5	7.5	15.7	...	23.5	...	4.8	...	6.5	29.1	28.0
1,081	166,088	2,710	3,354	8,790	11,260	...	10,492	...	1,696	...	2,317	1,967,681	2,321,716
508	642	29	29	57	57	...	82	...	33	...	53	8,204	8,777
1,002	12,776	208	257	676	865	...	807	...	130	...	178	151,360	178,594
7.9	19.9	7.2	8.9	11.9	15.2	...	9.8	...	3.9	...	3.4	18.4	20.3

net earnings.
gross receipts.
1st from 21st April 1879.
1st from 6th April 1880.
Kandahar Railway from 2nd May 1880.

NOT

[illegible]

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1880, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1890.					Total area for the corresponding 1000	ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).						RAIN-FALL. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.			
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE IN FEET.	GROSS CONSUMP- TION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.	Actual throughout.	Allotted dis- charge.	Actual average throughout.			Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-crops.	Miscellaneous.			Total area.		
																	Full supply.	
NORTHERN CANAL.	10-00	291	740	...	31,671	Saharanpur	14,770	848	27,046	578	2,749	406	11,778	48,175	34.5	32.6	Ganges Canal.—Mean volume passing through Solani aqueduct 5,898 Jauli escape 160 Sivana " and tail fall 121 Kot " 57 Cawnpore escape 258 Ditto tail 248 Etawah escapes 215 1,117 The canal was open for 17 days only, and was closed on account of heavy rain in the upper division. Lower Ganges Canal.— Entering canal 919 Nadrai escape 337 Kasganj " 101 438 The canal was open for 18 days only. Eastern Jumna Canal.— Entering canal 1,393 Leaving " 4 Gokalpur " 13 17 The canal was closed on the 15th on account of heavy rain, and remained closed during the remainder of the month. Agra Canal.— Entering canal 969 Leaving " 214 Baita escape 14 Kham " 18 Jams " 28 400 Net consumption Rohilkhand Canal.— Entering canal 1,693 Leaving " 1,361 277 Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand, reports that there was heavy demand for rice and kharif crops up to 9th September, when there was general rain over the district. All demand ceased after the heavy floods of 18th and 19th. Water now being taken again for rice in places. Dus Canal.— Entering canal 193 Leaving " 193 277	
	6-80	886	700	...	44,171	Muzaffarnagar	33,406	1,905	22,883	2,186	4,453	632	1,515	68,980	39.2	28.3		
	8-30	1,018	969	...	56,967	Meerut	60,367	10,499	12,341	9,139	20,904	1,533	1,539	116,532	40.1	26.1		
	7-35	784	972	...	61,709	Bulandshahr	8,669	40,663	223	10,490	15,973	1,486	1,527	78,971	21.6	26.5		
	5-50	914	994	...	70,232	Aligarh	855	35,433	698	7,573	11,182	198	1,544	57,483	13.1	25.3		
	6-20	494	958	...	52,507	Muttra	563	2,835	1	6,425	1,106	981	687	12,658	19.2	26.7		
TOTAL GANGES CANAL.	4-80	394	771	...	60,929	Agra	382	4,892	9	2,016	1,473	333	1,752	10,857	11.4	26.3	The canal was open for 17 days only, and was closed on account of heavy rain in the upper division. Lower Ganges Canal.— Entering canal 919 Nadrai escape 337 Kasganj " 101 438 The canal was open for 18 days only. Eastern Jumna Canal.— Entering canal 1,393 Leaving " 4 Gokalpur " 13 17 The canal was closed on the 15th on account of heavy rain, and remained closed during the remainder of the month. Agra Canal.— Entering canal 969 Leaving " 214 Baita escape 14 Kham " 18 Jams " 28 400 Net consumption Rohilkhand Canal.— Entering canal 1,693 Leaving " 1,361 277 Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand, reports that there was heavy demand for rice and kharif crops up to 9th September, when there was general rain over the district. All demand ceased after the heavy floods of 18th and 19th. Water now being taken again for rice in places. Dus Canal.— Entering canal 193 Leaving " 193 277	
	...	4,781	6,104	...	378,186	Mainpuri	2,951	19,047	1,950	1,528	7,853	2,423	848	36,000	14.3	31.2		
	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehgarh	2,152	10,982	1,314	1,46	3,993	31	281	18,929	14.7	30.9
	...	...	...	...	...	Etawah	3,929	28,447	1,372	667	3,914	1,911	544	40,784	11.2	29.2
	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore	5,561	31,325	3,049	1,521	7,908	4,533	2,807	56,704	6.7	23.2
	...	...	...	...	...	Delli	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	65	20.2	27.2
TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL.	...	480	9,889	Gurgaon	435	250	...	5,419	422	405	645	7,610	13.3	26.5	The canal was open for 18 days only. Eastern Jumna Canal.— Entering canal 1,393 Leaving " 4 Gokalpur " 13 17 The canal was closed on the 15th on account of heavy rain, and remained closed during the remainder of the month. Agra Canal.— Entering canal 969 Leaving " 214 Baita escape 14 Kham " 18 Jams " 28 400 Net consumption Rohilkhand Canal.— Entering canal 1,693 Leaving " 1,361 277 Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand, reports that there was heavy demand for rice and kharif crops up to 9th September, when there was general rain over the district. All demand ceased after the heavy floods of 18th and 19th. Water now being taken again for rice in places. Dus Canal.— Entering canal 193 Leaving " 193 277	
	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dún	857	...	4,519	...	3	...	399	5,778	64.4	74.3
	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	1,237	...	535	19	...	...	1	1,792	32.1	45.8
	...	...	...	...	...	Tarai	760	...	4,885	...	...	...	...	5,345	31.1	4
	Pilibhit.	5,050	...	4,955	19	10,024	40.1		49.0
	Bareilly	3,433	251	3,075	41	33,800	26.2		49.0
TOTAL OF EACH DISTRICT.	Jhansi	18	...	12	14	6	...	6	56	18.7	30.0	The canal was closed on the 15th on account of heavy rain, and remained closed during the remainder of the month. Agra Canal.— Entering canal 969 Leaving " 214 Baita escape 14 Kham " 18 Jams " 28 400 Net consumption Rohilkhand Canal.— Entering canal 1,693 Leaving " 1,361 277 Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand, reports that there was heavy demand for rice and kharif crops up to 9th September, when there was general rain over the district. All demand ceased after the heavy floods of 18th and 19th. Water now being taken again for rice in places. Dus Canal.— Entering canal 193 Leaving " 193 277	
	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	40	...	32	1	29	...	...	102	9.8	32.6
	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	147,738	203,970	116,557	50,372	88,472	15,482	17,174	639,795	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	167,493	195,419	67,302	41,255	25,357	6,813	17,462	521,101	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Increase	...	8,551	49,285	9,117	63,115	8,669	...	118,694	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease	19,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	...

USE OF TRAFFIC.	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						REMARKS.
	UP.		DOWN.		TOTAL UP AND DOWN.		UP.		DOWN.		TOTAL UP AND DOWN.		
	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	
Grains.	1,855	...	1,855	Agra Canal. The canal was closed for annual repairs during the month.
...	4,961	...	...	...	4,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
dhán	...	...	375	...	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
mixed grain	612	...	72	...	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,725	...	2,332	...	8,057	PARTICULARS. Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos . . . Ton mileage . . . Value of goods . . Rs. Number of passengers.
...	21	...	78	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	...	70	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,124	...	3,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	80	...	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
materials	1,087	...	8,350	...	19,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ous goods	1,475	...	1,047	...	2,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	2,650	...	2,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	3,000	2,125	42,500	2,275	45,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	100	412	512	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ous timber	78	156	165	...	243	486	...	...	...	...	...	...
BAND TOTAL	19,603	3,256	20,433	43,242	40,036	46,498	The canal was closed for annual repairs during the month.
ring corresponding of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	19,603	3,256	20,433	43,242	40,036	46,498	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	

LIARABAD, }
November 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Ouch, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA at the Office of SUPD. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 11, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(*Nothing for publication.*)

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SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 6th December 1880.

No. 1826.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur, from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this exemption.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 427.—Mr. A. V. Palmer is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th September last.

MEDICAL.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 609.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bhangulpore, to officiate as Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, during the absence on furlough of Dr. R. Willmot, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 1292.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Dickinson Field, M.A. & LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 18th October last.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 1300.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874) the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except so much as amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which is already in force, to the Province of Sindh.

PORT BLAIR.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 421.—Lieutenant H. A. Deane, District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th November 1880.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Fort William, the 10th December 1880.

No. 43 I.-R.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Maharaja of Punnah has abolished all transit dues throughout his State.

POLITICAL.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 303 G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 169 G.-P., dated 24th June 1880, Mr. W. Ganslandt, Consul for Germany at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 15th November 1880.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 306 G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 227 G.-P., dated 12th August 1880, Mr. V. Escher, Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 16th November 1880.

No. 309 G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 230 G.-P., dated 12th August 1880, Mr. V. Escher, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 16th November 1880.

GENERAL.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 2310 G.-G.—Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., attached to the Foreign Department on special duty, is placed on special duty in Kandahar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 2315 G.-G.—Major R. J. McGhee officiated as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, from the 5th to the 20th September 1880.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 2322 G.-G.—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th November 1880.

No. 2332 G.-G.—Captain F. C. Burton, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, has been granted one month's special leave from the 1st October 1880.

No. 2335 G.-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2017 G.-G., dated 18th October 1880, the services of Captain F. C. Burton, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st November, instead of from the 1st September 1880, as therein stated.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th December 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 668.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, 1st Assistant Quartermaster-General, to officiate as Quartermaster-General in India, with the local rank of Major-General, *vice* Major-General C. C. Johnson, C.B., resigned. Dated 19th November, 1880.

No. 669.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

RANK AND NAMES.	CORPS.	PRESIDENCY TO WHICH POSTED.
Lieutenant A. Hutton ...	Royal Marine Light Infantry.	Madras.
Lieutenant D. Mackenzie...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Lieutenant G. B. Stevens...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Lieutenant G. Duberly ...	107th Foot ...	Bombay.
2nd Lieutenant P. R. Leigh	82nd Foot ...	Ditto.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 670.—The name of the undermentioned officer was inadvertently omitted from the list of those enumerated in the despatch of Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B., No. 509-R., dated the 2nd July, 1880, as having rendered specially good service in the action of Patkoi Shana :—

Lieutenant H. S. Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 671.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Fisher, Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. J. D. Hawes, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major C. K. Mackinnon, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major C. W. Campbell, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year,—355 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) R. Beadon, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Superintendent of the Central Jail and European Penitentiary, Hazaribagh, Officiating Superintendent, Alipore and Russa Jails, and *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. C. Fox, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) under note to Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Sub-Conductor T. Smith, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 672.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette", dated the 5th November, 1880, pages 5571 and 5572.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Gordon Cunliffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Francis Forster, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Barrington Frederick Heysham, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas Freke Farewell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 17th August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Robert Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1880.

Major Henry Harrison Gordon Hands, Madras Army. Dated 23rd October, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Gordon Cunliffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Francis Forster, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Barrington Frederick Heysham, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas Freke Farewell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th October, 1880.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 17th August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Robert Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1880.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Patrick Gerald Fitz Gerald, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st July, 1880.

London Gazette," dated the 5th November, 1880, pages 5616 and 5617.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Taylor Maepherston, V.C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies while in the command of a division of the Army in the Bengal Presidency. Dated 10th November, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cleland Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 10th August, 1880.

The undermentioned Honorary Lieutenants and Deputy Commissaries of the Madras Establishment to be Honorary Captains:—

William Jackson. Dated 5th March, 1880.

George Edward Wilfin. Dated 22nd July, 1880.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant-Commissaries of the Madras Establishment to be Honorary Lieutenants:—

William West. Dated 5th March, 1880.

John Ford. Dated 16th July, 1880.

Jacob Thornber. Dated 22nd July, 1880.

Honorary Captains J. Roberts (since deceased), P. Riordan, and H. E. Mitchell should have been described as *Deputy* and not *Assistant* Commissaries, and the date of rank of Honorary Captain P. Riordan should have been 23rd May, 1879, and not 1880, as stated in the Gazette of 22nd June, 1880.

MEDALS.

No. 673.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has much satisfaction in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to grant to the troops engaged in each of the following actions, a clasp, to be worn with the medal sanctioned for the Campaigns of 1878-79 and 1879-80 in Afghanistan:—

I.—The capture of Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.

II.—The forcing of the Peiwar Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.

III.—The action of Charasiah, 6th October, 1879.

IV.—The operations at and around Kabul, 10th to 23rd December, 1879.

V.—The battle of Ahmad Khel, 19th April, 1880.

VI.—The battle of Kandahar, 1st September, 1880.

2. Her Majesty has also been pleased to signify Her intention of bestowing a bronze decoration on the troops who accompanied Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., on his march from Kabul to Kandahar, in August, 1880.

3. The grant of the clasps will be confined to the troops who took an actual part and were actually present in each of the actions designated, that for Kabul being confined to those who were engaged in the operations at and near that place from the 10th to the 23rd December, 1879, including the column under the command of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., which joined Sir Frederick Roberts on the 24th December, 1879.

4. The clasp for Kandahar, which will be worn with the War Medal, will be confined to the troops who were engaged in the action fought under Sir Frederick Roberts' command against Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan on the 1st September, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 674.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Aylmer Vivian,—9th December, 1880.

Major Frederick Donnelly Harington,—10th December, 1880.

Major Robert Elphinstone Boyle,—10th December, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Young, General List, Infantry,—4th December, 1880.

Captain Joseph West Ridgeway, General List, Infantry,—4th December, 1880.

Captain Arthur George Hartshorne, General List, Infantry,—4th December, 1880.

No. 675.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Irvine Murray, C.B., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 10th December, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 676.—DONATION BATTÀ—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised rule for the grant of donation batta to the regimental followers of all corps and batteries, British and Native. This rule will apply to the grant sanctioned by G. G. O. No. 459 of 1880..

Article 600, Pay Code for India, Volume II, is reconstructed as follows:—

"600. Store lascars, bhceesties, puckallies, and other followers on the permanent establishment of corps, will participate in the grant of donation batta on the production of certificates that they have been exposed to an enemy's fire in the execution of their duties. The same indulgence will be allowed to followers temporarily entertained, who may be wounded in action in the legitimate exercise of their duties. Those followers who have hitherto been entitled to donation batta unconditionally, without the production of a certificate that they were exposed to fire, will retain that privilege."

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th December, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 66.—Mr. C. J. Cuthbert, 1st Grade Officer, to be Commander.

No. 67.—Mr. W. H. W. Searle, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer (Supernumerary).

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th December 1880.

No. 399.—Lieutenant R. deVillamil, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, having reported arrival in India, his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 6th December 1880.

No. 400.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Joseph Mealin, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is, in accordance with Public Works Code, Chapter II, ii, 53, promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 19th March 1880.

The 7th December 1880.

No. 401.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government for employment as Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

No. 402.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 151, dated the 2nd April 1878, the services of Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III (temporary rank), are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works.

The 8th December 1880.

No. 403.—Colonel R. Murray, Director General of Telegraphs in India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 404.—Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment with the temporary rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 405.—Mr. W. H. McConnel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 406.—The services of Mr. E. H. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, Mysore, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 407.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 389, dated 30th September 1879, Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Probationary Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 16th October 1879.

No. 408.—Lieutenant J. E. Dickie, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Railway Branch for service in the Rajputana Railway under the Government of Bombay.

No. 409.—The transfer of Mr. G. M. Harriott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Notification No. 385 of 16th November 1880, is cancelled.

No. 410.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 393, dated 2nd December 1880, ordering the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., to his substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, Class I, for "11th September 1880," read "11th November 1880."

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Thursday the 23rd, Friday the 24th, and Saturday the 25th instant, on account of the "Christmas" Holidays, also on Saturday the 1st proximo, "New Year's Day."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 30th November 1880.

No. 16.—During the absence of Major Dowden, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Biluchistan, on three months' privilege leave, or till further orders, the following arrangements are ordered:—

Major Macartney, R.E., to carry on the duties of Superintending Engineer.

Major Nuthall, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Biluchistan Division.

Lieutenant Kelly, R.E., to take charge of the Pishin Division.

Major Clarke, R.E., to retain charge of Sibi, Hurnai and Thull, Lower Bolan, Jacobabad and Dadur Road, which will be separated from the Biluchistan Division, and constituted an executive charge, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl. for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 2nd December 1880.

No. 1966.—Major G. R. Peart, 2nd-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 16th to the forenoon of the 25th November 1880.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
*1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Parowli, the 29th November 1880.

No. 1654 G.—MEDICAL.—Hospital Assistant Philip Holder, of the Abu Dispensary, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government from the 8th November 1880.

No. 1655 G.—Hospital Assistant Gurucharn Laskar, of the Rajputana Agency, is appointed to the charge of the Abu Dispensary from the same date.

No. 1656 G.—Hospital Assistant Asiff Zuman (Supernumerary), is appointed to the Rajputana Agency from the same date.

Camp Rajnagar, the 1st December 1880.

No. 1661 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 582 G.-G., dated 11th March 1880, Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigné re-assumed medical charge of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency on the forenoon of the 14th November 1880.

No. 1669 G.—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Clay, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, was on privilege leave from the 14th October to 16th November 1880.

Camp Oodeypore, the 4th December 1880.

No. 1718 G.—Captain Percy Smith, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 14th November 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 7th December 1880.

No. 32.—Major C. N. Judge, Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, returned to duty, on forenoon of 30th November, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in Government of India letter Nos. 1822-50 G. of 21st

October 1880, and took over charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, from Mr. G. F. Lamb, on forenoon of 1st December 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 30th November 1880.

No. 2773.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 74, dated the 11th November 1880, Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 24th November 1880.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.*

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 4th December 1880.

No. 89.—Mr. O'Hoernle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on the 25th November, preparatory to his departure for Bengal.

The 5th December 1880.

No. 90.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, is granted fourteen days' privilege leave, which he availed himself of on the 5th November 1880, reporting his return therefrom on the 18th idem.

No. 91.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred from this to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, reported his departure on the 21st November 1880.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV- ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN- TEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 4th December 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 145, dated 23rd October 1880, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 30th September 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 366, dated 9th November 1880, Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard and Captain S. Biscoe, S.C., respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Government Examiner of Guarantee Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 29th November 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railway.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Simla, the 30th November 1880.*

No. 173.—On the abolition of the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, Mr. J. Patterson, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lahore, for employment on the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 174.—The branch of the Kandahar State Railway from Sibi to the foot of the Bolan Pass is hereby constituted a division of the Lower Section of the Kandahar State Railway, under the name of the "*Pirchowki Division*."

Calcutta, the 7th December 1880.

No. 175.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 392, dated 1st December 1880, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division of the Sindia State Railway.

That part of Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, transferring Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is cancelled.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 176.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 406, dated 9th December 1880, Mr. E. H. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division of the Sindia State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Hoshangabad, the 3rd December 1880.*

No. 9.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, the following postings are made :—

To the Bhelsa Survey Division.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Sirdar Dharum Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To the Saugor Survey Division.

Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 4th December 1880.

No. 10.—Mr. F. B. Fowler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed as Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

**KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Upper Section.****NOTIFICATION.***Nari, the 12th November 1880.*

No. 62.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Gulistan Division, is transferred from the 1st November 1880 to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief.

This transfer is made in the interest of the public service.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Open Line.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Lahore, the 27th November 1880.*

No. 30.—It is hereby notified that public telegraph messages will, on and after this date, be received for transmission at the following stations on the Punjab Northern State Railway (under the terms of the rules for the conduct of public message traffic), *viz.* :—

Name of Railway Station.	Distance from Lahore.
Dina	113 miles.
Dimeli	122 "
Sohawa	131 "
Gujur Khan	143 "
Mandra	152 "
Rewat	161 "
Rawalpindi	174 "

This is in supersession of Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 4 of 24th March 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 142, dated 20th October 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to Jhelum Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 21st September 1880.

No. 32.—With reference to Director General of Railways' No. 2671 E., dated 23rd October 1880, transferring Sardar Dharum Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Bhopal State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 15th November 1880.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 33.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 366, dated 9th November 1880, Captain J. S. Biscoe, S.C., made over, and Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts of this line on the forenoon of 27th idem.

COMPTROLLER GENL

No. 1813.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for

N. B.—Amounts are converted i

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to June 1879.	April to June 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	6,289,603	6,153,040	...	136,563
II.—Tributes	698,000	178,043	180,811	2,768	...
III.—Forest	688,400	82,713	72,107	...	10,606
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	708,888	789,383	80,495	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	305,767	143,785	...	161,982
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,764,000	839,613	819,983	...	19,630
VII.—Customs	2,175,000	549,117	576,437	27,320	...
VIII.—Salt	7,541,000	1,815,617	1,859,506	43,889	...
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	2,385,107	2,418,125	33,018	...
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	828,627	857,612	28,985	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	61,032	76,090	15,058	...
XII.—Mint	196,000	80,689	24,241	...	56,448
XIII.—Post Office	1,008,000	254,676	284,887	30,211	...
XIV.—Telegraph	463,100	57,433	99,197	41,764	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	10,508	14,579	4,071	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	680,000	144,598	149,349	4,751	...
XVII.—Police	232,000	51,355	57,867	6,512	...
XVIII.—Marine	226,000	35,610	42,793	7,183	...
XIX.—Education	137,000	35,088	39,108	4,020	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	16,366	6,174	...	10,192
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	10,391	13,333	2,942	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	209,854	161,439	...	48,415
XXIII.—Pensions	291,700	26,561	25,907	...	653
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	60,608	55,461	...	5,147
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—15,277	12,970	28,247	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	15,022,587	14,934,184	...	88,403
XXIX.—Army	800,200	218,982	219,913	931	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	70,310	96,633	26,323	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	23,571	39,427	15,856	...
XXV.—{ Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	7,500,000	2,787,810*	1,751,702	...	1,036,108
State Railways	4,720,000	294,473	1,585,623	1,291,150	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	1,770	6,386	4,616	...
TOTAL	71,217,400	18,419,503	18,633,868	214,365	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, &c.	203,800	66,241	17,126	...	49,115
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	18,485,744	18,650,994	165,250	...

* Includes 4296,604 as traffic receipts for East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

third month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to June 1879.	April to June 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,369,100	603, 70	703,291	99,521	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	398,400	51,985	47,012	...	4,973
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	318,000	79,010	86,162	7,152	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,994,400	677,412	669,669	...	7,743
5.—Forest	527,600	70,903	57,192	...	13,711
6.—Excise	111,000	35,531	39,761	4,230	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	9,645	4,644	...	5,001
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	8,354	10,694	2,340	...
9.—Customs	204,000	50,272	49,019	...	1,223
10.—Salt	368,000	73,081	80,087	7,006	...
11.—Opium	2,159,500	1,117,728	1,075,120	...	42,608
12.—Stamps	77,500	20,147	20,217	70	...
13.—Registration	166,000	34,833	42,896	8,063	...
14.—Mint	91,500	19,960	17,778	...	2,182
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	251,992	337,100	85,108	...
16.—Telegraph	380,900	87,966	95,004	7,038	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	301,553	315,480	10,927	...
18.—Minor Departments	415,100	83,074	87,191	4,117	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,350,900	803,480	789,007	...	14,473
20.—Police	2,513,000	582,027	604,584	22,557	...
21.—Marine	419,000	93,770	81,975	...	11,795
22.—Education	1,015,800	222,814	231,114	8,300	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,600	38,474	38,515	71	...
24.—Medical	701,400	152,317	151,667	...	650
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	72,465	103,838	31,373	...
26.—Political	393,000	84,969	92,000	7,031	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,900	352,824	405,408	52,584	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	749	1,017	298	...
29.—Superannuation	646,300	205,208	260,639	55,431	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	67,918	60,771	...	7,147
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	7,573	76	...	7,497
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	614,995	856,440	241,445	...
TOTAL	29,044,200	6,879,799	7,415,458	535,659	...
36.—Army	15,171,900	3,306,960	4,305,393	998,433	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	414,416	299,605	...	114,811
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,026,800	151,826	155,518	3,692	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Loss by Exchange	4,675,000	959,821*	578,003	...	381,818
32.—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies less Loss	450,300	192,071	33,802	...	158,269
Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss	9,000	...	494	494	...
Land and Supervision	69,500	14,469	12,658	...	1,811
State Railways	1,630,200	250,692	1,306,456	1,055,764	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	1,234,866	1,245,683	10,817	...
TOTAL	56,422,800	13,404,920	15,353,070	1,948,150	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,579,600	1,861,454	2,764,309	902,855	...
TOTAL	71,002,400	15,266,374	18,117,379	2,851,005	...
38.—Productive Public Works— Capital Expenditure in India	2,346,000	544,821	723,542	178,721	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	101,126	150,706	49,580	...
TOTAL	3,312,000	645,947	874,248	228,301	...
GRAND TOTAL	74,314,400	15,912,321	18,991,627	3,079,306	...

* Includes £201,112 as working expenses for East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Bante of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1880.

PARTICULARS.	6 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS					TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879 SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PERCENT. DEBT- TICKET FOR 15 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880-81.	TOTAL AMOUNT.				
	31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.					Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1824-25.
Balance of 31st October 1880	54,100	39,508	3,413	15,30,240	30,46,670	2,37,13,200	1,10,64,800	1,70,94,000	3,01,07,100	45,90,000	4,52,000	92,52,800	8,32,74,800	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	62,900	18,84,98,159
<i>Add—</i>																		
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th November 1880 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	2,42,000	..	..	..	..	2,62,000
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November 1880 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	5,000	..	..	2,03,000	12,68,000	..	..	..	..	15,01,700
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1880 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5,000	4,000	7,000	1,14,000	3,000	..	8,000	70,100	6,53,000	..	..	..	..	8,64,100
<i>Deduct—</i>																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	39,508	3,413	15,30,240	30,51,600	2,37,17,200	1,10,72,300	1,78,03,000	3,01,15,100	45,90,000	4,00,000	95,50,800	8,54,57,800	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	62,900	19,11,15,959
Balance on 15th November 1880 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7,000	84,000	63,800	3,94,100	1,66,700	..	..	57,000	7,94,000	..	..	..	12,000	15,68,100
	54,100	39,508	3,413	15,30,240	30,44,600	2,36,33,200	1,10,08,000	1,74,14,500	2,69,65,400	45,80,000	4,60,000	94,83,900	8,46,63,600	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	60,900	18,85,47,859

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1880, enforced from India, 3,937 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,388 lakhs.

16th Sept. 1880 to 30th "	"	"	15	"	"	19
1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. "	"	"	4	"	"	10
16th " " to 31st "	"	"	16	"	"	20
1st Nov. " to 15th Nov. "	"	"	26	"	"	15
			3,452			3,452

3,452 lakhs.
3,452 "

Balance against London . 540 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF ENGLAND;
LONDON.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
172 ...	D 10—34924 ...	5	Bindrabun Parwar, Mirzapur.
178 ...	D 16—18552 ...	10	Baboo Dwarka Nauth Moorkerjee, Morar, Gwalior.
174 ...	D 14—22945 ...	20	P. Garrioch, Esq., Lahore.
29 ...	D 12—32516 } " —32517 }	5	The Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Kunawon Division.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 8th December 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.-G.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1880 ...	M 34—81197 ...	20	Syed Moheydeen, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
M72 ...	M 45—56413 } " —90717 }	10	Vishwanath Gopal, Boree Bunder, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 7th December 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,

Asst. Accountant-General,

in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
283 ...	O 91—36721 ...	10	Inspector W. Ferris, Taltollah Thannah, Calcutta.
"	" —36722 ...	10	
"	" —36723 ...	10	
"	" —36724 ...	10	
"	" —36726 ...	10	
"	" —36727 ...	10	
"	" —36728 ...	10	
"	" —36729 ...	10	
"	" —36730 ...	10	
284 ...	O 69—36482 ...	100	Mr. C. Mourilyan.
"	" —61286 ...	100	
"	O 32—07025 ...	50	Babu Kisto G. Mitter.
285 ...	O 70—77697 ...	500	
287 ...	O 69—70796 ...	100	Babu Aubinash Chunder Chatterjee.
"	O 32—00936 ...	50	
"	O 61—34649 ...	20	
"	O 38—83820 ...	5	Lackoram.
288 ...	O 32—18122 ...	50	
289 ...	O 67—84092 ...	100	Babu Taruck Nath Roy.
"	O 32—03165 ...	50	
"	" —03498 ...	50	
"	" —01117 ...	50	
"	" —06888 ...	50	
"	" —04781 ...	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Julpaiguri.
"	O 31—91050 ...	50	
"	" —89547 ...	50	
"	" —79104 ...	50	Shew Doyal Gool Raj.
290 ...	O 31—78976 ...	50	
"	" —78977 ...	50	
"	" —78978 ...	50	Sergeant Strong.
291 ...	O 69—27763 ...	100	
292 ...	O 69—73508 ...	100	
"	" —73509 ...	100	
"	" —73510 ...	100	
"	" —73511 ...	100	
"	" —73512 ...	100	
"	" —73513 ...	100	

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
292 ...	O 71—07952 ...	500	Babu Kristomongal Shaw
294 ...	O 58—82623 ...	20	Babu Ashootosh Bose.
295 ...	L 23—82554 ...	5	Busiruddeen Mohamed.
200 ...	O 57—66102 ...	20	Babu Raghuo Nath Bysa
"	" —66103 }		
"	O 42—79193 }	10	
"	" —79192 }		Babu Nobodip Chun Dutt.
202 ...	O 84—69688 }	10	
"	" —69689 }		

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 13—07994 ...	20	Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, Coimbatore.
J 12—06844 ...	50	Mr. G. J. D'Mello, Calicut.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 10—39568 ...	100	S. V. Mootha Chetty, Caroor.
J 4—95395 ...	50	S. Arabe Sahib, Trichengode.
J 9—48785 ...	10	Mr. B. A. Dumpy, Vythery.
J 5—97879 ...	20	
J 13—00576 ...	20	Mr. J. H. D'Silva, Bombay.

CALICUT,
The 1st December 1880.

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—31549 ...	10	Pakki Venkata.
I 12—21432 ...	50	Ramadas of Parvattipur, Vizagapatam District.

COCONADA,
The 29th November 1880.

E. G. RICKETTS,
Depy. Collector.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—54401 ...	100	Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, Kandahar State Railway, Sibi.
" —54400 ...	100	
" —54132 ...	100	
" —54133 ...	100	Mrs. J. Coleman, Bombay.
G 14—59274 ...	10	
G 8—60725 ...	20	Bhojoomul Toerutmul, of Bhian, Sind.
" —60278 }		
G 13—48799 }	5	Mr. H. F. Pinhey, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Karachi.
" —48792 }		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 27th November 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
102 ...	E 15—75417 ...	50	{ The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
	„ —75471 ...	50	
103 ...	E 2—47534 ...	500	{ Boo Ali, through Munshi Mehtab Deen, care of Hafez Abdool Kadar, Merchants, Lahore.
	E 13—72100 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Ra.	
37 ...	E 16—53034 ...	{ 10	{ Ajoodhia Put, Treasurer, Gujranwala.
	„ —53035 ...		
132 ...	E 16—97583 ...	{ 10	{ J. Kelly, Esq., Lahore.
	E 15—49012 ...		
161 ...	E 1—45507 ...	1,000	Goor Narain, Gomasta, Thull.
166 ...	E 13—81746 ...	100	W. M. Sherer, Esq., Ghazipur.
160 ...	E 16—92964 ...	10	C. Tickell, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Moan Meer.

LAHORE,
The 4th December 1880. }

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
74 ...	B 57—95321 ...	20	Sergeant Alfred Ablitt, 67th Regiment, Bangalore.
75 ...	B 57—72851 ...	20	{ Pitchviengar, Record-keeper, Deputy Collector and Manager's Office, Ramnad.
	„ —80820 ...	20	
	B 62—08213 ...	100	
	„ —80269 ...	100	
	„ —85639 ...	100	
	„ —90487 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Ra.	
151 ...	B 61—44771 ...	50	Mr. L. A. McKenzie, No. 14, Francis Joseph Street, Madras.
152 ...	B 60—94445 ...	{ 10	{ Mrs. A. Simpson, Bishop's Lane, Puroowalkum, Madras.
	B 57—94555 ...		
153 ...	B 57—61015 ...	{ 20	{ G. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Chickmuglur, Mysore Province.
	B 62—61799 ...		
154 ...	B 46—22969 ...	5	Mr. W. C. McMahon, Reserve Inspector of Police, South Arcot District.
21 ...	B 57—73373 } *	{ 20	{ Aga Jan Shirazi Namazi, No. 232, Ungappa Naick Street, Black Town, Madras.
	„ —73372 }		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 29th November 1880. }

C. HALL,

Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1880.

No. 9677.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. P. Barboza, Postmaster, Vizagapatam, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Vizagapatam Division, *vice* Mr. Walker, on leave.

Mr. H. Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, Trichinopoly Division, has been transferred to the Coimbatore Division.

Mr. A. Rhenius, Postmaster, Ootacamund, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Kistna Division, *vice* Mr. Daws.

Mr. E. M. Daws, Superintendent of Post Offices, Kistna Division, has been transferred to the Trichinopoly Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. A. F. Ingle, 1st Class Marine Officer, has been appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay General Post Office, *vice* Mr. Row, on deputation.

Mr. M. F. Ingle, 3rd Class Marine Officer, has been appointed to act as 1st Class Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. A. F. Ingle, on deputation.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Supernumerary Mail Officer, has been appointed *sub pro tem.* 2nd Class Mail Officer, *vice* Mr. Todd, on deputation.

Mr. C. H. Watts has been appointed to act as 3rd Class Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. M. F. Ingle, on deputation.

POSTAL CIRCLE, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. F. Whympier and Mr. C. H. Lane have been appointed to be Examiners of Post Office Accounts.

Lala Girdhari Lal has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Wardha Division.

Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of Post Offices, Wardha, has been transferred to the Nagpur Division.

Mr. G. Stanyon has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Hoshangabad Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. J. W. Welsh and Lalla Sambhunath have been appointed to be Examiners of Post Office Accounts.

Mr. G. E. Rose has been promoted to the 3rd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. R. E. Grainger has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Fatehgarh Division.

Pundit Koer Pal has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Jhansi Division.

Mr. H. H. Jehans has been appointed to be Postmaster, Cawnpore.

Pundit Saligram has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Gorakhpur Division.

Lala Brij Lal, Superintendent of Post Offices, Fatehgarh Division, has been transferred to the Benares Division.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 10th December 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 p. m.	18th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	6 "	18th "	Str. <i>Chinsura</i> .
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also <i>via</i> Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies.	6 "	14th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails <i>via</i> Bombay.	6 "	18th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern	6 "	14th "	From Bombay.
Packets	6 "	18th "	Str. <i>Baghdad</i> .
Bangoon, Moulsmein and Straits	6 "	17th "	Str. <i>Medina</i> .
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo and Bangoon	6 "	11th "	French Str.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	6 "	17th "	Strs. <i>A. Apear</i> and <i>Suez</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	6 "	11th "	From Bombay.
Persian Gulf.	6 "		

* Also *via* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope; also *via* Aden for Mauritius, Maké (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nosé Be and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 10th December 1880.

Adams, Mrs. E. S.	Dawos, H.	Moon, Mrs.
Arnovits, B.	Fagan, H.	Mullane, Mrs. E.
Aspa, A. G.	Fitzgerald, Mrs. A.	O'Connor, D.
Baker, J.	Gray, H.	Palmer, Mrs. M.
Ballantine, D.	Green, Randal S.	Rebeiro, Miss C.
Barnard, Mrs. E.	Hallett, James.	Smith, H. J.
Barnby, J.	Hayes, Mrs.	Spalding, Mrs. W. H.
Beist, H.	Hurro Lail Roy.	Spurgeon, J. S.
Blackburn, Hugh.	John, Gao.	Stephens, C. L., Rev.
Booth, G. H.	Johnstone, W.	Taylor, T. F.
Broadbent, Miss S. E.	Keane, R.	Tonnet, Thonny.
Cheke, A. J.	Maundrell, A. W. L.	Vellanti, R. de Monsieur.
Craik, James.	McDonald, Samuel.	Wade, A. F. S.
Dale, Surgeon A. F.	McDougal, A. C.	Youngman, Messrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Amey, Mrs. A. W.	Dunneet, Mrs. E.	M. K. W.
Ashton, Captain Sam.	Dunsford, R. C.	Pearson, Lewis.
Blackton, T. W.	Dykes, Ballantine.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Blair, T.	Gibbons, E. J.	Pimm, K. A. F.
Brown, A. W.	Gibbons, Rev. B.	Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Brundage, J. D.	Gilbert, Benja. (Gunner.)	Rae, William.
Bryne, Joseph.	Godlu, Francis.	Rishworth, J.
Byron, E. C. A.	Greene, Dr. J. S.	Schore, T. C.
Callier, Monsieur L.	Griffin, W. H.	Sinclair, J. L.
C. W. S.	Guider, D.	Slade, G.
Canham, John.	Harford, J.	Stevens, C.
Cavanagh, J.	Hornby, Mrs. L.	Tapper, J.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt.	Jackson, E. A.	Tarring, C. J.
Foot.	Kalser, Mr.	Thomas, Miss.
Constantine, Courier	L. H.	Thompson, C.
Geo.	Landfield, F.	Tregido, S.
Cooto, Waller.	Lindesay, Harris M.	Tupper, W.
Cotton, C. B.	Marchant, Miss M. R.	Ward, Mrs.
Crafter, Geo.	McCredy, James Mot.	Walton, William.
D'Osmund, Le Comte O.	Moulla, Monsieur N. J.	Wilson, Alex. S.

Newspapers.

Bachmann, Beverley.	Edward, George.	Morton, M.
Brooks, F. G.	Fitzsimmons, John.	O'Brien, S. H. G.
Byron, E. C. A.	Griffin, W. H.	Sale, M.
Cameron, Keith R.	Miller, Captain William.	Urborne, W.
D'Osmund, Le Comte.	Molla, Monsieur N. J.	

Registered Letters.

Hannah, Miss F. J.	Marchant, Miss M. R.	Rosa, Lorenzo.
Hector, Mrs. Bertha.		

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on

Monday, the 7th February 1881, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed *before the 15th of January 1881*. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad, Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpur, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountants' examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

The 8th December 1880.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880. }

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8" x 4", about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " 1 " "

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8" x 4", about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,

Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

Buxa,
The 6th October 1880. }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئیٹائین کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور صیوانہ اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ۔

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ۔

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانہ میں بکتی ہی ماسیوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معمولات چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ۔

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	8 ditto	120	These have never been used.
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	106	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *via* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, R. A. P. in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ... 8 0 0

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ... 8 0 0

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ... 8 0 0

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates 3 0 0

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates 1 8 0

Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) ... 1 0 0

Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ... 3 0 0

Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ... 3 8 0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter

to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1881 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

The Ramayana of Tulsi Das, translated from the original Hindi, by F. S. GOWSE, M.A., Oxon.
Price—

Book I, Rs. 3	0	0
„ II, „ 2	8	0
„ III, „ 2	8	0

Government Press, Allahabad.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate. In sending for books for personal use, it should be stated that they are required for this purpose, to avoid the delay of enquiry before complying with the requisition.

Just published.

Super-royal octavo, cloth.

Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh. Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 6 annas.

Army List.

Corrected to 30th September 1880.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Graduation List. Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—From 1834 to 1863.

Vol. II.—From 1864 to 1871.

Vol. III.—From 1872 to June 1876.
Price of each Volume, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 13 annas.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

*Report of the Proceedings at the Special General Meeting held at the Town Hall, at 10-30 A.M.,
on Monday, 22nd November 1880.*

PRESENT :—Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v.c. ; Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep ; T. T. Allen, Esq. ; E. G. Glazier, Esq. ; J. Westland, Esq. ; C. F. Magrath, Esq. ; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq. ; Jas. Crawford, Esq. ; C. A. Wilkins, Esq. ; W. H. Page, Esq. ; C. Macaulay, Esq. ; J. A. Bourdillon, Esq. ; C. W. Bolton, Esq. ; H. M. Kisch, Esq. ; and H. Lee, Esq.
Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep in the Chair.

THE Chairman read the notice convening the Meeting.

Mr. Cotton suggested that in proposing the resolution, of which notice had been given, the opportunity should be taken on the part of the Management to explain more fully than had been done in recent circulars the history of the proposal to exempt Annuitants from subscription, and that in particular some further explanation might be given to the Service of the remark contained in the Managers' circular of the 24th August 1880, that "the Managers have steadily recognized that the Subscribers are committed to the grant of relief to Annuitants." He was sure that a clear account of the facts now would save trouble and unnecessary correspondence hereafter.

Mr. Westland moved the following resolution on the part of the Managers :—

"That so much of the amendment of Article VIII of the rules, adopted at the Half-yearly General Meeting held on 31st January last, as regards the subscriptions of Annuitants to the Ordinary Branch of the Fund be held in abeyance."

He said it would probably be necessary to explain how it came about that the Managers, after having proposed to the Service certain increases of benefits in January, found it necessary, before the year was out, to come again before the Service with proposals to keep part of their own plan in abeyance.

The question of increase of benefits had really been before the Service ever since 1873, in which year the Managers laid certain resolutions before a General Meeting ; but these propositions were then rejected in favour of an amendment by Mr. Cotton that nothing should be done till an Actuary's report on the state of the Fund was received. Various circumstances delayed that report, so that it was received only in 1879, and the Managers, considering the state of the Fund on this report, had to choose whether they should bring their proposals for increase of benefits before the Service on such calculations as they had themselves the means of making, or whether they should make a further reference to the Actuary. The possibility of further indefinite delay in the event of the latter course being adopted, and what the Managers believed to be a manifest desire on the part of the Service that a matter so long under discussion should be pressed to a settlement, and that benefits so long in prospect should no longer be withheld, determined the Managers to make their proposals at once, on the understanding that the Actuary should be immediately consulted ; and the votes of the Service approved this course.

The Actuary's report was received with unexpected promptness in July, and it showed that, in his opinion, the Managers' proposals had gone a little too far. So little, however, that it was really open to doubt whether, all things considered, it was necessary for the Managers to retrace their steps. The Managers, however, thought that, viewing the extreme importance of the interests committed to their care, they ought not to oppose their own confidence in the position of the Fund to the professional advice of their Actuary, and resolved at once to submit to the Service such modification as it appeared necessary to make in their original proposals.

In determining in what particular part of the January proposals a modification might best be made, they considered that the positive benefits added to the list were far too valuable possessions to be given up, if it could possibly be avoided, and thought that it would in every way involve less of hardship if they were to keep in abeyance for a short time (he hoped it would be a short time only) part of the reduction they had proposed in Annuitant subscriptions. They were strengthened in this opinion by observing that this reduction of subscription was the only one of their proposals which, when submitted to the vote of the Service, met with any degree of opposition, all the rest having been almost unanimously accepted.

Mr. Cotton had made enquiry as to how far the Managers considered themselves pledged by earlier proceedings to this remission of subscription. In 1868, when the first possibility of increase of benefits occurred, the principal proposition (founded upon the practice in the other Presidencies, where Annuitants do not subscribe at the same rates as active members) was to reduce their subscriptions by nine-tenths, the intention to retain one-tenth being founded on a reason which was really not valid. The Actuary then reported that the Fund could not afford to reduce more than one-half, and this was accordingly done. The whole tone of the proceedings, however, implied that the rest of the then intended reduction would be again brought forward when it was considered that the Fund admitted of it. Though the Managers could not admit this to be a pledge binding upon them, it was certainly sufficient reason why this particular form of benefit should form part of the next considerable scheme for additional benefits laid by the Managers before the Service, and there was no doubt that a good deal might be said for it on its merits; and even regarding the matter as a pledge, it might be pointed out that the Annuitants had received a very fair equivalent for the pledge of reduction to one-tenth, in the immediate reduction to one-quarter and the practical promise of an early total abolition.

Mr. Macaulay said that the statement in the circular of 24th August, that the Subscribers are committed to the grant of relief to Annuitants, was quite accurate. The Managers, in presenting the results of the quinquennial valuation for the period ending 31st March 1868, made certain proposals for the utilization of the surplus then found in the Fund. One of them was "that all Annuitants be permitted to compound for their future payments of subscription at one-tenth of present rates." In reference to this proposal, the Managers said "the sum so obtained will be merely nominal, and the boon amounts virtually to relieving Annuitants from all subscriptions to the Fund. It is thought prudent to retain a rate of composition, however small, in order to ensure correct returns to the Fund office of family changes." A Special General Meeting approved this proposal, among others, "to the extent to which the ascertained surplus may, under the advice of the Actuary, be held to warrant." The Subscribers at large confirmed the proceeding of the Special General Meeting on this particular point by a majority of 92 votes to 11. In his report, the Actuary, Mr. Brown, said: "I would venture to suggest that, looking at all the liabilities, present and future, the proposition to allow retired members to compound for one-half the value of their subscriptions, ordinary and additional, would be as far as it is prudent to go on the present occasion." Accordingly the Managers, in their report presented at the Half-yearly General Meeting of 27th July 1870, recommended that "for the present the extension of benefits under this head be confined to a reduction by one-half of the rates of subscription or composition by retired members." Nothing therefore could be clearer than that the measure under which Annuitants should be virtually exempted from all subscriptions was only postponed and not abandoned. Mr. Westland had pointed out that the intention to retain even a composition of one-tenth was founded on a reason which was really not valid.

Mr. Cotton asked some questions regarding the actual amount of subscription for which Annuitants would be temporarily liable under the Managers' proposal. These were answered by Messrs. Westland and Macaulay.

Mr. Macaulay then read the following letter from Mr. R. P. Harrison, a retired Subscriber:—
Dated London, the 22nd October 1880.

From—R. P. HARRISON, Esq.,
To—The Managers, Bengal Civil Fund, Calcutta.

In a letter dated 23rd September last, from the National Bank of India, I was informed that the Manager of their Calcutta Branch had, upon an application from your office, repaid to the Fund the sum of Rs. 277-12-5, being one-half of the amount refunded to me on account of subscriptions paid on my behalf subsequent to 1st April 1878. I was at the same time referred to a circular issued from the Fund Office, which was not, however, forwarded to me, and a copy of which I only obtained yesterday from Messrs. Coutts and Co., the Agents to the Fund in London.

If the Manager of the National Bank in Calcutta had made a previous reference to me, I should have declined to return any portion of the sum refunded, in accordance with a decision passed at a General Meeting of Subscribers, and confirmed by the votes of the Subscribers at large, under Article XVII of the rules.

The resolution of the General Meeting, duly confirmed by the Subscribers, which the Managers now seek to set aside, falls within the provisions of Article XVII, and is not subject to revision under Article XVIII, and has therefore become final and conclusive. My accumulated subscriptions to the Fund amount to upwards of one lakh and eighty thousand rupees, and I am not disposed to contribute further unnecessarily.

I have now to request that the amount paid for me by the National Bank of India on account of refund and subscription, which it appears to me has been demanded improperly and without any sufficient authority may be returned.

I have, in conclusion, to ask you to be good enough to place this letter before the Special General Meeting of Subscribers, which you have convened on 22nd November next.

Mr. Westland's motion was seconded by the Hon'ble W. Fraser McDonell, v.c., and was carried.

Mr. Cotton then said that, though he supported the Managers in regard to the resolution which had just been passed, he was of opinion that the facts stated in Mr. R. P. Harrison's letter, which he understood were correct, disclosed an irregularity of procedure on the part of the Management which ought not to be passed over in silence. The exemption of Annuitants from subscription was a measure which had become final and conclusive under Article XVII of the rules, and it was not within the competence of the Managers to anticipate any change of policy, or in any way modify a resolution formally passed at a previous meeting, until express authority had been conferred on them to do so by the Subscribers at a General Meeting convened under Article XVII of the Rules for the purpose.

Mr. Westland said that he objected to individual expressions of opinion which involved a censure on the Managers being placed before the Meeting without giving the Managers an opportunity of taking a vote on their conduct. He therefore requested that *Mr. Cotton* would express his opinion in a formal resolution.

Mr. Cotton said that it was far from his intention to propose a resolution which might have the appearance of a form of vote of censure on the Management, and, for his own part, he would have been content if his individual opinion on the action of the Managers had been recorded as part of the proceedings of the Meeting. But as he was pressed on behalf of the Management to propose a formal resolution, he would do so, and he did so with less hesitation because this was not the only instance in which the Managers, in his opinion, had recently shown a tendency to exceed the powers vested in them under the Fund rules.

Mr. Westland asked that any such case might be cited.

Mr. Cotton replied that on an early opportunity he would draw prominent attention to the case to which he referred. He begged now to propose the following resolution:—

"That the Managers have exceeded their authority in taking upon themselves to call upon Annuitants to repay any subscriptions in the face of a resolution passed by the Service exempting Annuitants from all subscriptions, and which has become final and conclusive under Article XVII of the rules; and that they should have awaited the sanction of the present Meeting."

The *Chairman* seconded the resolution. He remarked that it was not quite correct to state that the Managers had acted on the Actuary's recommendation. The Actuary had reported that the present state of our funds would not safely permit the adoption of all the proposed benefits to subscribers. He therefore suggested that we should abandon one of two of these benefits which we specified; but he added his own opinion which of these two we should retain. The Managers have not adopted that opinion, but have proposed to postpone the reduction of annuitants' subscriptions. The Managers exceeded their authority in anticipating the result of the present meeting, as pointed out by *Mr. Cotton*. Their circular to annuitants and the agents of annuitants was one which, in his (the *Chairman's*) opinion, did not leave it open to those persons whether they should or should not comply with the demand made.

Mr. Macaulay pointed out that in their circular of 13th October 1879, which was before the Subscribers when the alterations in the rules were approved, the Managers had recommended the immediate extension of the benefits "subject to discontinuance if the Actuary should report that the Fund cannot afford them." The Actuary had so reported. It was therefore open to the Managers to suspend all the benefits. They only suspended a part of one, however, and they immediately called a Special General Meeting to obtain the sanction of the Subscribers to their action.

Mr. Westland, after having asked the Secretary to repeat the passage from the circular of 13th October 1879, in which the Managers informed the Service of their intention to propose an immediate extension of benefits, "subject to discontinuance if the Actuary should report that the Fund cannot afford them," said that the Managers, when the Actuary's report was received by them in July, had two courses open to them. They might either continue to carry out the new propositions until they could be regularly set aside, or they might stop proceedings in anticipation, and call a General Meeting to reconsider the position. The Managers had practically in the words quoted undertaken to withhold the full operation of the new rules, and to submit for early reconsideration the questions that arose in the Actuary's report. They had lost no time in calling a General Meeting, and he submitted that, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the propriety of the choice that the Managers had made between the two courses he had referred to, there was no case for a resolution which was practically a vote of censure.

Mr. Cotton begged to observe that the remarks just made by *Mr. Westland* were inaccurate. The authority the Managers were empowered to exercise was clearly defined in the Fund Rules. Any question involving an increase or diminution of the rate of contribution came under Article XVII of the rules, and must be duly proposed under that section. The exemption of Annuitants was final and conclusive under the Resolution passed last January, and the subsequent confirmation of that resolution accorded by the Service. Under that authority, subscriptions had been refunded, and the Managers in again demanding payment from Annuitants in anticipation of the will of the present Meeting, which had still to be confirmed by the Subscribers at large, had exceeded their powers. The view the present Meeting might take could not have been foreseen, and ought not to have been anticipated.

The resolution was then put to the Meeting and negatived by a majority of votes.

Before the Meeting separated, *Mr. Cotton* wished to take the opportunity of stating, what was already known to most of those present, that he intended to propose a Resolution of considerable importance to the Fund at the General Half-yearly Meeting to be held in January next. He had observed that on other occasions when a Resolution of general importance had been proposed by an individual Subscriber, the Managers had been good enough to take upon themselves the responsibility and expense of the publication required under Article XVII of the rules, and he would be glad to know if the Management were prepared to concede this favour in his case. He wished himself to take no action without the cognizance of the Management, and as far as possible in communication with the Managers.

Messrs. McDonell, and *Westland*, expressed themselves willing to agree to the course proposed. The Managers were always glad to afford every reasonable facility to Subscribers in discussing the affairs of the Fund.

Mr. Cotton thanked the Managers for their courtesy and consideration to him personally in this respect.

A vote of thanks having been proposed to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,)

H. T. PRINSEP, .

The 22nd November 1880.)

Chairman.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE.

An Abstract of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December 1879.

RECEIPTS.	QUARTER ENDED			DISBURSEMENTS.	QUARTER ENDED		
	30th June 1879.	30th September 1879.	31st December 1879.		30th June 1879.	30th September 1879.	31st December 1879.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Subscriptions . . .	3,953 14 6	4,040 0 3	4,091 2 6	Annuity . . .	351 12 3	328 9 6	409 0 0
Entrance Fees . . .	29 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	Establishment . . .	222 8 0	205 8 0	205 8 0
Government of India, amount withdrawn . . .	450 0 0	720 0 0	770 0 0	Miscellaneous . . .	88 14 0	156 12 6	92 5 6
Miscellaneous . . .	0 6 0	10 14 0	0 1 0	Government of India, amount deposited . . .	4,034 15 3	4,142 4 6	4,092 14 6
Opening Cash Balance . . .	488 5 9	223 8 9	181 4 6	Closing Cash Balance . . .	223 8 9	181 4 6	256 12 0
TOTAL . . .	4,921 10 3	5,014 7 0	5,056 8 0	TOTAL . . .	4,921 10 3	5,014 7 0	5,056 8 0

Published by Order of the Directors, agreeably to Rule 75.

PREONATH DUTT,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1880. }

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 025359, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, the proprietor, by whom it is never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD; }
The 1st December 1880.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 057055, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of Govanji Kooshalchund, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, the proprietor, by whom

it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD; }
The 1st December 1880.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 106893 to 106896 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of The National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Gullalchund Heerjee Kothra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

GULLALCHUND HEERJEE KOTHTA,
Care of Sha Tejpall Khetsey,
Opposite to Victoria Garden, Bombay.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 50. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE
YEAR 1879-80.

No. 343, dated Calcutta, the 20th November 1880.

From—The Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1879-80 :—

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OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. W. Waterfield was Head Commissioner except for two months, August and September, during which Mr. J. Westland officiated for him.

Mr. Edward Gay was Commissioner in Bombay and Mr. A. C. Tupp, Commissioner in Madras.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The present is the first complete year of a new system of account introduced in the middle of 1878-79. The accounts and statements rendered

under the old system had become both obsolete and complex, because, having been first devised for the very simple kinds of transactions to which the Currency Department at the beginning confined itself, it did not adapt itself readily to the many alterations of procedure which subsequent experience shewed to be desirable either in the interests of public convenience, or in regard to the mutual relations of the Currency Offices themselves.

4. The new system of account enables me to present more precise details of the operations of the department than has hitherto been possible.

5. The regular monthly audits of the accounts have been duly made and reported to the Comptroller General, and the following special audits, prescribed by rule, have also been reported :—

Accounts of	Auditing Officer.	Date of report.
Calcutta	Inspector, Acct. Offices .	2nd April '80.
Madras	Inspector	22nd January '80.
	Mr. W. Donald, Finl. Dept.,	13th November '79.
Calicut	Madras.	
	„ R. C. Chapman, Finl.	30th April '80.
	Dept., Madras.	
Coconada	„ W. Donald	4th Dec. '79.
	„ R. C. Chapman	17th March '80.
Bombay	Inspector	30th January '80.
Kurrachee	Ditto	7th February '80.

CIRCULATION.

6. The following figures shew the state of the *net* circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other Circles.	Net Circulation.
April 1, 1879	11,90,01,985	47,65,535	11,42,36,450
March 31, 1880	12,62,72,575	26,95,305	12,35,77,270

It must be explained that a note is in "gross circulation," when it has not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it, pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the gross circulation.

7. The details of the net circulation of March 31, 1880, are as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	233,332	845,354	299,184	51,415	96,592	13,647	21,271	78	1,560,873	5,67,08,330
Allahabad	14,371	20,275	15,161	12,567	12,875	993	2,021	...	78,269	50,14,190
Lahore	21,163	41,064	31,408	20,306	17,129	2,973	1,655	33	143,731	74,24,315
Bombay	87,402	374,192	78,853	40,380	62,896	4,535	11,085	598	659,941	3,33,97,090
Akola	4,085	4,393	3,821	2,757	3,971	260	118	27	19,435	11,93,785
Nagpur	4,359	5,080	4,436	3,149	4,907	229	120	22	22,302	12,63,965
Kurrachee	7,935	22,549	8,656	3,785	6,950	609	1,388	10	51,882	31,15,035
Madras	34,646	50,593	28,978	23,104	57,496	4,427	1,862	16	201,122	1,24,99,020
Calicut	9,140	9,376	5,934	5,305	6,818	109	60	...	36,742	13,19,690
Coconada	2,494	2,628	2,035	1,520	1,599	287	383	90	11,086	17,41,850
TOTAL FOR MAR. 31, 80	418,930	1,383,504	478,469	164,288	271,233	28,069	89,966	874	2,785,333	12,35,77,270
TOTAL FOR MAR. 31, 79	388,724	1,291,716	454,696	156,731	238,547	25,133	85,724	1,027	2,595,298	11,42,36,540
TOTAL FOR MAR. 31, 78	391,934	1,324,172	492,628	166,417	238,082	26,707	36,041	2,917	2,678,898	13,57,47,500

8. Thus the average value of each Note in circulation on the last date of each of the past three years was in the—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.		1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Calcutta Circle	44	36	36	Nagpur Circle	41	56	56
Allahabad „	71	61	64	Kurrachee „	60	52	60
Lahore „	56	51	52	Madras „	67	65	62
Bombay „	56	51	56	Calicut „	52	43	36
Akola „	31	131	61	Coconada „	176	69	158

9. The variations in the net circulation of each Circle are shewn in the following statement (omitting 000):—

	Calcutta.	Allaha- bad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurra- chee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coco- nada.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1st, 1879	5,64.48	46.74	47.05	2,95.90	18.45	10.59	23.04	1,11.66	14.93	9.52	11,42.36
May 1st, "	5,37.92	47.99	48.59	3,18.63	7.72	10.92	20.06	1,09.36	17.63	8.32	11,27.14
June 1st, "	5,15.22	40.06	53.73	3,26.77	8.77	13.28	22.93	1,08.90	17.48	9.99	11,17.13
July 1st, "	5,55.95	52.00	69.30	3,09.19	19.99	19.59	23.87	1,05.95	17.33	8.95	11,82.12
August 1st, "	6,14.43	50.52	63.52	2,82.48	23.64	27.78	25.56	1,08.76	17.78	9.72	12,24.19
Sept. 1st, "	6,60.48	48.93	68.04	2,64.58	26.74	28.11	26.60	1,21.89	19.68	9.01	12,74.06
Oct 1st, "	7,09.10	51.81	67.21	2,72.23	27.45	26.96	25.88	1,25.08	18.71	8.56	13,32.99
Nov. 1st, "	7,01.04	36.76	65.64	3,01.34	27.85	26.31	27.91	1,37.70	25.99	8.38	13,58.92
Dec. 1st, "	6,77.27	51.03	71.78	3,31.74	27.99	24.09	32.10	1,21.04	21.53	16.19	13,74.76
Jan. 1st, 1880	6,67.84	49.17	70.79	3,68.56	27.60	20.60	28.56	1,18.69	18.70	9.25	13,79.76
Feb. 1st, "	7,10.12	50.72	64.84	3,91.22	15.00	16.05	26.24	1,23.33	14.12	11.29	14,22.98
March 1st, "	6,02.26	45.87	68.25	4,03.66	12.91	14.15	29.82	1,23.44	13.91	13.92	13,28.19
April 1st, "	5,67.08	50.14	74.24	3,33.97	11.94	12.64	31.15	1,23.99	13.20	17.42	12,35.77
Average of the last 12 figures	6,26.56	47.92	65.49	3,25.36	19.80	20.04	26.72	1,19.01	18.01	10.92	12,79.81
Average of 1878-79	6,43.66	63.73	48.60	3,34.51	16.55	16.73	25.14	1,27.32	17.67	25.14	13,19.05
Average of 1877-78	6,13.25	54.65	54.71	3,72.82	9.25	8.92	21.99	1,51.40	21.89	16.14	13,25.02

The figures are given more fully in Statement I.

10. On these, the following remarks are offered:—

CALCUTTA.—The accumulations in the Reserve Treasury of Government account for most of the fluctuations, as may be seen from the following account (in lakhs of Rupees):—

First of	Total Circulation.	Total in Reserve Treasury.	Net outside Reserve Treasury.
April	564	48	516
May	538	60	478
June	515	57	458
July	556	72	484
August	614	156	458
September	660	182	478
October	709	175	534
November	701	185	516
December	677	97	580
January	668	18	650
February	710	16	694
March	602	34	568
April	567	2	565

The circulation outside the Reserve Treasury, it will be seen, increased with the increase of business in the cold weather.

11. BOMBAY.—The circulation has varied in a similar manner, being higher during the months of December to June and then falling off, as business in Bombay falls off, when the monsoon sets in.

12. Regarding the other circles no remarks are called for.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

13. The following statement analyses the outstandings on 31st Dec 1879, of the Issue Departments of the offices, according to the years of the notes. It must be remembered that the outstandings of the

Department include, besides the gross circulation, the notes held by the Exchange Departments, both for purposes of issue, and after receipt from the public :—

CALENDAR YEAR OF ISSUE.	Amount issued in official year.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1878.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862	6,72,55,500	3,63,950	3,49,560
1863	4,72,01,000	1,22,950	1,18,220
1864	4,53,00,110	1,29,580	1,21,060
1865	10,10,04,920	1,15,960	1,10,510
1866	26,80,12,150	1,51,420	1,40,860
1867	33,06,49,710	2,14,430	1,79,990
1868	44,00,73,020	3,05,850	2,67,750
1869	49,34,48,480	2,75,890	2,53,960
1870	56,63,62,620	5,19,820	4,65,390
1871	62,25,21,200	5,84,280	4,53,100
1872	57,39,09,525	7,72,930	5,76,535
1873	61,69,24,575	12,40,435	9,28,275
1874	68,25,78,760	17,57,865	12,65,870
1875	62,69,70,815	29,07,530	18,59,340
1876	78,77,51,185	52,37,735	28,85,820
1877	99,52,59,980	2,07,60,365	63,75,640
1878	86,09,06,930	11,95,17,005	1,92,03,800
1879	81,51,93,855	.....	12,50,13,550
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	15,50,07,965	16,05,49,230

14. The statistics of the two dates, 31st December 1878 and 31st December 1879, are singularly similar, as may be seen by comparing each line in column 3 of the above, with the succeeding line in column 4. They give the following general results :—

15. Of 1,000 notes issued during a year, 850 are returned and cancelled before the year is over. Of the 150 remaining, 125 are cancelled in the course of the next year and only 25 remain outstanding; of these, not more than 9 are alive at the end of the third year, and 4 at the end of the fourth. Less than one note will be alive at the end of the tenth year.

16. In connection with this, the following statistics throw some light upon the question how far notes become absolutely lost :—

Of notes issued in the year	1862.	1863.	1864.	TOTAL.
There were outstanding in December 31, 1874	558	209	212	979
Cashed in 1875	103	30	4	...
" 1876	27	10	15	...
" 1877	48	38	25	...
" 1878	16	8	38	...
" 1879	15	5	9	...
TOTAL CASHED IN FIVE YEARS	209	91	91	391
OR PER CENT.	37	44	43	40

(The figures in the above statement represent thousands of rupees of value.)

So that there appears no reason to think that the outstandings are ceasing to come in, or that the bulk of the notes will not ultimately be presented for payment.

17. I may remark that when the sub-circle of Nagpur was transferred from Calcutta to Bombay (June 1867), there were about ten lakhs of circulation, not counting the occasional inflations due to the action of the Bank of Bengal. Of these ten lakhs, only Rs. 4,140 were outstanding upon 31st March 1880, and the notes still drop in for payment, at somewhat rare intervals.

The outstandings were—

	November 1, 1878.	August 1, 1880.
10-Rupree Notes	101	93
20 " "	59	56
50 " "	11	11
100 " "	15	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
VALUE .	4,240	4,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

THE RESERVE.

18. The value held against the net circulation upon March 31st, 1880, was as follows:—

SILVER COIN—	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
At Calcutta *	1,80,51,004	8 6		
„ Allahabad *	38,79,590	0 0		
„ Lahore *	1,22,91,760	0 0		
„ Bombay .	78,44,240	15 6		
„ Akola .	12,86,695	0 0		
„ Nagpore .	23,53,525	0 0		
„ Kurrachee .	17,22,520	0 0		
„ Madras .	61,20,520	0 0		
„ Calicut .	5,07,600	0 0		
„ Coconada*	15,15,520	0 0		
	<hr/>		5,55,72,975	8 0
 SMALL SILVER COIN—				
At Kurrachee .	76,900	0 0		
„ Madras .	10,04,000	0 0		
„ Calicut .	39,000	0 0		
„ Coconada .	85,000	0 0		
	<hr/>		12,04,900	0 0
 SILVER BULLION—				
At Calcutta .	34,57,663	0 2		
„ Bombay .	33,70,984	0 6		
	<hr/>		68,28,647	0 8
Invested in Government Securities			5,99,70,747	7 4
			<hr/>	
TOTAL .			12,35,77,270	0 0
			<hr/>	

* Including amounts held at Currency Agencies within the provinces which are always small, except, for the present, in the Punjab.

19. The coin balances held by the various circles were verified at the regular half-yearly verifications in March as follows:—

Calcutta 20th; Allahabad 31st; Lahore 31st; Bombay 31st; Akola, June 3rd; Nagpore, 18th March; Kurrachee 31st; Madras 29th; Coconada 26th April; Coconada 15th March.

THE INVESTMENT.

20. At the beginning of the year the following was the state of the investment:—

	Loan.	Nominal Amount. Rs.	Price of Purchase.			Rate per cent.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
4%	1865	2,88,55,700	2,71,67,075	11	1	
	1842-13	2,73,48,800	2,69,90,465	15	0	
	1879	8,25,900	9,41,622	11	0	
		5,70,30,400	5,50,99,164	5	1	96-61
4½%	1870	500	535	0	0	
	1878	20,91,500	20,88,665	0	1	
	1879	28,61,400	28,11,048	12	0	
		49,53,400	49,00,248	12	1	98-93
	TOTAL		5,99,99,413	1	2	
	Deduct borrowed from Treasury		8,238	1	2	
	Net purchased from Currency Silver		5,99,91,175	0	0	

21. During the last three months of 1878-79 we had been (under Section 19 of the Currency Act) selling out 4 per cent. securities, and purchasing 4½ per cent. with the proceeds. The difference of value in the market was at that time only about five rupees; and it was a matter of easy calculation that to a permanent holder, like the Currency Department, the additional half per cent. of interest not only covered this five rupees, but gave about two rupees of profit. These transactions account for the Rs. 8,238 borrowed from the Treasury, in the above statement, because if our purchases went for the time beyond our sales, we had to borrow money for a short time from the Treasury, having no legal power to appropriate for purchases more than six crores on the whole of the currency reserve.

22. We continued this policy until the relative prices in the market changed, so as to leave little or no gain by the additional income; and for a considerable time we held in our investment Rs. 1,07,39,900 of 4½ per cent. paper. But at the beginning of January 1880, the difference in price between 4s. and 4½s. turned the other way, and we began to reverse the operation and gradually recovered the whole of our 4 per cent. paper: the operation was completed in the beginning of June 1880.

23. By this mere exchange of form (for no new purchasing or selling out was involved in it), we have considerably enhanced the amount of our securities as compared with their value; and further aid was given in the same direction by our appropriating Rs. 44,727-5-2, out of the extra half per cent. interest received on 4½ per cent. paper, in reduction of the value at which the securities were borne in our books.

24. Since the middle of June 1880, the investment has stood at—

	Nominal.	Price.		Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	
Various 4 per cent. Loans	6,24,62,900	5,99,70,747	7 4	96-01

so that we have effected an improvement of 10 per cent. upon the value at which our securities stand upon our books.

The market value of 4 per cent. has been quite 96 for some time past.

25. The following is the detail of securities which we held at the end of the year:—

	Nominal.		Price.		
	Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
Various 4 per cent. Loans	5,68,17,900		5,49,58,078	14	1
4½ per cent. Loan of 1879	53,05,000		50,14,152	0	3
TOTAL	6,21,22,900		5,99,72,230	14	4
Deduct—Borrowed from Treasury			1,483	7	0
Net—Purchased from Currency Reserve			5,99,70,747	7	4

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

26.	When the year opened, the Head Commissioner owed the Treasury on account of accrued profits	Rs. A. P.	19,627 14 5
	The amount accrued during the year as interest on investment, over and above the Rs. 44,727-5-2, appropriated in reduction of the value of investment, was		28,06,510 8 0
	TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR		28,26,138 6 5
	The amount paid into the Treasury during the year has been		27,84,367 7 11
	Held by the Bank of Bengal at credit of the Head Commissioner (in connexion with the Exchange of Securities)		8,152 14 1
	Amount at debit of interest account		33,618 0 5
	TOTAL		28,26,138 6 5

27. The last amount, Rs. 33,618, is mostly overdue interest upon notes which were in possession of the Bank of Bengal for purposes of exchange. By overdue interest I mean interest for past half-years, as we do not reckon profits to have "accrued" until the interest becomes actually payable at the Public Debt Office.

29. The profits accrued in 1878-79 were Rs. 23,97,208-14-5, against Rs. 28,06,510-8 shown in 1879-80. But this last figure is really more than a year's profits, which is due to the fact that, with a view of holding our whole investment in the single loan of 1842-43, we transferred to that loan the paper (Rs. 2,88,55,700) which we held in the loan of 1865, and thus upon this last amount drew five quarters' interest within the year.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF NOTES.

30. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circle being shown in Statement VI:—

Gross Circulation, April 1, 1879	11,90,01,985
ISSUES—	
a.—Over the counter	78,49,63,835
b.—At Agencies	55,34,530
c.—In remittance transactions	2,46,95,490
TOTAL	81,51,93,855
RECEIPTS—	
d.—Over the counter	67,24,82,975
e.—At Agencies	53,79,445
f.—From other Currency Circles	6,47,36,065
g.—In remittance transactions	6,53,24,780
	80,79,23,265
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1880	12,62,72,575

EXPLANATION.

- a and d.—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.
- b and e.—These are exchange transactions with treasuries, as the agencies do not deal direct with the public but only enable the treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.
- f.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1879, to March 15th, 1880, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.
- c and g.—These remittances will be explained in detail beneath.

31. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and agencies during the year were as follow :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										Rs.
Issues . . .	703,041	2,745,461	1,099,067	384,388	752,223	145,190	403,916	19,129	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
Receipts . . .	673,668	2,658,614	1,076,438	377,455	719,703	142,626	399,784	19,455	6,067,688	80,79,23,265
More Issues . .	29,378	86,847	22,629	6,933	32,520	2,564	4,182	...	185,053	1,05,30,590
„ Receipts . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	326	32,60,000

The usual statistics of issues, receipts and cancellations are presented in Statement II.

32. So far as regards the three head offices, the average number of notes that passed over the counters on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period, has been—

	NOTES CASHED.			NOTES ISSUED.			NOTES CANCELLED.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
At Calcutta . .	12,631	12,869	13,300	13,581	13,101	13,352	9,114	9,216	8,531
„ Bombay . .	4,056	4,157	4,567	4,414	4,349	4,709	2,659	2,093	2,381
„ Madras . .	2,265	1,678	1,420	2,256	1,505	1,631	1,639	1,184	927

33. The gross issues and receipts of the Department (including agencies) during the past three years has been—

	Issues.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	99,52,50,980	96,25,97,735
1878-79	86,09,06,930	90,75,19,920
1879-80	81,51,93,855	80,79,23,265

The decrease is worthy of note, as the circulation has throughout remained nearly the same; it indicates that the life of a note, between its issue and its return to the office, is somewhat lengthening.

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

34. The following is the Foreign Note Account of the circles in aggregate :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Balance held on April 1st		47,65,535
Received over the counter	6,06,83,935	
On payment of transfers or drafts issued	19,81,900	
From other circles	53,63,575	
		6,80,29,410
TOTAL		7,27,94,945
Remitted to the Circles concerned		7,00,99,640
Balance held on March 31st		26,95,305

EXPLANATION.—The receipts from other Circles arise because the various Circles are not allowed in every case to remit direct. Calcutta, for example, remits Calicut notes to Madras, and not to Calicut.

35. The following table shews the statistics of the encashment of Foreign Circle Notes, giving for the year an aggregate total of Rs.6,26,65,835, namely, Rs. 6,06,83,935 + 19,81,900 :—

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	TOTAL.
CASHED BY	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	...	(c) 32,99,190	(c) 52,55,075	2,37,84,080	1,17,615	13,74,040	11,72,435	28,67,105	1,37,895	1,24,635	3,81,32,120
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	11,77,145	3,31,355	5,40,860	...	7,68,500	0,85,445	6,79,410	6,94,500	1,65,290	57,370	53,90,775
Akola	90	100	20	11,04,780	...	335	80	3,920	250	50	11,09,585
Nagpur	57,175	4,120	7,665	3,02,215	8,220	...	1,085	7,000	340	280	3,88,080
Kurrachee	600	...	2,310	0,805	680	20	...	...	...	...	13,285
Madras	2,95,000	23,925	45,940	71,96,695	24,190	53,010	20,165	...	30,14,500	19,16,225	1,31,97,710
Calicut	5,135	225	205	8,35,970	0,640	17,975	7,265	25,95,075	...	12,840	34,85,590
Cocanada	37,450	600	305	2,810	...	720	70	0,02,025	3,800	...	9,47,900
TOTAL	15,72,755	36,92,555	64,52,140	3,35,36,475	9,10,725	24,31,595	18,89,530	70,71,125	39,22,335	21,10,400	6,26,65,835

36. The comparison for three years is as follows :—

NOTES CASHED AT	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
Calcutta	5,76,42,285	4,80,29,570	3,81,32,120
Madras	1,31,99,320	1,67,00,950	1,31,97,710
Bombay	49,65,950	50,51,285	53,90,775
Allahabad	...	...	...
Lahore	24,71,235	2,440	210
Calicut	33,78,145	30,87,465	34,85,590
Cocanada	4,45,760	13,52,805	9,47,900
Nagpur	12,73,395	87,055	3,88,680
Kurrachee	1,22,870	34,270	13,285
Akola	26,105	35,535	11,09,565
	8,35,25,065	7,43,81,375	6,26,65,835

37. In the above table, the amounts paid in fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Currency Act, to pay, at the Presidency Town, notes issued at circle offices in the interior of each presidency, are marked with letter (c); the remaining amounts represent accommodation afforded to the public beyond the requirements of the law, which, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 4,61,60,430, against Rs. 5,34,43,185 of the preceding year.

Thus, under the requirements of the law, the amount of notes issued by each sub-circle and cashed at its Head Office were, in—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Calcutta	1,43,99,430	88,43,465	85,54,265
Bombay	14,81,810	27,37,610	24,21,355
Madras	72,35,415	93,57,115	55,29,785
	2,31,16,685	2,09,38,190	1,65,05,405

It is worthy of note that Madras cashed more notes of the Calicut and Cocanada Circles than these offices themselves did—a state of things that can hardly be called legitimate circulation. The large encashments of Nagpur and Kurrachi notes at Calcutta are also worthy of remark.

38. Allahabad and Lahore were prohibited from cashing foreign notes during the year (except for travellers), as during the progress of the war, the coin could, with greater advantage, be used for treasury remittance purposes, than placed at the disposal of private persons.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

39. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles, refer to Statement VII.) :—

	Coin.		Small coin.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Balance, April 1, 1879 . . .	3,80,55,845	3 11	10,90,700	0 0
RECEIPTS—				
Over the counter . . .	8,22,07,695	0 0		
From small coin account . . .	2,84,600	0 0		
At agencies . . .	56,71,030	0 0		
In remittance transactions . . .	9,16,55,000	0 0		
From treasury on account of				
Assay certificates . . .	7,96,69,489	5 3		
By sale of Securities . . .	26,513	12 8		
From coin account . . .	...		3,98,800	0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . .	25,95,14,328	1 11	3,98,800	0 0
	29,75,70,173	5 10	14,89,500	0 0
ISSUES—				
Over the counter . . .	12,30,95,110	0 0		
At agencies . . .	61,05,945	0 0		
In remittance transactions . . .	11,15,88,615	0 0		
For bullion, and for melting fees . . .	5,37,771	9 10		
To small coin account . . .	3,98,800	0 0		
In purchase of securities . . .	2,70,956	4 0		
To coin account . . .	...		2,84,600	0 0
TOTAL ISSUES . . .	24,19,97,197	13 10	2,84,600	0 0
BALANCE MARCH 31, 1880 . . .	5,55,72,975	8 0	12,04,900	0 0

(N. B.—When small coin is held in the Exchange Department it belongs to the Coin Account. The small coin account represents the bulk of non-legal tender coin held in the Reserve Department.)

40. Government Order No. 2776 of 8th September 1878 directed that the Presidency Banks and their Branches, and all public treasuries, should (up to a day to be fixed by the Local Government) receive shroff-marked coins at full value, and forward the coins to the Currency Offices, where they should be collected and passed on to the Mint for recoinage. The following figures shew the value of coin received under this order by the Currency Offices, from April 1879 to June 1880 (15 months) :—

	Shroff-marked.		Notched.		Otherwise defaced.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Calcutta . . .	60,367	0	...		3,145	0	63,512	0
Allahabad . . .	8,76,553	0	404	0	704	0	8,77,661	0
Lahore . . .	...		1,450	0	...		1,450	0
Madras . . .	...		8,484	4	...		8,484	4
Calicut . . .	...		101	6	...		101	6
Cocanada . . .	...		12,804	0	...		12,804	0
Bombay . . .	1,02,723	0	...		...		1,02,723	0
Nagpur . . .	7,520	8	902	0	6,774	0	15,196	8
Akola . . .	2,362	0	...		526	0	2,888	0
Kurrachee . . .	...		...		...		...
TOTAL . . .	10,49,525	8	24,145	10	11,149	0	10,84,820	8

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

41. The business of exchanging small coin is not recorded in the Currency Accounts and does not enter the above figures, but it is carried on at all the Currency Offices; in the case of Silver Coin, with coin which is held as part of the Currency reserve, and in the case of Copper Coin, with an amount held as an advance from the treasury.

The receipts and issues of small change during the year were the following:—

	Receipts.		Issues.		Net Issues.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Half Rupees	51,147	0	3,56,661	0	...	...
Quarter Rupees	47,557	8	6,12,906	8	...	...
One-eighth Rupees	31,409	4	3,50,155	6	...	...
Copper	9,274	6	2,52,718	12	...	...
TOTAL .	1,39,388	2	15,72,441	10	14,33,053	8
TOTAL, 1878-79 .	1,85,149	2	22,82,232	14	20,97,083	12

RECEIPT OF BULLION AND CONVERSION INTO COIN.

42. The bullion transactions of the Department take place only in Calcutta and Bombay, and have been confined to the operation of Government of India, Resolution No. 66, dated 19th April 1878; that is, we have issued notes (and coin) to persons who have deposited bullion at the Mint on account of the Department. The following is an account of the operations which were entirely in respect of silver bullion, no gold transactions having occurred during the year:—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on April 1, 1879 .	46,78,835	0	9	1,05,76,699	11	4
Receipts of bullion at 979 per mille:—						
April	31,45,530	3	0	93,57,204	11	2
May	17,55,576	5	0	1,05,15,908	14	8
June	1,660	12	0	70,33,708	2	6
July	25,09,376	6	0	22,00,857	0	9
August	7,88,918	7	0	11,73,385	7	5
September	32,33,941	7	0	31,18,892	1	7
October	10,09,210	1	0	50,15,945	3	4
November	17,00,346	13	0	62,89,838	8	11
December	2,48,642	9	0	78,64,578	15	2
January	29,61,269	2	0	93,45,529	11	3
February	12,26,257	8	0	75,70,457	10	7
March	20,57,660	3	0	25,94,683	3	5
TOTAL 12 MONTHS	2,06,38,389	12	0	7,23,80,989	10	9
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of reserve .	21,668	9	8	81,063	9	5
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,06,60,058	5	8	7,24,62,053	4	2
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	2,53,38,893	6	5	8,30,38,752	15	6
Bullion certificates realized from Treasury	2,18,81,230	6	3	7,96,67,768	15	0
Balance of bullion, March 31, 1880	34,57,663	0	2	33,70,984	0	6

43. The comparison of receipts for the last three years is—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1877-78	5,16,78,945	10,58,00,313	15,74,79,258
1878-79	1,33,83,139	4,61,75,140	5,98,58,279
1879-80	2,06,60,058	7,24,62,053	9,31,22,111

AGENCIES.

44. No new agencies were opened, and no old ones were closed, during the year. The transactions at them, which have already been included in the figures under paras. 30 and 39, were as follows :—

	Number of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
		Rs.	Rs.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	12	10,56,200	7,29,500
Allahabad „	4	2,63,330	88,945
Lahore „	7	41,65,000	43,61,000
Cocanada „	1	50,000	2,00,000
TOTAL	24	55,34,530	53,79,445

LOST NOTES.

45. The following figures shew, in a consolidated form, the total number of notes of the various denominations lost in different ways, of which value has been paid during the year, under indemnity bond :—

	NATURE OF LOSS.	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RS.								TOTAL	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
HALF NOTES	Lost by post	242	429	258	117	179	46	299	4	1,574	Rs. 3,96,410
	Lost accidentally	109	193	138	50	134	6	6	...	636	80,135
	Mutilated	34	72	17	10	43	...	2	...	178	8,030
		385	694	413	177	356	52	307	4	2,388	4,34,575
WHOLE NOTES	Lost by post . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost accidentally . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	80
	Mutilated	1	26	13	7	4	1	2	...	54	3,775
		1	29	13	7	4	1	2	...	57	8,805
MISMATCHED NOTES		174	161	78	8	9	...	...	...	430	5,340
TOTAL 1879-80		560	884	504	192	369	53	309	4	2,875	4,43,720
TOTAL 1878-79		403	877	461	222	363	37	16	...	2,379	1,01,905
TOTAL 1877-78		445	917	494	278	430	50	20	...	2,634	1,23,175

The statistics of the current year are swelled by a case of the loss by the foundering of the steamer "Vingorla" of Rs. 3,50,000, of notes of the Kurrachi Circle, belonging to the Bank of Bombay.

46. No case of loss to the Department by payments of this kind came to notice during the year.

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

46. Petty cases of fraud are not infrequently reported; the most frequent cases being those of mismatched notes, in which an attempt has been made to alter or obscure one of the numbers, so as to make the Note pass as two halves of the same Note. These are easily detected upon such examination as the Notes are subjected to at our counters, especially as it not infrequently happens that one or other of the halves is in our stopped-note lists.

47. On the cases of forgery a half-yearly report is submitted to Government. The following is a summary of those for the three half-years ending 30th June 1880.

48. *Bombay*.—Bombay has always been to the front in respect of forged notes.

49. During 1879 about 37 forged 50-rupee notes of the $\frac{M}{20}$ series were presented and detected at Bombay. They were good imitations, and had passed the scrutiny of Banks and European firms in Bombay. The Bombay Police succeeded, towards the end of the year, in capturing, with some of the implements and materials, the original forger, a resident of Ahmedabad, and he is now under sentence of transportation for life.

50. Another forging gang was captured at Baroda, who, judging from the forged notes found in their possession, applied themselves chiefly to the $\frac{M}{20}$ series of 1,000-rupee Notes. Their forgeries were executed by photography in the first place, and afterwards filled in by hand. Three men got 7, 10 and 14 years' transportation, a fourth being admitted as Queen's evidence.

51. There were altogether seven other cases of forgeries, chiefly of 1,000-rupee and 100-rupee notes, but in no case was the imitation at all good. In the best of them, a 50-rupee note case, the note was suspected by the shroff of the Bank to whom it was tendered, and sent over to the Currency Office for examination.

52. In only one of these cases was evidence obtained which was sufficient for conviction, and that was a case so curious as to deserve a special mention. A man had got hold of a genuine right half of a note, and to make the other half he attached a piece of paper and drew upon it, very roughly, the exact reverse of the genuine half, so that the words and figures of the left half, instead of being those belonging to that half, were those of the right half printed backwards.

53. The Magistrate who tried the man for attempting to pass this extraordinary note gave him only a year's imprisonment, on the ground that the forgery was really too clumsy to deceive any one.

54. The success of the Police in pursuing the Bombay cases had an evident effect in stopping forgery, for, during the six months ending June 1880, only one forged note was found, a 100-rupee one, and none whatever were presented for payment. The note in question was seized by the Police in the hands of persons who were arranging to pass it; two of whom were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each. The note would not pass an ordinarily careful examination.

55. *Madras*.—Another series of forgeries commenced at Madras about September 1879:—forgeries, namely, of the $\frac{J}{10}$ series, a 10-rupee series of the Calicut Circle. Of this series, 24 have been found up till June 1880. The imitation is good, and the notes have been sent in without suspicion by the Banks and Railway Companies. Indeed, two of them were cashed at the Calcutta counters, and only detected when they were remitted to Madras for cancellation.

56. *Calcutta*.—The last case was an attempt made by some one to pass 10-rupee notes as twenties. The figures were altered partly by erasures, partly by adding; and the native word "das" (ten) was in two languages altered without difficulty into "bis" (twenty). But the black and green capitals TEN were left untouched. The forger evidently trusted to passing the note through a somewhat hurried examination in the middle of a batch of good notes. Looked at separately, it could never be taken for anything else than a slightly altered 10-rupee note. Three notes of this kind were received at Calcutta in September and October 1879.

REMITTANCES.

57. The following are the remittances made in the course of operations. First, in actual coin :—

To NORTHERN INDIA—

Bombay to Allahabad	85 Lakhs.
" to Lahore	175 "
" to Kurrachee	160 "
Kurrachee to Lahore	125 "
Nagpur to Allahabad	10 "

This means a net amount of 430 lakhs sent to Lahore, Kurrachee and Allahabad, principally to be held in readiness to supply the treasuries with funds for war expenditure. In this way Lahore supplied Rs. 3,23,10,000 and Kurrachee 56,61,000, for treasury requirements, the amounts being paid into Currency from Treasury, at Calcutta and Bombay respectively, before they were paid out at Lahore and Kurrachee.

The advantage in making the actual remittances between the Currency Offices, instead of between the Treasuries, is two-fold ; first, it is not always convenient to withdraw the money during the period of remittance, from its actual use for Treasury purposes, while on the other hand, it remains every whit as available in its character of a reserve against currency circulation ; second, as our largest Treasuries are under the management of the Presidency Banks, it is only in the Currency Department, and not in the Treasury, that we have the men, and the means, to deal with large quantities of coin.

The only other cash remittance was a transfer of 3 lakhs from Akola to Nagpur.

58. Second, in Treasury adjustments.

Besides the Lahore and Kurrachee transactions just mentioned, the following remittances were made to Calcutta, from other Currency Offices, by means of adjustment through the Treasury :—

Allahabad 31 lakhs, Bombay net 42½, Madras net 17½, Cocanada net 11½. These cannot be accounted for in any one way. They are mixed up with the general remittance operations of Government, of which the object, so far as Treasury is concerned, is to lay down the funds where they are wanted, and so far as currency is concerned, is to reimburse each Currency office for its encashment of the notes of others.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

59. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1877-78, 1878-79, and 1879-80 have been as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	4,73,41,785	4,62,18,195	4,65,63,395
Do. from the public in exchange for silver	3,71,69,330	3,31,63,965	2,90,76,475
Do. from the public for other notes	22,33,765	14,18,900	14,61,145
TOTAL RECEIPTS	8,76,47,880	8,08,01,060	7,71,01,015
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	2,76,07,165	2,42,85,325	2,59,43,650
Do. do. in exchange for silver	4,29,81,460	3,28,84,040	3,16,64,455
Do. do. for other notes	22,33,765	14,18,900	14,68,010
TOTAL ISSUES	7,28,22,390	5,85,88,265	5,90,76,115

60. The total transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees) :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	49	65	74
Lower Bengal	554	482	429
Assam	50	47	43
N.-W. Provinces	130	163	108
Oudh	45		
Punjab	229	174	242
Madras	395	299	270
Bombay	107	127	142
Central Provinces	30	19	25
British Burmah	5	8	14
Hyderabad	10	10	14
TOTAL	1,604	1,394	1,361

61. Statement IV classifies the Treasuries of the Government of India as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year, to the extent of the public demand	95	84	97
Where notes were ordinarily cashable but not always	76	100	70
Where notes were not usually cashable	36	21	38
TOTAL No. 207	205	205	205

62. Statement V shews the proportion of the treasury and bank balances of December 31, 1879, which in each province was held in the form of currency notes, and compares it with the proportion existing on December 31, 1878. The apparent decrease against Calcutta Circle is due to the fact that the reserve treasury, which was almost empty on 31st December 1879, held $78\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of notes and 3 of coins on 31st December 1878.

CONCLUSION.

63. With regard to the date of submitting this report, I would remark that early the whole of it was ready for the press in August, but the necessity of presenting an account of receipts and expenditure (Statement III) which shall agree with the Comptroller General's accounts, obliges us to put off the final completion till these accounts are closed, that is, till October or November. The Government will accept for this Statement an approximate account, subject to correction in next year's report, I can undertake to submit the early report by July at the latest, and probably much earlier.

No.

STATEMENT of the Value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.					CALCUTTA.		ALLAHABAD.		LA
					Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
March	1879	...	...	...	5,61,48,505	.....	46,73,555	.....	47,04,980
April	"	...	...	...	5,37,92,205	— 26,56,300	47,99,365	+ 1,25,810	48,59,015
May	"	...	...	...	5,15,22,195	— 22,70,010	40,05,640	— 7,93,725	53,73,265
June	"	...	...	...	5,55,94,590	+ 40,72,395	52,00,240	+ 11,94,600	69,30,140
July	"	...	...	...	6,14,42,990	+ 58,48,400	50,52,675	— 1,47,565	63,51,910
August	"	...	...	...	6,60,47,575	+ 46,04,585	48,92,515	— 1,60,130	68,04,055
September	"	...	...	...	7,09,09,850	+ 48,62,275	51,81,520	+ 2,88,975	67,20,590
October	"	...	...	...	7,01,04,200	— 8,05,650	48,76,170	— 15,05,350	65,63,920
November	"	...	...	...	6,77,27,385	— 23,76,815	51,02,835	+ 14,26,665	71,77,870
December	"	...	...	...	6,67,84,440	— 9,42,945	49,16,950	— 1,85,885	70,79,275
January	1880	...	...	...	*7,10,12,260	+ 42,27,820	50,71,825	+ 1,54,875	64,83,795
February	"	...	...	...	6,62,25,805	— 1,07,86,455	45,87,370	— 4,84,455	68,25,220
March	"	...	...	...	5,67,08,330	— 35,17,475	50,14,190	+ 4,26,820	*74,24,315
TOTAL					75,18,71,825	.....	5,75,01,325	.....	7,85,93,400
1862-63	...	...	...	...	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	...	...	...	...	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	...	...	...	...	2,80,55,111	.....	11,39,468	.....	7,81,033
1865-66	...	...	...	...	2,90,43,282	.....	25,51,730	.....	29,51,182
1866-67	...	...	...	...	2,83,91,138	.....	25,33,184	.....	25,00,558
1867-68	...	...	...	...	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....	21,05,652
1868-69	...	...	...	...	3,96,45,613	.....	33,74,186	.....	25,81,546
1869-70	...	...	...	...	4,14,57,128	.....	30,97,881	.....	22,52,897
1870-71	...	...	...	...	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....	26,74,301
1871-72	...	...	...	...	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....	52,34,625
1872-73	...	...	...	...	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....	47,59,828
1873-74	...	...	...	...	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....	47,77,161
1874-75	...	...	...	...	4,81,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....	53,43,460
1875-76	...	...	...	...	4,93,96,816	.....	69,97,957	.....	66,21,276
1876-77	...	...	...	...	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....	62,40,332
1877-78	...	...	...	...	6,13,25,010	.....	51,65,639	.....	51,50,618
1878-79	...	...	...	...	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....	48,90,418
1879-80	...	...	...	...	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....	65,49,450
Increase + or decrease — in 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79					— 17,09,575	.....	— 15,81,750	.....	+ 16,89,032
Percentage on average circulation of 1878-79					— 2.728	.....	— 33.097	.....	+ 25.768
					KURRACHEE.		MADRAS.		CAL.
March	1879	...	...	...	23,03,640	.....	1,14,66,685	.....	14,93,220
April	"	...	...	...	420,06,075	— 2,97,565	1,09,36,115	.....	17,63,430
May	"	...	...	...	22,92,875	+ 2,86,800	1,08,89,783	.....	17,47,860
June	"	...	...	...	23,86,705	+ 93,830	1,05,95,590	.....	17,32,670
July	"	...	...	...	25,55,810	+ 1,69,105	1,08,76,035	.....	17,78,085
August	"	...	...	...	26,59,850	+ 1,04,040	1,21,88,730	.....	19,68,000
September	"	...	...	...	25,88,015	— 71,805	1,25,07,915	.....	18,71,140
October	"	...	...	...	27,90,535	+ 2,02,490	*1,37,70,040	.....	*25,99,210
November	"	...	...	...	*32,10,025	+ 4,19,490	1,21,03,645	.....	21,53,355
December	"	...	...	...	28,55,975	— 3,54,050	1,18,68,585	.....	18,69,725
January	1880	...	...	...	26,21,335	— 2,34,640	1,23,32,635	.....	14,11,950
February	"	...	...	...	29,81,950	+ 3,57,615	1,23,43,580	.....	13,91,315
March	"	...	...	...	31,15,935	+ 1,33,085	1,23,99,020	.....	13,19,690
TOTAL					3,20,67,215	.....	14,28,11,675	.....	2,16,06,430
1862-63	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	41,35,714	.....	.....
1863-64	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	66,50,000	.....	.....
1864-65	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	61,26,510	.....	61,755
1865-66	...	...	...	...	9,08,721	.....	59,31,192	.....	4,21,160
1866-67	...	...	...	...	10,13,765	.....	61,40,709	.....	5,54,549
1867-68	...	...	...	...	15,90,835	.....	59,18,235	.....	5,56,109
1868-69	...	...	...	...	19,67,610	.....	66,47,963	.....	8,16,466
1869-70	...	...	...	...	24,73,060	.....	66,99,461	.....	7,70,240
1870-71	...	...	...	...	22,59,591	.....	84,15,013	.....	8,63,419
1871-72	...	...	...	...	22,33,014	.....	1,07,26,263	.....	11,96,533
1872-73	...	...	...	...	20,30,310	.....	1,02,39,740	.....	18,10,467
1873-74	...	...	...	...	21,97,823	.....	1,14,85,587	.....	22,08,618
1874-75	...	...	...	...	17,28,919	.....	86,67,423	.....	21,48,859
1875-76	...	...	...	...	17,87,612	.....	1,03,00,667	.....	25,38,768
1876-77	...	...	...	...	18,40,533	.....	1,15,28,764	.....	20,86,198
1877-78	...	...	...	...	21,98,696	.....	1,51,40,138	.....	21,89,267
1878-79	...	...	...	...	25,14,693	.....	1,27,34,634	.....	17,66,917
1879-80	...	...	...	...	26,72,268	.....	1,19,00,973	.....	18,00,536
Increase + or decrease — in 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79					+ 1,58,575	.....	— 8,30,661	.....	+ 33,619
Percentage on average circulation of 1878-79					+ 5.984	.....	— 6.979	.....	+ 1.867

circulation throughout India during 1879-80 and previous years.

BOMB.			BOMBAY.			AXOLA.			NAGPORE.											
Monthly increase + or decrease—.			Value of Notes in circulation.			Monthly increase + or decrease—.			Value of Notes in circulation.			Monthly increase + or decrease—.								
Rs.			Rs. 2,95,90,085			Rs.			Rs. 18,44,830			Rs.			Rs. 10,59,005			Rs.		
+	1,54,065		3,18,62,585	+	22,72,500		7,71,635	—	10,73,195		+10,92,015	+	33,010		13,27,675	+	2,35,660			
+	5,14,220		3,26,76,965	+	8,14,380		+ 8,77,350	+	1,05,715		19,58,870	+	6,31,195		27,78,010	+	8,19,140			
+	15,56,875		3,09,18,590	—	17,58,375		19,98,785	+	11,21,435		*28,11,315	+	33,305		26,95,805	—	1,15,510			
—	5,78,230		2,82,47,875	—	26,70,715		23,63,805	+	3,65,020		26,31,040	—	64,765		24,08,825	—	2,22,215			
+	4,52,145		+2,64,58,115	—	17,89,760		26,74,305	+	3,10,500		20,60,080	—	3,48,745		16,05,325	—	4,54,755			
—	83,465		2,72,23,455	+	7,65,340		27,44,580	+	70,275		14,14,655	—	1,90,670		12,63,965	—	1,50,690			
—	1,56,670		3,01,33,925	+	20,10,470		27,85,280	+	40,700		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
+	6,13,950		3,31,74,385	+	30,40,460		* 27,99,050	+	13,770		2,40,47,580	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
—	78,595		3,68,55,655	+	36,81,270		27,60,315	—	38,735		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
—	5,95,420		3,91,22,380	+	22,66,725		14,99,545	—	12,60,770		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
+	3,41,425		* 4,03,66,060	+	12,43,680		12,91,460	—	2,08,085		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
+	5,99,095		3,33,97,090	—	69,68,970		11,93,785	—	97,675		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			39,04,37,080	.....	.....		2,37,59,895	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			1,58,28,571	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			2,07,25,000	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			3,22,83,334	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			3,34,59,583	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			4,69,74,592	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			4,73,94,992	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			4,31,09,954	.....	.....		96,208	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			4,57,24,905	.....	.....		10,14,162	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			3,88,07,454	.....	.....		20,92,853	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			4,14,52,324	.....	.....		32,67,268	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			5,15,90,469	.....	.....		15,56,326	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			3,00,27,409	.....	.....		24,20,383	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			3,04,95,336	.....	.....		9,25,017	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			3,01,31,732	.....	.....		12,67,031	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			3,29,42,099	.....	.....		11,00,218	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
.....			3,72,82,074		9,24,954			
.....			3,34,50,668		16,55,254			
.....			3,25,36,423		19,79,991			
.....			— 9,14,245		+ 3,24,737			
.....			— 2809		+ 18401			
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No.

STATEMENT of Notes issued,

CIRCLES.	Nature of work.	5 RUPEES.		10 RUPEES.		20 RUPEES.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Calcutta ...	Notes issued	387,521	19,37,605	1,737,105	1,73,71,050	790,329	1,58,06,580	172,690
Allahabad ...	"	12,380	61,900	20,784	2,07,840	15,632	3,12,640	14,623
Lahore ...	"	34,637	1,73,185	86,283	8,62,830	59,388	11,87,760	40,188
Bombay ...	"	174,318	8,71,590	733,037	73,30,370	125,683	25,13,660	71,140
Akola ...	"	4,702	23,510	6,349	63,490	5,217	1,04,340	3,740
Nagpore ...	"	4,933	24,665	6,937	69,370	6,261	1,25,220	5,205
Kurrachee ...	"	5,944	29,720	21,483	2,14,830	9,977	1,99,540	3,948
Madras ...	"	60,032	3,00,160	112,730	11,27,300	72,867	14,57,340	58,015
Calicut ...	"	16,726	83,630	18,343	1,83,430	11,530	2,30,600	12,896
Coconada ...	"	1,848	9,240	2,410	24,100	2,183	43,660	1,943
TOTAL ...	...	703,041	35,15,205	2,745,461	2,74,54,610	1,699,067	2,19,81,340	384,388
Percentage on total issues.	{ ...	11-24	...	43-91	...	17-58	...	6-15
	{ ...	...	0-43	...	3-37	...	2-69	...
Calcutta ...	Notes received	383,480	19,17,400	1,722,567	1,72,25,670	795,761	1,59,15,220	176,644
Allahabad ...	"	12,185	60,925	20,892	2,08,920	15,546	3,10,920	13,487
Lahore ...	"	28,882	1,44,410	69,240	6,92,400	47,499	9,49,980	31,884
Bombay ...	"	163,373	8,16,865	684,806	68,48,060	115,789	23,15,780	71,860
Akola ...	"	3,977	19,885	5,126	51,260	4,009	80,180	3,112
Nagpore ...	"	4,293	21,465	6,441	64,410	5,863	1,17,260	5,550
Kurrachee ...	"	5,556	27,780	19,653	1,96,530	7,652	1,53,010	3,541
Madras ...	"	52,993	2,64,965	108,270	10,82,700	69,911	13,98,280	55,922
Calicut ...	"	15,824	79,120	17,701	1,77,010	11,365	2,27,300	13,072
Coconada ...	"	3,100	15,500	3,615	36,150	3,040	60,800	2,383
TOTAL ...	...	673,663	33,68,315	2,658,614	2,65,86,140	1,076,438	2,15,28,760	377,455
Percentage on total receipts.	{ ...	11-10	...	43-82	...	17-74	...	6-22
	{ ...	...	0-42	...	3-29	...	2-66	...
Calcutta ...	Notes cancelled	292,987	14,64,935	1,174,126	1,17,44,260	464,173	92,83,460	113,658
Allahabad ...	"	10,905	54,525	19,025	1,90,250	14,257	2,85,140	11,704
Lahore ...	"	16,713	83,565	36,860	3,68,600	25,410	5,08,200	17,587
Bombay ...	"	105,207	5,26,035	386,744	38,67,440	78,524	15,70,480	50,672
Akola ...	"	3,353	16,765	4,588	45,880	3,508	70,160	2,772
Nagpore ...	"	3,788	18,940	5,707	57,070	5,311	1,06,220	5,145
Kurrachee ...	"	5,330	26,650	17,850	1,78,500	7,234	1,44,680	3,198
Madras ...	"	41,504	2,07,520	77,516	7,75,160	45,925	9,18,500	34,872
Calicut ...	"	14,633	73,165	16,368	1,63,680	10,282	2,05,640	11,288
Coconada ...	"	2,692	13,460	3,001	30,010	2,532	50,640	1,922
TOTAL ...	...	497,112	24,85,560	1,742,115	1,74,21,150	657,156	1,31,43,120	252,818
Percentage on total cancellations.	{ ...	12-78	...	44-79	...	16-89	...	6-50
	{ ...	...	0-70	...	4-94	...	3-72	...
Percentage of total cancellations on receipts.	{ ...	73-79	...	65-53	...	61-04	...	66-98

Abstract of all Circles

YEAR.	NOTES ISSUED.	
	No.	Value.
		Rs.
1861-62 ...	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63 ...	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64 ...	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65 ...	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66 ...	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67 ...	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68 ...	2,790,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69 ...	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70 ...	3,396,828	40,34,48,180
1870-71 ...	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72 ...	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73 ...	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74 ...	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75 ...	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76 ...	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77 ...	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78 ...	6,251,704	99,52,60,980
1878-79 ...	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
1879-80 ...	6,252,415	81,51,98,855

II.

received, and cancelled during 1879-80.

RUPEES.		100 RUPEES.		500 RUPEES.		1,000 RUPEES.		10,000 RUPEES.		TOTAL.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.	
86,34,500	348,942	3,48,94,200	90,340	4,51,70,000	296,173	29,61,73,000	8,923	8,92,30,000	3,832,023	50,92,16,935	
7,31,150	16,929	16,92,900	1,880	9,40,000	10,207	1,02,07,000	407	40,70,000	92,842	1,82,23,430	
20,09,400	36,667	36,66,700	8,571	42,85,500	5,619	56,19,000	875	87,50,000	272,228	2,65,54,375	
35,57,000	180,254	1,80,25,400	12,711	63,55,500	61,636	6,16,36,000	6,830	6,83,00,000	1,365,609	16,85,89,520	
1,87,000	4,349	4,34,900	773	3,86,500	925	9,25,000	111	11,10,000	26,166	32,34,740	
2,60,250	5,891	5,89,100	1,272	6,36,000	1,893	18,93,000	212	21,20,000	32,604	57,17,605	
1,97,400	9,101	9,10,100	1,073	5,36,500	3,869	38,69,000	26	2,60,000	55,421	62,17,090	
29,00,750	128,840	1,28,84,000	27,167	1,35,83,500	22,124	2,21,24,000	1,140	1,14,00,000	482,915	6,57,77,050	
6,44,800	18,623	18,62,300	715	3,57,500	509	5,09,000	281	28,00,000	79,623	66,81,260	
97,150	2,627	2,62,700	688	3,44,000	961	9,61,000	324	32,40,000	12,984	49,81,850	
1,92,19,400	752,223	7,52,22,300	145,190	7,25,95,000	403,916	40,39,16,000	19,129	19,12,90,000	6,252,415	81,51,93,855	
...	12-03	...	2-32	...	6-46	...	0-31	...	100	...	100
...	2-36	...	9-23	...	8-90	...	49-55	...	23-47	...	100
88,32,200	348,152	3,48,15,200	88,622	4,43,11,000	292,467	29,24,67,000	9,346	9,34,60,000	3,817,039	50,89,43,690	
6,74,350	17,362	17,36,200	2,097	10,18,500	9,803	98,03,000	407	40,70,000	91,779	1,79,12,815	
15,94,200	30,148	30,14,800	7,264	36,32,000	5,056	50,56,000	874	87,40,000	220,847	2,38,23,790	
35,93,000	173,810	1,73,81,000	13,134	65,67,000	62,236	6,22,36,000	6,588	6,58,80,000	1,291,596	16,56,37,705	
1,55,600	2,727	2,72,700	740	3,70,000	870	8,70,000	204	20,40,000	21,065	38,62,625	
2,77,500	4,156	4,15,600	1,213	6,06,500	2,024	20,24,000	201	20,10,000	29,741	55,36,735	
1,77,050	7,073	7,07,300	1,077	5,38,500	3,396	33,96,000	16	1,60,000	47,964	53,56,200	
27,96,100	115,220	1,15,22,000	27,015	1,35,97,500	22,576	2,25,76,000	1,205	1,20,50,000	453,115	6,51,97,545	
6,53,600	18,471	18,47,100	795	3,97,500	535	5,35,000	307	30,70,000	78,073	69,86,660	
1,19,150	2,584	2,58,400	669	3,34,500	771	7,71,000	307	30,70,000	16,469	46,65,500	
1,88,72,750	719,703	7,19,70,300	142,626	7,13,13,000	399,734	39,97,34,000	19,455	19,45,50,000	6,067,688	80,79,23,265	
...	11-86	...	2-35	...	6-59	...	0-32	...	100	...	100
...	2-34	...	8-91	...	8-82	...	49-48	...	24-08	...	100
56,82,900	226,700	2,26,70,000	55,631	2,78,15,500	119,865	11,98,65,000	965	96,50,000	2,448,405	20,81,76,055	
5,85,200	14,939	14,93,900	1,683	8,41,500	3,110	31,10,000	7	70,000	75,630	66,30,515	
8,79,350	18,723	18,72,300	4,309	21,54,500	2,984	29,84,000	26	2,60,000	122,612	91,10,515	
25,33,600	101,317	1,01,31,700	9,491	47,45,500	32,869	3,28,69,000	2,463	2,46,30,000	767,287	8,08,73,755	
1,38,600	1,447	1,44,700	717	3,58,500	892	8,92,000	134	13,40,000	17,411	30,06,605	
2,57,250	3,321	3,32,100	1,032	5,16,000	1,681	16,81,000	65	6,50,000	26,050	36,18,580	
1,59,900	4,385	4,38,500	1,028	5,14,000	1,582	15,82,000	16	1,60,000	40,623	32,04,230	
17,43,600	85,249	85,24,900	13,853	69,26,500	7,918	79,18,000	422	42,20,000	307,289	3,12,34,480	
5,64,400	16,680	16,68,000	574	2,87,000	230	2,30,000	123	12,30,000	70,178	44,21,855	
96,100	2,228	2,22,800	630	3,15,000	495	4,95,000	165	16,50,000	13,665	28,73,010	
1,26,40,900	474,989	4,74,98,900	88,918	4,44,74,000	171,626	17,16,26,000	4,386	4,38,60,000	3,889,150	35,31,49,630	
...	12-22	...	2-29	...	4-42	...	0-11	...	100	...	100
...	3-58	...	13-45	...	12-59	...	48-60	...	12-42	...	100
...	65-99	...	62-36	...	42-93	...	22-54	...	64-39	...	43-71

from 1861-62 to 1879-80.

NOTES RECEIVED.		NOTES CANCELLED.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Ra.		Ra.
2,000	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,600
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	836,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,670	10,85,26,500
2,906,353	41,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,000
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,890	26,20,42,840
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,318	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,125
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,745
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630

No.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses of the Department

				CALCUTTA.							
				Calcutta.		Allahabad.		Lahore.				Bombay.
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
RECEIPTS.											
1879-80.	Interest realized on Government Securities			13,89,576	7 11	99,148	0 0	1,31,050	0 0	7,13,587	0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.											
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous				16	0 0	725	6 0	148	12 3	141	11 3
Premium realized on Bills				4,263	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,937	8 0
				13,93,856	3 11	99,873	6 0	1,31,198	12 3	7,19,666	3 3
DISBURSEMENTS.											
Salaries				21,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,827	6 9
Establishment				57,076	14 10	10,707	2 3	9,566	3 4	48,844	6 7
Temporary Establishment				8,922	12 6	271	0 0	.....	.....	1,956	9 10
Charges for remittances				937	8 0	12	0 6	247	4 0	.....	.....
Stationery				1,441	10 6	10	10 0	14	7 2	111	11 9
Printing charges				797	3 10	.....	.....	258	11 0	.....	.....
Service Telegrams				173	0 0	24	0 0	389	0 0	289	0 0
Purchases of Service Stamps				281	11 0	105	1 6	160	5 0	286	2 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water-rate				5,381	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	0 0
Cost of Note Forms				32,223	2 8	1,525	1 4	3,009	9 4	20,122	2 8
One-third Freight on Europe Stores				8	10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6 8
Pensions and Gratuities				2,426	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of repairs on Currency Buildings				4,839	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	15 6
Cost of chests, bags and locks				744	13 0	1,147	1 0	290	11 0	12	0 0
Contingencies				3,120	8 5	857	13 2	788	14 2	2,449	2 8
Travelling allowances				.....	.....	.....	.....	25	4 0	.....	.....
Dead stock, cost of office furniture, &c.				26	0 0	84	14 6	294	10 6	.....	.....
Compensation for dearness of provisions				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discount on Bills				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission, &c., for selling Government Securities				1,471	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1879-80				1,41,472	1 5	14,744	12 3	15,044	15 6	88,403	0 5
PROFIT				12,52,384	2 6	85,128	9 9	1,16,153	12 9	6,81,263	2 10

III.

of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1879-80.

BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			TOTAL.
Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcut.	Cocanada.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
23,662 0 0	29,452 0 0	54,105 0 0	2,85,768 0 0	35,592 0 0	22,427 0 0	27,84,367 7 11
.....
.....	.....	.....	162 8 8	.....	.....	1,194 6 2
.....	.....	.....	1,062 8 0	.....	.....	11,263 12 0
23,662 0 0	29,452 0 0	54,105 0 0	2,86,993 0 8	35,592 0 0	22,427 0 0	27,96,825 10 1
1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	40,227 6 9
3,108 0 0	5,840 4 5	4,104 0 0	16,750 1 2	3,251 13 11	2,806 12 0	1,62,064 10 6
.....	.....	.....	55 14 0	.....	83 0 2	11,289 4 6
172 11 0	69 0 0	13 8 0	229 5 9	38 6 6	1,661 0 4	3,380 12 1
28 3 0	14 3 0	.....	375 1 2	.....	.....	1,995 14 7
136 0 0	.....	.....	304 4 0	.....	137 3 0	1,633 5 10
51 0 0	60 0 0	68 0 0	276 0 0	81 0 0	185 0 0	1,596 0 0
60 5 0	53 0 0	225 0 6	185 7 6	82 7 6	52 0 0	1,491 8 0
.....	47 4 0	.....	165 13 0	.....	.....	5,646 5 0
.....	320 2 8	1,721 12 8	10,676 8 8	593 15 4	122 1 4	70,314 8 8
.....	.....	.....	17 8 0	.....	.....	44 9 4
.....	.....	.....	1,812 15 1	.....	.....	4,238 15 1
.....	.....	.....	6 9 8	.....	.....	5,279 9 2
.....	141 3 6	.....	17 15 0	169 6 8	277 8 0	2,800 10 2
68 5 9	365 12 8	124 1 6	572 5 9	204 12 0	222 3 2	8,773 15 3
75 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 1 3
.....	.....	.....	892 13 11	.....	129 0 0	1,427 6 11
24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,471 14 0
4,924 6 0	6,919 14 3	7,456 6 8	32,338 10 8	5,621 13 11	6,875 12 0	3,23,801 13 1
18,787 10 0	22,582 1 9	46,648 9 4	2,54,654 6 0	29,970 2 1	15,551 4 0	24,73,023 13 0

No. III—

ABST

				CALCUTTA.									
				Calcutta.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Bombay.			
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
RECEIPTS.													
In 1861-62	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....
„ 1862-63	...	...	...	1,52,816	10 2	.....		.....		.....
„ 1863-64	...	...	...	3,27,731	5 4	.....		.....		.....
„ 1864-65	...	...	...	9,69,318	4 4	.....		.....		5,11,746	13 6		
„ 1865-66	...	...	...	6,05,285	1 8	46,281	6 0	31,484	2 0	7,95,109	3 8		
„ 1866-67	...	...	...	0,91,286	13 6	49,784	0 0	31,517	0 0	7,18,935	2 1		
„ 1867-68	...	...	...	5,32,863	9 9	45,617	9 4	28,944	4 9	5,69,836	0 4		
„ 1868-69	...	...	...	5,81,265	0 9	49,442	8 3	37,827	13 5	6,31,697	5 10		
„ 1869-70	...	...	...	6,50,288	12 3	48,310	9 8	35,133	4 11	7,13,353	15 0		
„ 1870-71	...	...	...	5,36,277	7 6	62,787	2 7	40,616	1 1	5,89,570	14 9		
„ 1871-72	...	...	...	5,38,378	2 9	45,512	7 6	65,087	5 3	5,15,531	10 6		
„ 1872-73	...	...	...	8,91,423	8 3	96,879	10 9	88,368	10 6	9,57,835	13 0		
„ 1873-74	...	...	...	10,04,194	6 0	1,56,749	4 0	1,01,370	14 0	6,37,189	0 6		
„ 1874-75	...	...	...	11,87,241	11 6	89,036	0 0	1,10,593	7 3	6,41,707	6 4		
„ 1875-76	...	...	...	10,92,800	4 6	1,13,676	0 0	1,28,291	10 9	6,47,519	6 6		
„ 1876-77	...	...	...	10,74,581	8 0	1,09,322	0 0	1,31,781	10 0	6,66,207	13 8		
„ 1877-78	...	...	...	11,80,679	7 8	1,12,726	0 0	1,11,997	10 9	6,31,205	12 10		
„ 1878-79	...	...	...	12,35,775	6 10	85,187	2 0	94,621	11 0	6,23,910	0 4		
„ 1879-80	...	...	...	13,93,856	3 11	99,873	6 0	1,31,198	12 3	7,19,666	3 3		
TOTAL				1,46,45,563	12 8	12,11,485	2 1	11,71,834	5 11	1,05,74,022	10 1		
DISBURSEMENTS.													
In 1861-62	...	...	...	2,639	2 7	.....		.....		2,494	10 0		
„ 1862-63	...	...	...	3,06,205	8 3	.....		.....		1,73,996	6 6		
„ 1863-64	...	...	...	1,40,049	4 11	.....		.....		1,66,720	11 11		
„ 1864-65	...	...	...	34,145	8 6	20,329	12 2	17,539	13 0	2,51,236	0 9		
„ 1865-66	...	...	...	4,00,080	5 2	17,824	12 9	21,500	13 3	2,92,133	5 10		
„ 1866-67	...	...	...	5,27,735	4 11	13,488	2 2	16,999	6 3	3,47,130	13 10		
„ 1867-68	...	...	...	90,086	0 0	17,230	12 10	20,862	13 7	1,15,487	13 4		
„ 1868-69	...	...	...	5,71,781	12 9	14,792	14 4	15,285	6 4	96,392	7 9		
„ 1869-70	...	...	...	99,909	12 7	14,991	8 11	16,687	14 6	92,574	9 9		
„ 1870-71	...	...	...	1,30,679	3 7	15,505	1 4	13,726	6 9	1,09,434	15 1		
„ 1871-72	...	...	...	1,02,321	6 2	14,457	12 0	19,870	1 1	89,472	15 7		
„ 1872-73	...	...	...	1,27,751	14 3	20,576	5 10	11,243	6 6	86,696	2 0		
„ 1873-74	...	...	...	1,65,462	14 5	51,683	12 7	14,189	4 7	1,37,043	5 9		
„ 1874-75	...	...	...	1,36,395	6 10	21,920	7 4	22,072	3 8	1,32,673	5 1		
„ 1875-76	...	...	...	1,26,771	7 8	44,446	5 4	13,937	10 8	88,355	6 10		
„ 1876-77	...	...	...	1,47,884	0 11	19,322	1 0	10,448	14 9	75,122	12 10		
„ 1877-78	...	...	...	1,82,693	11 4	13,346	14 3	18,445	5 1	2,11,253	11 7		
„ 1878-79	...	...	...	2,38,041	12 0	16,616	9 5	14,376	5 0	1,77,657	2 0		
„ 1879-80	...	...	...	1,41,472	1 5	14,744	12 3	15,044	15 0	88,403	0 5		
TOTAL				36,72,106	10 3	3,31,278	2 6	2,62,225	12 6	27,34,279	12 10		
PROFIT				1,09,73,457	2 5	8,80,207	0 1	9,09,608	9 5	78,39,742	13 8		

concluded.

RACT.

BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			TOTAL.
Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
.....	.....	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
.....	24,409 0 7	4,637 7 9	1,64,649 0 10	3,268 2 0	3,268 2 0	16,78,391 10 6
.....	24,661 0 0	23,870 0 0	1,13,995 11 4	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	16,62,849 10 11
.....	22,653 15 1	20,677 12 5	1,16,947 14 6	4,137 1 3	4,137 1 3	13,45,815 4 8
1,409 12 0	40,186 7 0	28,822 15 1	97,413 11 8	11,963 12 11	6,943 4 9	14,86,972 11 8
15,815 9 4	39,831 13 7	38,566 11 1	1,09,154 11 1	12,011 10 11	5,404 7 2	16,67,871 9 0
31,789 4 10	52,408 15 9	34,317 10 3	1,27,803 11 10	13,113 3 5	5,183 2 9	14,93,867 10 9
40,625 3 4	37,511 6 9	27,765 4 9	1,36,489 2 10	14,877 11 0	4,187 1 3	14,25,965 7 11
28,893 15 9	58,790 4 10	37,698 12 6	1,90,126 9 9	33,612 4 0	8,602 13 0	23,92,227 6 4
51,360 4 6	67,681 7 9	46,985 0 3	2,43,722 15 9	46,866 10 3	15,464 1 6	23,71,584 0 6
14,195 0 0	22,097 0 0	35,660 12 0	1,99,083 3 0	49,770 0 0	20,610 0 0	23,69,994 8 1
15,595 0 0	24,389 0 0	36,340 0 0	2,08,451 8 8	55,570 0 0	44,885 0 0	23,67,517 14 5
12,831 0 0	22,046 0 0	40,050 1 6	2,50,270 5 6	39,443 0 0	19,265 14 0	23,68,799 4 8
10,150 0 0	15,514 0 0	35,533 13 0	2,91,326 0 0	37,865 0 0	19,650 0 0	21,49,647 12 3
12,875 0 0	15,584 0 0	47,607 0 0	2,30,995 8 0	27,938 0 0	20,702 0 0	23,95,495 12 2
23,662 0 0	29,452 0 0	54,105 0 0	2,86,993 0 8	35,592 0 0	22,427 0 0	27,96,825 10 1
2,59,202 1 9	4,97,216 7 4	5,12,633 4 7	29,41,337 2 3	3,90,428 7 9	2,05,129 15 8	3,24,08,353 6 1
.....	.....	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
.....	.....	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
.....	.....	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3,65,403 10 4
.....	10,719 6 11	.....	55,550 9 1	3,112 11 4	3,960 9 2	3,96,594 6 11
.....	13,950 14 10	9,596 11 8	68,799 1 2	11,132 8 5	10,073 12 8	8,45,092 5 9
.....	11,698 10 5	8,632 0 0	58,085 3 9	4,677 12 8	3,865 11 9	9,92,303 2 9
.....	13,672 11 1	10,509 12 11	32,327 6 5	4,657 14 4	4,471 2 1	3,09,306 6 7
3,593 13 7	12,966 3 0	10,517 15 3	26,020 15 10	4,695 15 6	4,891 2 8	7,60,938 11 0
5,376 0 8	14,866 1 5	7,711 15 0	28,313 6 5	4,407 0 1	5,021 14 0	2,89,860 3 4
4,729 9 9	7,239 14 9	5,922 4 1	40,043 4 7	4,546 11 2	4,403 10 6	3,36,231 1 7
4,887 15 3	8,375 8 7	6,038 0 2	29,817 10 3	5,417 14 0	4,735 5 10	2,85,394 9 5
5,156 1 0	7,699 10 8	7,225 11 5	35,005 7 0	7,367 15 0	4,792 12 9	3,13,515 6 5
9,768 2 7	17,470 11 0	9,157 11 10	40,502 8 8	6,098 14 0	4,598 12 7	4,55,976 2 0
6,230 9 0	11,956 11 1	6,097 0 2	34,291 12 11	9,037 5 6	9,168 12 1	3,89,843 9 8
7,566 8 4	6,705 5 10	6,670 11 3	30,886 13 2	5,568 2 3	4,419 3 10	3,35,327 11 2
4,604 12 3	6,536 15 1	7,635 7 6	29,999 0 6	6,891 3 11	5,216 10 0	3,13,656 14 9
5,013 13 2	6,954 13 4	7,100 7 0	28,526 0 4	6,944 7 0	4,713 12 4	4,84,992 15 5
4,747 0 0	10,171 4 9	8,534 5 8	35,298 9 2	6,894 5 5	6,572 13 11	5,18,910 3 4
4,924 6 0	6,919 14 3	7,456 6 8	32,338 10 8	5,621 13 11	6,875 12 0	3,28,801 13 1
66,598 11 7	1,67,904 13 0	1,18,806 8 7	7,15,807 4 9	97,062 10 6	87,781 14 2	82,53,852 4 2
1,92,608 6 2	3,29,311 10 4	3,93,826 12 0	22,25,529 13 6	2,93,365 13 3	1,17,348 1 6	2,41,55,001 1 11

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.

A—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.

B—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.

C—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.

INDIA.

Sambhar.

Coorg.
Gwalior.
Munipur.
Nowgong (Bundelkund.)

Ajmere.
Bhopal.
Indore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Balaghat.
Betul.
Chanda.
Damo.
Nimar.
Sambalpur.

Bhandara.
Bilaspur.
Chhindwara.
Hoshangabad.
Jubbulpore.
Mandla.
Narsingpur.
Raipur.
Saugor.
Seoni.
Wardha.

BRITISH BURMA.

Akyab.
Bassein.
Henzada.
Maoobeng (Thonkwa).
Mergui.
Promo.
Ramreo (Kyonk Phyoo).
Shoa Gyeeu.
Tavoy.
Thayetmyo.
Toungthoo.

Sandoway.

ASSAM.

Darrang.
Garo Hills.
Goalpara.
Kamrup.
Lakhimpur.
Naga Hills.
Khasi Hills.
Nowgong (Assam).
Sibsagar.
Sylhet.

Cachar.

BENGAL.

Backergunge.
Bankoora.
Beerbhoom.
Bhagalpore.
Bogra.
Burdwan.
Chumparun.
Chittagong.
Cuttaek.
Dinagepore.
Durbhunga.
Furreedpore.
Gya.
Hazaribagh.
Jalpaiguri.
Maldah.
Midnapore.
Monghyr.
Moorshedabad.
Mozufferpore.
Mymensing.
Pubna.
Purneah.
Rajshahye.
Rungpore.
Sarun.
Shahabad.
24-Pergunnahs.

Balasore.
Cooch Behar.
Doomka.
Hooghly.
Jessore.
Lohardugga.
Noakhally (Bhulloab).
Nudda.
Pooree.
Singbhoom.
Tipperah.

Darjeeling.
Manbhoom.

No IV—continued.

Brought forward ... 46 37 6

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Etah.	Ghazipur.	Aligarh.	3	10	27
Farukhabad.	Gonda.	Azamgarh.			
Khéri (Mahamdi).	Gorakhpur.	Bahraich.			
	Hamirpur.	Banda.			
	Jhansi.	Barabanki			
	Lalitpur (Chunderi).	Bareilly.			
	Moradabad.	Basti.			
	Muttra.	Bijnor.			
	Rae Bareli.	Budaon.			
	Sitapur.	Bulandshahr.			
		Dehra Dun.			
		Etawah.			
		Fatehpur.			
		Fyzabad.			
		Hardoi.			
		Jalaun.			
		Jaunpur.			
		Kumaun (Almora).			
		Mainpuri.			
		Meerut.			
		Muzaffarnagar.			
		Partabgarh.			
		Roorkee.			
		Saharunpur.			
		Shahjahanpur.			
		Sultanpur.			
		Unao.			

PUNJAB.

Amritsar.	Ludhiana.	27	2	0
Bannu.	Sirsa.			
Dera Ghazi Khan.				
Dera Ismail Khan.				
Ferozepore.				
Gujranwalla.				
Gujrat.				
Gurdaspur.				
Gurgaon.				
Hissar.				
Hoshiarpur.				
Hazara.				
Jhang.				
Jhelum.				
Jullundur.				
Kangra.				
Kohat.				
Karnal.				
Mooltan.				
Montgomery.				
Peshawar.				
Rawalpindi.				
Rohtak.				
Sialkot.				
Shahpur.				
Simla.				
Umballa.				

MADRAS

Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	12	4	0
Kistna.	Cuddapah.			
Kurnool.	Nellore.			
North Arcot.	Vizagapatam.			
Salem.				
Madura.				
Malabar.				
South Arcot.				
Tanjore.				
Tinnevelly.				
Travancore.				
Trichinopoly.				

No. IV—concluded.

		Brought forward	...	88	53
BOMBAY.					
Kaira.	Baroda.	Aden.		5	10
Kathiawar.	Belgaum.	Ahmednagar.			
Ratnagiri.	Cutch.	Colaba.			
Satara.	Hyderabad (Sind).	Shikarpur.			
Sholapur.	Kaladgi.				
	Kanara.				
	Khandesh.				
	Nasik.				
	Surat.				
	Tanna.				
HYDERABAD.					
Basim.				4	0
Buldana.					
Ellichpur.					
Wun.					
MYSORE.					
Chitaldroog.	Hassan.			0	7
Kolar.					
Mysore.					
Shimoga.					
Tumkur.					
Bangalore.					
Kadur.					
		TOTAL	...	97	70
		TOTAL TREASURIES	...	...	...
		TOTALS OF 1878-79	...	84	100
				205	

V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on December 31st, 1879.

	DENOMINATIONS OF NOTES.										TOTAL.		PERCENTAGE OF NOTES.
	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	TOTAL.			
										Notes.	Cash.		
<i>Treasuries and Branch Banks.</i>													
Calcutta Circle	56,420	1,81,760	1,69,860	1,57,000	5,26,400	3,36,000	6,48,000	18,40,000	...	39,15,440	1,43,60,277	1,82,75,717	21 46
Allahabad "	21,500	57,610	79,620	1,44,000	3,30,300	2,95,500	20,93,000	...	3,69,455	33,90,985	1,87,89,398	2,21,80,383	15 11
Lahore "	27,585	1,11,500	1,09,800	2,35,350	2,22,400	2,55,000	3,85,000	5,00,000	2,40,835	20,87,470	1,26,02,499	1,46,89,969	14 15
Bombay "	14,575	77,670	79,520	1,52,600	2,88,900	1,22,500	4,29,000	6,20,000	...	17,84,765	1,54,79,611	1,72,64,376	10 18
Akola "	7,450	13,710	21,860	18,950	38,700	9,500	12,000	3,00,000	...	4,22,170	32,78,421	37,00,591	12 3
Nagpore "	3,550	8,370	11,720	14,300	19,700	21,000	77,000	1,40,000	12,455	3,08,095	51,52,096	54,60,191	6 9
Kurrachee "	26,185	58,940	64,940	1,09,700	1,92,200	1,50,000	9,15,000	...	...	15,16,965	2,31,709	17,48,674	87 8
Madras "	45,280	86,610	1,04,300	1,69,800	7,86,800	3,16,500	1,72,000	30,000	94,680	18,05,970	85,28,032	1,03,34,002	18 12
Calicut "	15,820	33,610	60,900	95,350	2,20,200	87,500	70,000	40,000	2,12,365	8,35,745	24,47,492	32,83,237	26 14
Coconada "	13,195	14,560	38,780	81,900	1,64,000	1,34,500	2,38,000	1,20,000	51,375	8,56,310	50,00,459	58,56,769	15 5
Central India	5,495	16,350	23,260	49,750	88,000	1,07,000	2,09,000	...	...	4,98,855	28,71,395	33,70,250	15 ...
British Burmah	14,460	8,810	6,680	5,200	100	4,500	9,000	...	195	48,945	1,31,37,648	1,31,86,593	3 3
	2,51,515	6,69,500	7,71,240	12,33,900	28,77,700	18,39,500	52,57,000	35,90,000	9,81,360	1,74,71,715	10,18,79,037	11,93,50,752	15 21
<i>Presidency Banks (Head Offices).</i>													
Bank of Bengal	16,770	95,500	99,620	80,850	2,18,400	3,55,000	21,24,000	1,46,50,000	3,32,785	1,79,72,925	29,07,936	2,08,80,861	86 69
Bank of Bombay	50,855	2,17,540	1,81,340	2,39,200	9,16,400	7,64,000	44,93,000	74,10,000	...	1,42,72,335	26,51,065	1,69,23,400	84 34
Bank of Madras	6,155	15,080	28,580	47,000	84,300	46,500	3,73,000	16,00,000	...	22,00,615	15,72,422	37,73,037	58 53
	73,780	3,28,120	3,09,540	3,67,050	12,19,100	11,65,500	69,90,000	2,36,60,000	332,785	3,44,45,875	71,31,423	4,15,77,298	83 56

VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circulation on April 1st, 1879	5,65,09,925	48,62,695	49,74,595	3,21,16,735	18,68,100	11,27,545	23,31,935	1,19,47,325	17,14,000	14,99,130	11,90,01,985
Issues—Over the Counter	50,20,80,735	80,10,910	2,23,89,375	16,64,89,520	32,34,740	52,89,605	52,31,090	6,26,77,050	66,81,260	28,79,550	78,49,63,835
“ At Agencies	10,56,200	2,63,330	41,65,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	55,34,530
“ In remittance transactions	60,80,000	99,49,190	...	21,00,000	...	4,28,000	9,86,000	31,00,000	...	20,52,300	2,46,95,490
TOTAL ISSUES	50,92,16,935	1,82,23,430	2,65,54,375	16,85,89,520	32,34,740	57,17,605	62,17,090	6,57,77,050	66,81,260	49,31,850	81,51,93,855
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND ISSUES	56,57,26,860	2,30,86,125	3,15,28,970	20,07,06,255	51,02,840	68,45,150	85,99,025	7,77,24,375	83,95,260	64,50,980	93,41,95,840
Receipts—Over the Counter	45,40,49,175	1,38,31,295	1,36,21,600	12,28,85,040	29,69,060	30,81,050	35,16,165	5,37,15,490	29,32,555	18,81,545	67,24,82,975
“ At Agencies	7,29,500	88,945	43,61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	53,79,445
“ From other Currency Circles	15,59,335	36,92,575	58,41,190	3,40,91,665	8,93,565	24,55,685	18,40,035	77,23,955	40,54,105	25,83,955	6,47,36,065
“ In remittance transactions	5,26,05,680	3,00,000	...	86,61,000	...	...	...	37,58,100	...	...	6,53,24,780
TOTAL RECEIPTS	50,89,43,690	1,79,12,815	2,38,23,790	16,56,37,705	38,62,625	55,36,735	53,56,200	6,51,97,545	69,86,660	46,65,500	80,79,23,265
BALANCE IN CIRCULATION ON MARCH 31st, 1880	5,67,33,170	51,73,310	77,05,180	3,50,68,550	12,40,215	13,08,415	32,42,825	1,25,26,880	14,08,600	18,15,480	12,62,72,575

VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cochinada.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on April 1st, 1879	46,68,449 15 3	23,60,400 0 0	60,30,198 0 0	65,52,820 4 8	24,30,580 0 0	15,55,650 0 0	11,93,090 0 0	89,34,770 0 0	10,03,485 0 0	33,35,415 0 0	2,80,55,945 5 11
Receipts—Over the Counter	3,43,68,805 0 0	40,42,655 0 0	1,57,95,820 0 0	83,48,880 0 0	30,68,560 0 0	40,98,800 0 0	36,25,460 0 0	41,03,945 0 0	30,36,085 0 0	1,23,735 0 0	8,32,07,685 0 0
“ From Small Coin Account . . . . .	...	...	...	72,000 0 0	...	...	3,800 0 0	90,000 0 0	1,19,000 0 0	...	2,54,800 0 0
“ At Agencies	11,92,700 0 0	2,63,330 0 0	41,65,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000 0 0	54,71,030 0 0
“ In remittance transactions	2,64,55,000 0 0	96,00,000 0 0	3,00,00,000 0 0	26,00,000 0 0	...	3,00,000 0 0	1,60,00,000 0 0	...	3,50,000 0 0	11,50,000 0 0	9,16,55,000 0 0
“ For Mint Certificates	1,720 6 3	...	...	7,96,57,768 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,96,57,768 15 0
“ By sale of Securities	26,513 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,513 13 8
TOTAL RECEIPTS	6,20,42,739 2 11	1,39,06,985 0 0	4,99,80,990 0 0	9,08,88,648 15 0	30,68,560 0 0	43,98,800 0 0	1,96,39,090 0 0	41,92,945 0 0	35,05,035 0 0	29,32,735 0 0	25,94,14,328 1 11
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	6,67,12,189 2 2	1,62,68,385 0 0	5,59,81,915 0 0	9,74,41,469 3 8	54,99,140 0 0	59,52,450 0 0	2,03,22,140 0 0	1,31,27,715 0 0	45,08,520 0 0	62,48,160 0 0	28,76,70,173 5 10
Issues—Over the Counter	4,51,05,425 0 0	98,63,040 0 0	71,38,255 0 0	4,30,81,455 0 0	36,12,445 0 0	22,76,525 0 0	19,23,820 0 0	63,57,195 0 0	27,72,920 0 0	16,72,630 0 0	12,30,95,110 0 0
“ At Agencies	15,58,000 0 0	88,945 0 0	42,81,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,000 0 0	61,05,945 0 0
“ In remittance transactions	17,06,805 0 0	24,94,910 0 0	3,22,10,000 0 0	4,70,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	13,22,000 0 0	1,71,75,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0	10,90,000 0 0	28,50,800 0 0	11,12,88,615 0 0
“ For bullion delivered and for melting fees	21,998 5 8	...	...	5,15,773 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,27,771 9 10
“ To Small Coin Account . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	2,50,000 0 0	1,26,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,98,800 0 0
“ In purchase of Securities	2,70,956 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,956 4 0
TOTAL ISSUES	4,94,61,194 9 8	1,23,98,795 0 0	4,36,98,255 0 0	8,36,97,228 4 2	41,12,445 0 0	35,98,525 0 0	1,90,99,620 0 0	70,07,195 0 0	40,00,920 0 0	47,33,830 0 0	24,19,97,197 13 10
Balance of Coin, March 31st, 1890	1,80,51,004 8 6	38,79,590 0 0	1,23,91,760 0 0	78,44,960 15 6	12,96,095 0 0	23,53,925 0 0	17,32,530 0 0	61,30,520 0 0	5,07,800 0 0	15,15,520 0 0	5,55,72,975 8 0

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FI

Prices Current of Food-grains througho

[illegible]

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 30 seers, bent rice 17 to 18 seers, common rice 21 to 22-12 seers, and grain 16-8 to 20 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 17 to 28 seers, common rice 19 to 32 seers, maize or ludian-corn 20 to 28 and gram 12 to 18 seers.

INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Grass.										Firewood.										Salt.										Districts.	Province.
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1879.							
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.					
5	29	5	32	3	46	10	46	10	26	2	215	13	215	13	215	13	12	0	12	0	10	3	10	3	10	3	Gunjam				
5	28	5	23	3	37	6	37	6	26	1	87	8	87	8	87	8	10	8	10	8	9	6	9	6	9	6	Vizagapatam				
13	32	13	21	13	37	13	35	11	27	5	194	6	194	6	182	3	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	Godavery				
8	33	13	25	8	29	14	30	13	25	2	145	13	145	13	145	13	12	13	12	13	12	13	12	13	12	13	Kistna				
5	27	5	21	13	24	2	23	10	18	14	93	5	93	5	93	5	11	11	12	3	12	11	12	3	12	11	Nellore				
3	28	14	20	3	29	3	27	8	20	10	194	6	194	6	194	6	14	6	14	6	13	8	13	8	13	8	Cuddapah				
0	31	0	23	5	35	13	34	11	20	11	97	3	97	3	92	5	10	11	13	2	12	13	12	13	12	13	Bellary				
0	28	11	...	...	27	11	27	6	22	8	209	0	209	0	...	...	13	5	13	5	12	2	12	2	12	2	Kurnool	
0	23	14	21	10	26	11	26	2	18	8	86	5	86	5	87	8	13	14	13	2	13	14	13	2	13	14	Madras				
10	23	10	21	14	25	5	25	5	17	14	92	13	97	3	87	8	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	Chingleput				
13	29	2	26	8	29	13	29	8	19	11	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	North Arcot				
10	28	10	24	10	23	13	23	13	20	2	209	0	209	0	206	8	15	5	15	5	10	13	10	13	10	13	South Arcot				
3	29	6	24	3	21	6	21	6	15	11	194	6	194	6	194	6	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	Tanjore				
3	26	13	19	10	22	14	23	2	16	14	121	8	121	8	121	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	Trichinopoly				
5	26	5	21	11	23	3	21	13	17	14	97	3	97	3	145	13	14	0	13	10	13	8	13	8	13	8	Madura				
...	...	...	...	...	18	10	18	10	15	8	81	10	81	10	81	10	14	13	14	13	14	11	14	11	14	11	Timnevelly	
2	26	3	23	0	26	10	25	10	17	2	131	3	131	3	131	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	Coimbatore				
6	14	5	15	13	16	10	16	10	14	14	121	8	121	8	121	8	9	3	9	3</											

* The College the fight fortnight instead of

Prices Current of Food-grains the

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holeus Sorghum.			Bulrush (Camboo Pennisetum)		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
Central Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Calcutta	15 0	15 0	10 7	26 10	26 10	16 0	6 12	6 12	5 11	16 0	13 5	10 0	26 10	26 10	13 5	...	...	...
4-Pergunnahs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	6 8	18 14	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juddes	17 4	17 4	11 0	32 0	32 0	12 5	14 8	16 0	10 0	18 13	20 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
essore	14 4	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	23 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorsheadabad	20 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	11 0	28 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	16 0	16 0	9 10	26 8	26 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	31 0	30 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahiye	24 0	22 8	11 0	45 0	45 0	15 0	20 0	18 12	9 12	26 0	24 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kungpore	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 0	22 8	22 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	22 8	22 8	9 12	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	37 8	33 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	21 0	21 4	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malpauri	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	6 6	20 0	20 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	15 8	15 8	11 5	40 0	35 0	13 5	25 0	25 0	13 5	32 12	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
Furzedpore	21 0	22 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	...	6 12	6 8	6 8	24 4	24 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	16 0	16 0	9 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	26 4	26 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	14 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	17 8	43 0	45 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkholy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	11 10	20 0	16 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	9 0	8 0	8 5	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	21 0	22 0	12 12	32 0	32 0	25 0	13 5	13 5	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bya	22 4	22 0	14 0	32 8	32 0	21 0	9 8	10 6	9 0	22 8	22 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	21 0	21 0	12 8	34 0	34 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhanga	23 0	23 8	12 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	19 8	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dozarpore	25 0	25 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jurun	18 8	18 0	11 8	45 0	42 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	6 12	21 0	21 0	14 8	35 0	35 0	18 0	...	...	...
Thumpara	22 0	22 0	13 0	40 0	42 0	25 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doughy	21 0	21 0	12 9	42 0	41 8	15 12	16 12	16 12	10 8	22 0	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	17 11	17 11	11 6	37 14	46 0	16 6	18 5	17 11	12 10	20 3	20 3	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	18 0	19 0	13 4	40 0	40 0	...	20 0	22 0	12 8	22 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	19 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Pargunnahs	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	14 7	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	14 7	13 12	11 13	19 11	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	10 0	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	14 7	10 8	21 0	23 0	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salasore	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.																		
Lazaribagh	22 0	22 0	11 8	39 0	30 0	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	24 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohardugga	16 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	7 8	32 0	32 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 21 to 27-10 seers per rupee.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 15-4 seers, barley 28-10 to 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 18 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 24 seers, barley 16 to 34 seers, best rice 8 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, barley 35 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 28 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers.
 * In Koyung's prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 28 seers, and gram 10 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 22-8 seers, common rice 23-12 seers, and gram 13-8 seers.
 * In Narasing's prices are:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 6-10 to 15 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 23-12 seers, and gram 13-8 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13-6 seers, common rice 13-5 to 26-8 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 26-8 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, and gram (in Narasing's) 15 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goulundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goulundo) 32 seers, best rice 12 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, and gram (in Goulundo) 16 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.
 * In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 24 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 40 seers, and gram 8-8 to 16 seers.

the 1st half of November 1880—continued.

OF 80 TOLAHS.												DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.							
Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.															
Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.												
										S. Ch.					S. Ch.			S. Ch.			
										S.	Ch.				S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.
												Central Districts.			BENGAL—continued.						
h.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Calcutta								
...	20	0	20	0	11	8	90	0	90	0	10	0	10	0		24-Pergunnahs					
...	18	14	17	0	10	10	90	0	90	0	9	8	10	0		Nuddea					
...	20	0	20	10	11	4	100	0	100	0	10	0	10	0		Jessore					
...	16	4	16	0	10	0	110	0	110	0	8	0	8	0		Moorshedabad					
...	25	0	24	8	11	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	9	0		Dinagpore					
...	16	0	16	0	9	8	180	0	180	0	8	8	8	8		Rajshahye					
...	19	0	20	10	11	0	240	0	240	0	10	0	10	0		Rungpore					
...	9	0	9	0	9	0	120	0	120	0	8	12	8	12		Bogra					
...	16	8	16	8	9	12	67	8	67	8	8	10	8	4		Pubna					
...	18	12	16	8	12	0	200	0	200	0	9	4	9	12		Darjeeling					
8	0	6	8	6	8	6	0	160	0	160	0	5	0	5		0	Jalpaiguri				
...	12	10	12	10	8	0	64	0	64	0	8	0	8	0		Eastern Districts.					
...	17	6	17	6	11	7	106	0	106	0	10	0	10	0		Dacca					
...	10	4	13	8	9	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	9	12		Furzedpore	
...	16	0	17	0	10	0	100	0	100	0	8	8	9	0		Backergunge					
...	16	0	16	0	10	12	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	4		Mymensingh	
...	16	0	16	0	10	8	...	...	...	...	9	12	9	12		Tipperah	
...	16	0	16	0	9	0	80	0	80	0	10	0	10	0		Chittagong					
...	8	0	8	0	5	8	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	Nonkholly		
...	9	0	8	0	8	0	320	0	320	0	8	0	8	0	Chittagong Hill Tracts						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	Hill Tipperah	
...	28	0	28	0	15	0	100	0	100	0	9	13	9	13	Behar.						
27	0	27	0	27	0	15	0	140	0	140	0	9	0	9	8	Patna					
...	26	8	27	0	14	8	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	Gya						
19	0	21	0	22	0	14	0	140	0	140	0	8	8	8	8	Shahabad					
...	30	0	30	0	15	0	120	0	120	0	9	8	9	8	Durbhunga						
21	0	26	8	26	0	14	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	Mozufferpore					
...	26	0	28	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	Sarun		
...	33	9	28	5	12	9	126	0	126	0	105	0	9	7	Chumparun						
...	27	12	26	8	12	10	126	4	126	4	126	4	9	7	Monghyr						
...	18	0	19	0	12	4	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	Bhagalpur						
...	20	0	20	0	11	0	120	0	120	0	140	0	9	0	Purneah						
...	18	0	18	0	10	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	0	Maldah						
...	17	1	19	11	14	7	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	0	Sonthal Pergunnahs						
...	12	6	14	7	13	2	100	0	100	0	100	0	11	13	Orissa.						
...	12	4	12	4	8	0	76	0	76	0	160	0	9	8	Cuttack						
36	0	24	0	24	0	13	8	240	0	240	0	8	0	8	0	Pooree					
50	0	16	0	15	0	10	0	160	0	160	0	7	8	8	0	Balasore					
...	16	0	16	0	12	0	160	0	160	0	6	8	6	8	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.						
64	0	15	0	15	0	10	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	Hazaribagh					
...	16	0	16	0	12	0	160	0	160	0	6	8	6	8	Lohardugga						
...	15	0	15	0	10	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	Singbhoom						
...	15	0	15	0	10	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	Manbhoom						

the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 28 to 33 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 29 seers, lesser millets (in Buxar) 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 32 seers, and gram 25 to 28 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 32-8 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 10 to 27 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, lesser millets 40 to 52-8 seers, Indian-corn 28 to 50 seers, and gram 22 to 50 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 28 seers, barley 36 to 50 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 28 seers, lesser millets 39 to 45 seers, Indian-corn 36 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 31 seers, barley 35 to 45 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 23 to 24 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 50 seers, and gram 26 to 30 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 to 30 seers, barley (in Soopole) 60 seers, best rice 30 seers, common rice 31 to 35 seers, murwa 55 to 60 seers, and gram 22 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 23 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley (in Godda) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 26 to 30-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 4 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.
Khurda the prices are—Best rice 21 seers, common rice 28-14 seers, and gram 18-6 seers.
Khurrukdih the prices are—Wheat 21 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 29 seers, lesser millets 5 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 seers, and gram 21 seers.
Daitongunge the prices are—Wheat 22-50 seers, barley 30-25 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 23-02 seers, mohwa 55-25 seers, murwa 47-25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 7 seers, and gram 27 seers.
the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley (in Jhalda) 24 seers, best rice 22 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 29 seers, lesser millets (in Buxar) 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 32 seers, and gram 25 to 28 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RU																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Mill (Camboo, Bat, Pennisilaria Spi		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
Sylhet	13 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	10 10	10 5	8 14	20 0	17 12	11 6	20 0	22 12	11 6	22 12	26 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun	16 0	15 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	
Saharanpur	18 5	18 5	15 6	28 0	28 0	17 1	9 11	7 9	7 8	12 6	12 6	11 4	28 0	30 3	323	7 35	15 25	
Muzaffarnagar	18 11	18 11	15 6	30 12	30 4	22 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	13 4	23 10	23 10	21	8 23	2 23	
Meerut	19 4	19 4	14 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	24 0	24 0	
Bulandshahr	20 8	20 10	16 0	29 12	28 8	22 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	10 12	12 0	27 12	25 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	
Aligarh	17 12	18 4	15 0	23 12	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	10 8	22 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	8 20	
Kanun	13 8	13 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	18 0	18 0	14 10	26 7	26 4	24 12	11 14	11 4	6 12	12 6	12 6	13 8	15 12	15 12	16 14	22 8	22 8	
Moradabad	20 5	19 6	15 10	29 6	28 12	19 6	6 14	6 14	6 8	12 5	15 14	14 15	25 0	25 0	18 12	24 6	23 12	
Budaun	19 3	19 12	14 15	26 6	28 3	19 13	6 0	6 0	6 8	12 5	15 14	14 15	...	...	...	23 6	21 0
Bareilly	19 6	19 6	13 7	28 12	26 4	18 2	6 4	5 15	6 4	15 10	15 0	15 0	27 8	25 0	20 0	23 12	22 8	
Shahjahanpur	21 8	21 4	14 12	31 4	31 0	19 8	6 8	6 8	6 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Trarai Pergunnahs	21 4	21 4	18 12	37 8	37 8	31 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 2	26 4	...	34	0 22	8	
Muttra	17 0	17 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	0 26	0 19	0 19	
Agra	17 8	17 0	13 0	23 8	23 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	22 4	22 4	26	0 22	0 22	
Farukhabad	18 11	18 6	11 6	23 10	22 15	15 4	5 12	5 12	6 6	14 3	13 4	12 7	22 9	22 15	16	0 22	8 20	
Mainpuri	17 0	17 0	12 8	21 8	22 0	17 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah	16 8	17 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	13 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	0 16	0 18	8 19	
Etah	16 8	17 8	14 8	23 8	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	18	0 18	0 18	
Jalaun	17 8	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	0 18	0 19	0 24	
Jhansi	19 0	18 10	14 0	30 0	27 6	29 3	8 0	8 0	8 1	14 1	15 0	12 8	28 1	25 14	24	0 26	0	
Lalitpur	20 8	19 8	12 4	36 0	35 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	36 0	33 0	27	0 27	0 27	
Cawnpore	18 12	19 0	13 8	24 8	24 0	20 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	24 8	24 0	23	0 24	0 25	
Fatehpur	15 4	16 0	12 8	20 4	19 12	20 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 12	11 12	17 0	20 4	20 4	...	18	0 18	
Banda	16 0	16 0	11 12	24 0	21 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 4	12 8	14 0	24 0	23 0	35	0 19	8 23	
Allahabad	16 2	15 14	...	25 8	24 4	18 12	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 8	17 8	16 0	26 6	25 8	23	0 24	8 24	
Hamirpur	15 0	16 7	13 2	22 13	20 4	16 14	9 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	13 4	11 4	22 13	20 15	24	6 18	3 19	
Jaunpur	20 6	19 12	15 13	30 4	29 10	25 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 15	13 13	16 15	...	...	...	...	...
Gornkhapur	20 11	21 9	15 4	46 12	50 6	32 6	15 5	14 6	12 9	23 6	23 6	18 14	39 9	37 12	21 9	...	...
Benasi	22 0	23 8	15 4	39 0	40 8	22 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	22 8	21 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	19 3	19 3	12 8	29 8	29 8	22 8	8 2	8 2	6 10	14 12	14 12	17 11	29 8	29 8	19 3	...	...
Mirzapur	16 0	17 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	20 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	21	0 28	0 28	
Benares	18 7	18 15	14 2	29 5	29 5	22 13	13 0	12 7	11 15	18 15	17 14	18 13	30 6	27 23	15	30	6 26	
Ghazipur	21 4	20 10	14 2	32 3	30 14	21 14	8 6	8 6	7 1	16 1	16 1	14 2	32 9	30 14	21 14	30	14 28	
Balia	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milibht	23 2	25 4	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 12	...
Lucknow	17 0	16 11	12 12	25 4	23 14	18 10	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	12 0	14 2	...	...	...	19 8	22 4
Unao	17 1	16 1	12 0	22 3	20 8	18 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 3	13 0	13 8	22 8	22 12	23	0 22	4 21	
Bara Banki	18 0	16 8	13 4	23 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	24 0	20	0 22	0 20	
Sitapur	22 0	21 5	15 0	34 0	31 5	20 14	8 8	8 8	6 14	16 4	17 8	15 0	30 0	20 9	17	3 25	4 26	
Hardui	19 0	19 0	13 0	25 6	26 4	18 12	4 11	4 11	4 11	13 2	14 0	12 9	...	...	...	25 6	6 25
Kheri	23 0	23 0	16 8	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	18 8	18 0	14 0	25 4	23 8	20 8	9 12	8 8	8 0	13 14	13 8	11 8	28 8	27 8	8 23	8	...	
Bharnich	20 0	20 8	13 0	38 0	40 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	36 0	32 0	25	0 16	0 10	
Gonda	23 11	23 4	14 9	37 0	37 0	24 6	16 2	16 0	14 12	18 8	18 6	17 12	35 8	35 0	27	4 24	0 22	
Rai Bareli	16 12	15 10	14 8	31 0	20 0	24 8	11 8	12 0	15 8	12 8	13 8	17 8	20 0	...	32	4 20	0 18	
Sultanpur	19 8	19 0	16 0	27 0	25 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	18 13	17 1	15 8	27 1	24 13	26 12	14 10	15 4	16 10	16 5	16 8	22 5	27 5	...	...	0 15	13 22
Delhi	17 4	17 8	14 12	23 0	22 12	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	12 8	23 0	24 0	21	0 21	0 21
Gurgaon	18 0	19 0	15 4	24 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	22	0 21	0 24
Karnal	17 0	16 12	14 12	26 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	22	0 21	0 22
Hissar	14 8	15 0	14 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	22	0 20	0 21
Rohatak	17 0	16 4	14 4	23 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	25	8 20	0 19
Sirsa	15 0	15 0	13 8	30 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	25 0	27 0	25	0 20	0 21
Unbulla	16 4	16 8	14 8	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	23	0 20	0 20
Ludhiana	17 0	16 8	14 8	28 0	27 0	18 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	19	0 23	0 23
Simla	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	16 8	16 8	13 4	23 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	19	4 16	0 16
Hoshiarpur	17 8	17 8	13 12	22 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20	0 18	0 18
Kangra	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

for the 1st half of November 1880—continued.

MEASURES OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Ragi, (Kavara, Varnu, se, Cheena, Coraloo, hwa, Naglee), Pasi- Mitaceum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Sylhet	ASSAM.	
...	...	16 0	15 4	9 2	64 0	64 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	7 9	Cachar		
...	...	11 4	12 6	10 0	100 0	102 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Goalpara		
...	...	6 8	6 8	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills		
...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup		
...	...	7 12	7 12	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar		
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills		
...	2 0	2 0	3 0	Naga Hills		
...	...	17 8	16 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Dehra Dun	N.W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	19 6	18 13	14 14	129 0	129 0	109 0	10 3	10 3	9 12	Saharanpur		
...	...	19 12	18 11	16 0	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	20 8	20 8	15 4	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Meerut		
...	...	22 12	23 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	20 0	20 8	15 0	130 0	150 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	11 8	11 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Kanpur		
...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Garhwal		
...	...	19 2	19 2	15 3	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	21 4	20 0	14 6	150 0	150 0	100 0	...	...	10 5	Moradabad		
...	...	21 9	22 12	15 9	192 0	192 0	120 0	9 9	9 9	9 0	Budann		
...	...	20 10	20 10	12 3	125 0	125 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	8 7	Bareilly		
...	...	24 0	23 12	12 6	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Shahjahanpur		
...	...	18 12	17 8	12 8	120 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 6	9 6	Tarai Pergunnahs		
...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	20 4	18 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	Agra		
...	...	20 11	20 4	12 7	156 12	156 12	109 0	...	...	...	Farrukhabad		
...	...	18 0	17 8	13 4	160 0	180 0	120 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	18 8	18 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etawah		
...	...	18 0	18 4	13 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	Etah		
...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	23 2	21 15	15 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhansi		
...	...	29 0	27 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	9 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	20 8	20 0	14 8	150 0	150 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	16 8	15 12	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	9 0	Fatehpur		
...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	...	...	...	Banda		
...	...	20 6	19 8	12 5	145 0	120 0	125 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Allahabad		
...	...	18 10	17 7	16 10	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur		
...	...	25 6	25 6	12 0	141 4	141 4	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	...	28 12	28 12	14 13	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 6	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	26 0	27 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Basti		
...	...	23 10	23 8	12 8	155 0	155 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	20 0	21 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	23 14	23 14	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Benares		
...	...	26 6	25 12	12 11	154 8	154 8	206 0	7 12	8 6	7 11	Ghazipur		
...	No return received			Etah		
...	...	25 0	27 0	...	200 0	250 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Etah		
0* 28 9	27 8	21 8	21 0	11 4	125 0	115 0	70 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Lucknow	OUDH.	
0† 21 0	26 0	17 13	18 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unao		
0† 27 0	30 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bara Banki		
0‡ 28 13	27 4	27 10	26 13	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Satapur		
...	...	22 8	23 0	13 2	280 0	280 0	200 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	Hardui		
0† 45 0	40 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Kheri		
...	...	22 4	21 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fyzabad		
...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharnach		
0† 48 0	36 4	29 6	28 8	16 6	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 5	9 4	9 0	Gonda		
0 22 0	35 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rai Bareilly		
0† 32 0	46 0	25 8	23 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Sultanpur	PUNJAB.	
12** 25 0	26 0	20 5	18 10	11 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 5	8 5	8 2	Partabgarh		
...	...	20 12	20 0	17 0	85 0	85 0	50 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	Delhi		
...	...	21 8	21 8	15 8	160 0	170 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgaon [a]		
...	...	21 8	22 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	9 0	Karnal		
...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Hissar [b]		
...	...	23 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Rohitak [c]		
...	...	25 4	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Sirsa		
...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Umballa		
...	...	21 0	20 8	17 8	109 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ludhiana		
...	...	14 0	15 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	6 12	Simla		
...	...	19 8	19 4	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	Jullundur		
...	...	20 0	18 12	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	Hoshiarpur		
...	No return received			Kangra		

Description of Lo

- * Matri.
- † Choti juar and k
- ‡ Kodon.
- § Makai, moth, saw
- || Laharra, matri
- kodon.
- ¶ Marua and sawa
- ** Peas, arhar, and

Description of Lo
 * Matri.
 † Choti jwar and k
 ‡ Kodon.
 § Makai, moth, saw
 || Laharra, matri
 kodon.
 ¶ Marua and sawa
 ** Peas, arhar, and

[a] Barley, bajra
 rising.
 [b] Barley falling.
 [c] Gram falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains thr

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER																				
	Wheat			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bairush, (Cumboo, Pencillaria					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Amritsar	15	12	15	4	13	0	23	8	23	8	17	8	...	...	...	10	8	11	0	9	4
Siálkot	15	0	15	4	13	0	23	8	23	8	15	4	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	21	0
Gurdáspur	17	0	18	0	12	8	22	0	24	0	14	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	10	0
Lahore	15	0	15	0	12	8	22	0	22	0	16	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	21	0
Ferozepore	15	0	15	0	13	8	26	0	25	0	22	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	27	0
Gujránwála	15	8	15	4	12	12	23	0	22	0	15	0	...	...	...	11	0	9	0	20	0
Rawalpindi	10	4	10	4	8	4	15	0	14	8	10	12	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	4	12
Jhelum	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Gujrát	14	6	14	4	12	8	20	0	20	0	15	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	19	0
Shahpúr	12	12	13	0	11	0	17	0	18	0	14	8	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	7	8
Mooltan	12	0	12	0	12	0	17	0	16	8	17	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	18	0
Jhang	12	12	12	4	11	8	17	12	16	12	16	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	18	0
Montgomery	13	4	13	8	12	0	19	0	19	0	16	0	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	7	0
Muzaffargarh	12	0	12	8	13	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	...	...	...	4	0	4	8	5	0
Dera Ismail Khán	10	5	10	10	12	13	14	6	14	1	14	1	...	...	...	6	9	5	10	5	10
Dera Gházi Khán	10	14	10	11	10	4	15	9	15	0	12	8	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	5	8
Bannu	10	7	10	12	10	2	22	2	20	10	10	15	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	4	1
Pesháwar	7	12	7	10	5	15	10	4	9	9	6	7	...	...	...	6	0	5	11	4	11
Kohát	8	4	8	2	7	15	11	8	10	10	8	2	...	...	...	7	0	6	11	7	0
Házára	8	12	9	12	6	12	14	0	15	0	7	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	6	0
Nágpur	17	4	17	12	9	12	...	...	...	8	4	8	4	7	4	12	12	13	8	9	12
Bhandára	18	0	17	8	12	0	...	...	...	9	12	9	8	8	0	13	12	13	12	10	0
Chánda	19	0	17	8	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	10	10	10	8
Wardha	17	8	17	8	10	12	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	5	12	10	0	10	0	7	8
Bálaghát	17	0	17	0	12	8	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	8	21	0	21	0	16	0
Jubbulpore	18	8	18	0	11	0	17	0	17	8	12	8	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	17	0
Saugor	22	0	22	0	11	4	35	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	12	4	6	8
Damoh	25	0	25	0	13	0	...	...	...	12	8	12	12	12	8	13	0	13	12	13	0
Seoni	17	0	17	0	12	0	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	12	0	18	0	18	8	15	0
Mandla	19	8	18	12	13	0	...	...	...	13	8	14	0	11	0	18	0	19	8	16	0
Betúl	16	0	15	0	8	6	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	10	2	14	0	14	0	11	4
Chhindwára	14	0	14	0	9	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	13	0	12	0	10	0
Hoshangabad	16	9	16	1	9	0	...	...	...	6	12	6	12	4	8	9	9	9	8	7	29
Narsinghpur	18	0	17	12	10	4	...	...	...	11	12	11	12	10	12	13	12	14	4	12	0
Nimár	15	1	14	8	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9	8
Raipur	26	0	26	5	19	8	...	...	...	15	0	14	2	18	0	25	0	25	13	22	4
Sambalpur	20	0	20	0	17	8	...	...	...	27	0	27	0	17	8	47	0	49	0	28	0
Biláspur	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Upper Godávári	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Arakan Division.																					
Akyab	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Kyauk-pyoo	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Sandoway	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Pegu Division.																					
Rangoon (town)	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Thone gkwa	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Bassein	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Henzada	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Tharrawaddy	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Prome	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Tha-yet-myo	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Tenasserim Division.																					
Moulmein (town)	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Amherst	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Tavoy	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Mergui	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Shway-gyin	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Toungoo	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...
Secunderabad	12	7	12	3	6	11	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	10	14	11	4	11	1
Boharun	13	8	12	6	7	4	...	...	...	8	6	8	11	8	6	9	6	9	13	10	10
Chudderghat	9	0	8	4	7	0	...	...	...	6	12	7	0	7	8	9	4	9	0	9	0
Amráoti	17	0	17	0	9	0	10	8	10	8	8	0	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	8	0
Ákola	16	0	17	0	8	0	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
Ellichpur	14	0	14	0	8	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	7	0
Baldana	17	0	16	0	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	8	0
Wan	15	0	14	8	9	0	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	6	0	9	8	9	8	7	8
Básim	17	0	16	0	8	0	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	5	0	11	8	9	0	8	0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

for the 1st half of November 1880—continued.

MILLETS, BAGI, (Kavaru, Varagu, ie, Cheena, Coralon, iwa, Nagice), Pani- Mitaceum, &c.																											
Gram.		Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.		PROVINCES.		REMARKS.															
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.																	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							
...	...	18 12	18 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	12 6	12 3	10 11	Amritsar																
...	...	16 12	16 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sialkot																
...	...	17 0	17 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Gurdaspur																
...	...	17 8	17 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	75 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lahore																
...	...	20 8	20 0	18 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Ferozepore [a]																
...	...	17 4	16 4	13 4	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	10 12	Gujranwala [b]																
...	...	13 4	14 8	8 8	32 0	40 0	32 0	11 4	10 12	10 8	Rawalpindi																
...	No return received			Jhelum																
...	...	16 10	16 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Gujrat																
...	...	15 4	15 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpur																
...	...	15 8	15 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Mooltan																
...	...	16 8	16 0	13 12	160 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	Jhang [c]																
...	...	17 0	18 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery																
...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh																
...	...	12 11	10 4	10 6	87 8	112 8	112 8	43 12	32 8	32 8	Dera Ismail Khan [d]																
...	...	12 8	12 8	8 8	125 0	125 0	100 0	22 8	17 8	15 0	Dera Ghazi Khan [e]																
...	...	13 9	14 1	10 15	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu [f]																
...	...	9 12	9 12	5 11	61 0	55 9	61 0	32 0	30 8	25 0	Peshawar																
...	...	10 6	9 12	8 2	51 0	55 0	63 12	61 3	58 10	63 12	Kohat																
...	...	12 0	13 0	6 8	75 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	6 8	Hazara																
...	...	20 12	19 12	8 12	140 0	140 0	145 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nagpur																
...	...	14 12	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	Bhandara													
...	...	21 0	17 8	8 12	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Chanda																
...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	135 0	135 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Wardha																
...	...	20 0	21 0	10 0	275 0	275 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Balaghat																
...	...	26 0	25 0	12 8	110 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	8 8	Jubbulpore														
...	...	27 0	27 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	6 12	Sangor																
...	...	35 0	38 0	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 12	8 4	Damoh																
...	...	25 8	26 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	260 0	7 8	9 4	9 4	Seoni																
28 8	22 0	32 0	32 8	15 0	256 0	256 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Mandla																
18 8	11 12	25 0	23 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Betul																
17 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chhindwara																
...	...	23 0	23 14	10 4	120 0	120 9	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad																
...	...	25 0	25 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur																
...	...	18 8	18 8	10 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 0	Nimr																
...	...	21 8	21 5	14 0	60 0	50 0	60 0	6 8	6 2	8 8	Raipur																
...	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	220 0	220 0	280 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Sambalpur																
...	No return received				Bilaspur																
...	No return received				Upper Godavari																
														Arakan Division.													
														Akyab													
														Kyonk-pyoo													
														Sandowny													
														Pegu Division.													
														Rangoon (town)													
														Thone-gkwa													
														Bassein													
														Henzada													
														Thurrawaddy													
														Prome													
														Tha-yet-myo													
														Tenasserim Division.													
														Moulmein (town)													
														Amherst													
														Tavoy													
														Mergui													
														Shway-gyin													
														Toungoo													
...	20 11	17 12	17 12	7 15	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 14	8 14	8 13	Secunderabad																
...	...	18 10	18 10	8 3	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 5	9 5	Bolarm																
...	...	19 4	19 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Chuddergbat																
...	...	17 0	16 0	8 4	75 0	75 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amraoti																
8 0	7 0	21 0	17 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola																
...	...	17 0	14 0	8 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur																
...	...	24 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana													
...	...	15 0	15 0	8 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wun																
12 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Basim																

Prices Current of Food-grain

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES.																																																
				Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus Sorghum.			P.																																	
				Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.																																		
S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.																												
SINDH AND LAHORE.	Bangalore	8	7	8	14	6	5	9	4	9	6	7	4	9	9	10	0	10	0	11	8	11	2	11	3	24	7	25	4	20	14	32																				
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	6	7	6	...	...	10	12	10	12	11	13	14	1	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
	Támkúr	9	0	9	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	5	8	11	0	11	8	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0																			
	Mysore	10	0	7	8	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	11	1	11	0	30	0	32	0	25	0		...																			
	Hassan	10	0	9	0	5	0	12	0	9	8	5	8	12	0	12	8	11	0	13	0	13	0	13	0																			
	Shimoga	8	6	8	6	6	5	9	7	10	8	7	6	12	10	12	10	9	7	14	11	14	11	13	10	33	10	33	10	21	0		...																			
	Kadur	9	0	9	0	6	0	16	0	16	0	12	0	12	0	19	0	19	0	14	0																			
	Chitaldroog	10	0	10	0	6	0	12	0	12	0	7	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	11	0	38	0	35	0	24	0		40																			
	Coorg	6	12	6	11	5	7	7	8	7	7	5	11	11	6	11	8	9	14	18	0	18	6	15	8																			
	SINDH AND LAHORE.	Jeyapore	14	0	14	8	11	2	23	0	22	0	21	4	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	7	10	26	0	23	0	25		0	20																		
Kishengurh		16	8	16	12	12	12	25	8	24	8	20	0	8	0	8	0	6	4	9	8	9	0	7	4	23	8	21	0	17	8	18																				
Ulwur		No return received																							
Bhurtpore (City)		16	8	16	8	13	4	22	8	22	8	22	12	6	8	6	8	6	12	7	0	7	0	7	0	22	0	22	0	21	6	19																				
Ajmere		15	8	15	8	12	12	24	8	25	0	22	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	25	0	20	0	21	0	19																				
Deoli Cantonment		No return received																							
Kripnura		17	12	17	12	14	8	26	0	26	0	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	19	0	19	0	16	0	22														
Sirohee		17	8	16	0	13	0	27	8	...	...	20	0	6	0	5	8	5	0	7	0	6	8	6	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	21																		
Abu		15	4	15	8	10	0	22	12	22	4	17	0	5	0	4	12	4	8	6	0	6	0	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20														
Anadra		17	0	17	0	11	0	27	0	27	0	20	0	5	4	5	4	5	4	6	8	6	6	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23														
Hilly Tracts of Meywar		19	0	18	0	15	0	38	0	36	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	14	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Meywar (Oodeypore)		13	10	13	4	12	1	23	7	22	10	23	7	7	0	5	14	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Bánawára (Meywar Agency)		23	12	23	12	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	6	4	12	8	12	8	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Partábgarh ("		17	8	15	0	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	8	4	11	4	11	4	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Murwar (Jodhpore)		15	5	15	0	14	14	20	0	22	8	22	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	4	6	4	6	4	21	4	21	4	20	0	17																				
Bikaner		No return received																							
Boondee		18	0	18	0	14	4	33	0	28	0	22	0	7	0	8	0	6	0	8	0	8	8	7	0	32	0	30	8	21	0	...																				
Kotah		19	0	19	0	12	14	28	0	32	0	...	...	6	10	6	10	6	6	7	12	7	12	7	12	36	0	35	0	22	8	16																		
Tonk		18	7	18	1	9	13	27	7	26	15	21	12	7	0	7	0	5	15	8	8	8	13	7	3	29	12	29	2	24	13	23																				
Jhalawar	17	2	17	2	11	7	21	10	21	10	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	8	13	10	2	26	11	26	11	25	8	15															
Shahpoora	19	0	18	12	10	12	27	12	27	0	23	0	8	2	8	4	10	11	10	4	10	12	12	0	24	4	24	0	21	0	20																					
Dholpur	15	6	15	4	12	9	22	11	23	0	24	2	7	14	7	14	7	14	11	4	10	2	9	4	22	8	22	8	27	2	21																					
SINDH AND LAHORE.	Indore	}	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goona			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rutlum			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SINDH AND LAHORE.		Baghelkhand (Sutna)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ndia for the 1st half of November 1880—concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.															DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.	
Lesser Millets, Nagl, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Niglee), Pennicum Miliacum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.							
L. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	L. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	L. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	L. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	L. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
1 5	30 0	23 6	32 9	29 5	20 11	76 13	80 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 6	Bangalore	MYSORE AND COORG.		
0 15	30 15	26 13	34 3	34 3	25 2	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar			
9 0	35 0	29 0	41 0	36 0	23 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Tumkur			
0 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mysore			
0 0	28 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	600 0	800 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Hassan			
7 13	37 4	25 14	26 4	26 4	18 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	7 14	8 6	8 6	7 14	Shimoga			
6 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kadur			
4 5	42 5	23 0	40 0	40 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog			
3 8	33 1	25 10	27 5	27 6	19 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 12	8 2	8 6	7 12	8 2	8 6	Coorg			
...	...	...	21 0	21 4	13 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 2	...	...	...	Jeypore		RAJPOOTANA.	
...	...	...	26 8	27 8	13 8	...	...	...	11 12	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	Kishengurh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			...	...	...	Ulwar			
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	Bhurlpore (City)			
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	14 12	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	Ajmere			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment			
...	...	...	18 4	17 12	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	Erinpura			
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	200 0	120 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	Sirohee			
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	Abu			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	Anadra			
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	18 0	6 pies	6 pies	6 pies	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
...	...	...	17 3	16 6	13 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 6	7 6	...	...	...	Meywar (Jodeypore)			
...	...	...	28 12	28 12	13 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 8	...	...	...	Banswara (Meywar Agency)			
...	...	...	23 12	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	Partabgarh (")			
...	...	...	17 3	16 4	17 2	...	...	...	13 7	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			...	...	...	Bikaner			
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 12	160 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	Boondie			
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	Kotah			
...	...	...	26 3	25 4	15 6	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 9	11 10	8 12	...	...	...	Tonk			
...	...	...	18 13	18 13	14 9	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	Jhalawar			
...	...	...	27 4	25 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	Shahpoora			
...	...	...	20 3	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 11	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	Dholpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			...	...	...	Indore	CENTRAL INDIA.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	Gwalior			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	Goona			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	Ratlam			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	Baghelkhand (Sutna)			

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

**PLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1544 AND 1545
OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD OCTOBER 1880.**

District.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.											
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Common.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
Jhallaar	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.
	16 7 15	4 12 5 1/2	14 1/2 1 1/2 2	...	...	...	8 13 8 13 1/2	5 11 25 13 1/2 22 11 24 11 1/2	14 10 14 10 12 11	...	...	...
Lesser Millets, Bagel, &c. (Kavari, Veragu, Corallo, Murhwa, Nuzlee, &c.), Pennicillaria, Spicata, &c.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.

Firewood.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.

Salt.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C. S. C.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1880-81.
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				KHARIF.				RABI.				SUGARCANE.				GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated discharge out the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		SUGARCANE.		GRAND TOTAL.		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1880-81.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.		
							Leased in July 1880.	Leased up to end of July 1880.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1880.	Leased up to end of July 1880.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1880.	Leased up to end of July 1880.	Leased in July 1880.	Leased up to end of July 1880.	Leased in July 1880.	Leased up to end of July 1880.	Leased in July 1880.	Leased up to end of July 1880.					Leased in July 1880.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara ...	1,200	544.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parmanand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Section I ...	675	299.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Taldanah ...	1,890	404.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Matchong ...	650	270.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balsore	High Level ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month ...	328	981.1021.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	875	759.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	990	229.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchkoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bome	Shahabad	Western main ...	4,312	749.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bohar ...	1,920	650.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah ...	1,400	360.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna and Eastern main ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(e) 3,142 acres less shown in previous statements. (f) 166 acres more shown in previous statements.

C. TAYLOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 16th November 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1880-81.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				KHARIF.				RABI.				SUGAR CROPS.		GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.							
			C. f. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	C. f. Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	C. f. Estimated discharge utilized.	C. f. Discharge in cubic feet per second.	FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		Leased in August 1880.	Leased up to end of August 1880.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in August 1880.	Leased up to end of August 1880.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.		Total.	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1880-81.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.		
							Leased in August 1880.	Leased up to end of August 1880.	Leased in August 1880.	Leased up to end of August 1880.	Leased in August 1880.	Leased up to end of August 1880.	Leased in August 1880.	Leased up to end of August 1880.	Leased in August 1880.	Leased up to end of August 1880.														Leased in August 1880.	Leased up to end of August 1880.
Central.	Cuttack.	Kendrapara Panamocundee Section I Taldandah Machong High Level	1,269	458.95	...	...	Act. 4,446	2,112	2,112	2,112	Act. 750	3,575	Act. 750	3,575	Act. 750	3,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			675	174.52	...	...	11,791	214	214	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,360	331.00	...	...	13,677	25	25	25	94	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			650	220.00	...	...	10,076	203	203	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			204	71	385	419
South-Western.	Midnapore.	Total of the month Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	Act. 101,463	5,526	6,943	6,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			875	612.00	95,450
			800	490.00	84,479	...	17	76
			10,837	223	223	223
Eastern.	Shahabad.	Total of the month Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	Act. 89,700	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4,312	990.00
			1,600	635.00
			1,466	412.00
		
Sone.	Total of the month Total of the corresponding month of previous year Grand total of the month Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		
	

C. TAYLOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 16th November 1880.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, PUNJAB, 1880-81, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1880.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.			
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average month.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.				
	Full supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.										
CANAL DIVISION.	1st Division	4.9	4.66	{ 3073.6 }	{ 1301.41 }	Guraspur	2,960	0.43	...	Wheat	14,377	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal was 31,601 cubic feet per second, of which 2810 cubic feet per second passed through escapes, and the balance, 31,220 cubic feet per second, utilized. There is an increase of 13,044 acres as compared with the same period of last year.		
	2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.6	3.2			Anantpur	15,215	0.55	...		Barley	290
	2nd do., Lahore Branch	3.0	3.3			Lahore	17,470	0.60	...		Mixed grains	1,907
	TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3073.6	3122.07	...	...	...	35,645	...	...	Miscellaneous	19,071
	Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073.6	3019.20	...	...	...	22,601	...	...	...	22,601
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.	Karnal Division	4.33	3.30	{ 2,516 }	{ 116 }	{ 5248 burlies, 500 bushels, and 6 ratta. }	Unbhatta	44	0.43	Wheat	15	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 1,481 cubic feet per second, of which 270 cubic feet per second were passed off through escapes, viz., 170 cubic feet at Bughra Khara and 100 cubic feet at the Delhi Canal tail. Owing to heavy rain in middle of September there was little demand for canal water.		
	do.	5.70	3.81				Karnal	182	0.35	...	Barley
	Hansi do.	3.00	7.51				Delhi	23	0.50	...	Mixed grains
	Do. Bulla Head	8.80	7.08				Rahial	185	0.44	...	Miscellaneous
	TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	2,516	1,531	Jhind	...	0.23	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,516	2,004	...	...	Kalsia State	469	...	...	...	...	469
INDUS CANALS.	Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	{ 2,516 }	{ 2,000 }	{ 28,987 }	Lahore	20,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	...	
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab				Montgomery	25,000	0.10	
	Indus Canals				Multan	105,350	0.25	
	Mozaffargarh Canals				Dera Ghazi Khan	46,084	0.05	
	TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	Mozaffargarh	127,940	324,374	Of the increase of 149,380 acres on the Inundation Canals, 127,940 acres are due to the irrigation on the Mozaffargarh Canals now shown for the first time in the Rabi return.		
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324,374	...	...	...	174,994	
Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174,994	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	...	1.40	...	Wheat	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	...	...	...	Barley	...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mixed grains	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	...	...	
SEASONAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL	36,114	36,114	Of the increase of 149,380 acres on the Inundation Canals, 127,940 acres are due to the irrigation on the Mozaffargarh Canals now shown for the first time in the Rabi return.		
	Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,184	...	...	...	...	23,184

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL PAPER ON THE HORSE DISEASE
"PARAPLEGIA."

Fort William, the 4th December, 1880.

NOTIFICATION.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction a prize Rupees 200 for the best original paper upon the disease of the horse commonly known in India and Burmah as "Kumree" or "Windstroke," and technically known as "Paraplegia."

The following are the conditions for the guidance of intending competitors:—

1. Competition to be open.
2. The prize essay to become the property of Government.
3. Each paper to bear the "*nom de plume*" only of the author, who will place his name and address in a sealed envelope with his "*nom de plume*" written thereon.
4. Papers to reach the Office of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India Simla, by the 1st October 1881.
5. Besides discussing the geographical distribution of "Paraplegia," character, nature, causes, symptoms, terminations, *post-mortem* appearances, pathological anatomy, immunity, mortality, curative and preventive measures, the attention of competitors is specially directed to the consideration of local influences, altitude, climate, seasons and their changes, particularly in connection with their influences upon vegetation, grass and grain forage especially.

W. M. LEES, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th DECEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain fell in the southern districts of Madras, and in northern districts of that Presidency and in Mysore and Coorg there were slight showers. No rain has fallen elsewhere during the week. Rain is much required in parts of the Punjab and in a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central India. Prospects, in most parts of the Empire, are satisfactory, and the spring crops promise well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 8th)		
Bellary ...	·26 (average of 7 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry crops yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·45 (average of 7 stations).	Crops thriving; harvest of paddy progressing; fever prevalent; culture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	·45 (average of 5 stations).	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Kistna ...	·86 (average of 8 stations).	Water over anicut 4·5 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	5·96 (average of 11 stations).	Crops generally good; harvest of paddy, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; crops damaged in parts by heavy rain and insects; small-pox and fever in parts.
Coimbatore ...	4·67 (average of 16 stations).	Crops generally fair; slightly damaged in 5 taluks by excessive rain; harvest of paddy and dry crops in 6 taluks, yield about average.
Tanjore ...	8·51 (average of 13 stations).	Crops damaged by floods in parts; harvest of dry crops, outturn below average.
Madura ...	7·06 (average of 9 stations).	Harvest of dry crops in 2 taluks, yield average; crops flourishing.
Malabar ...	2·78 (average of 14 stations).	Crops in good condition; fever and small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	1·88	Paddy cultivation progressing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects on the whole satisfactory.
Bombay—(Dec. 8th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No report.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in some places flourishing, and in others cultivation in progress; fever in 7 talukas; cattle disease in Mirpur; weather seasonable; wheat 11, <i>jowari</i> 19, <i>bajri</i> 20, red rice 14 and white rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest completed; <i>rabi</i> sowing going on; fever decreasing; weather cold; wheat 35 and <i>bajri</i> 50 lbs.
Baroda ...	...	Fever continues; <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops, already sown, are reported to be doing well; <i>bajri</i> 46 and common rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	No report.
Násik ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> doing well, except in Sinnar, Niphad and Yeola; <i>bajri</i> 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, and wheat 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; fever in some places.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 2nd, 1° warm on all other days; vapour in air in excess of normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	...	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 43, <i>jowari</i> 49 lbs.; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41, <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs.; crops doing well; cholera in Poona city; six cases occurred, all fatal.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rain wanted in parts of 4 talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops excellent in two, and good in rest, except in parts of two where they are withering.
Sholapore ...	Nil	<i>Kharif</i> crops being reaped; slight injury to <i>rabi</i> crops in some talukas by excessive rain; public health good; <i>jowari</i> 65·3, <i>bajri</i> 61 lbs.
Dharwar ...	...	No report.
Kanara ...	...	Harvesting continues in Ghât talukas; second crop being sown on Coast; common rice in Karwar 13, in district, average 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers; slight cattle disease in all talukas; weather fair.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; health and crops good; <i>bajri</i> 33, <i>jowari</i> 42 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects unchanged; prices steady with a downward tendency.
Bengal—(Dec. 7th)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather fair and seasonable; prospects of crops very good; reaping of late rice commenced everywhere; cattle disease at Phatikchari thana.
Dacca ...	Nil	Harvesting of late rice going on; outturn expected to be full average; cold-weather crops being sown; fever prevails in sadr and Manikganj sub-divisions.
24 Pargunnahs (Alipore) ...	Nil	Reaping of late rice going on everywhere briskly; outturn throughout district excellent and much above average; cold-weather crops growing well and promising; fever abating at head-quarters but prevalent in the sub-divisions; cholera prevails at Kamarpole and Shorisha in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Late rice being reaped; outturn good; cold-weather sowings not yet over; fever in all parts of district.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Late rice being harvested; yield expected to be above average; prospects of cold-weather crops good; rice cheap at last week's prices; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Crops very good; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather cool; crops good; fever disappearing.
Bhágálpur ...	Nil	Late rice being harvested throughout district, outturn promising; prospects of cold-weather crops good; fever prevalent.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects excellent; general outturn of late rice considerably above average; cold-weather crops sown; health improving; prices of produce falling.
Patna ...	Nil	Harvesting of rice commenced; prospects of cold-weather crops good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Harvesting of late rice in progress; cold-weather crops promising; prices stationary; fever prevalent in Tajpore sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Hazaribagh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue good; cutting of paddy still going on vigorously; cold-weather crops promise well; barley sowings not yet finished; food-grains cheap; public health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine; prospects of crops continue good; late rice ripening; early sort being reaped; fever and cholera still prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during week; general prospects excellent; harvesting of late rice progressing, generally with prospect of full average outturn; cold-weather crops coming on well; in places sowing still going on; locusts have appeared in parts of Chandpore sub-division of Tipperah, and damage to crops which are still unripe is apprehended; fever still prevalent in many places, but abating in some; in Nuddea many deaths among old cases reported, but fresh cases rather less numerous. Cholera still prevalent in Cuttack and Pooree, and small-pox in Pooree and at Jhalda and Purulia in Manbhoom.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 8th) ...	...	Crops all looking beautiful, and going on as well as could be wished; health of men and cattle good; supplies plentiful and cheap.
Allahabad (" ")	No rain save in parts of Bara and Khyra-garh.	<i>Rabi</i> in very good case; sowings going on even now; irrigating everywhere; health excellent; prices on the whole stationary; wheat 18½, barley 20½, gram 20½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 25½, <i>bajra</i> 24½, peas 27½ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and clear; heavy dews; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; health fair; slight fever prevalent; markets well stocked; wheat 20, barley 50, gram 31, unhusked rice 41 seers.
Jhānsi ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops in <i>mar</i> and <i>kābar</i> soil will do well without further rain; <i>kharif</i> harvested; outturn 12 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops looking well; prices fluctuating; wheat 20, gram 26, <i>bajra</i> 25, barley 32; no distress; supplies sufficient; health good.
Agra (Dec. 8th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue; crops sown thriving; further advances for <i>kacha</i> wells and buckets being made; no signs of distress; slight fever in 4 parganas; wheat 19, gram 21, barley 23, <i>bajra</i> 21½ and <i>makka</i> 24 seers.
Bareilly (" ")	...	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> doing well; fever still prevailing in Basari tahsil; health otherwise good; prices of grain—wheat 20, barley 26½, common rice 15, gram 22, <i>bajra</i> 23 seers.
Meerut (" ")	...	Weather rather mild for the season; light west wind; health and prospects good; cheapest wheat 20½, gram 24, barley 30, <i>juar</i> 27; <i>bajra</i> 24; <i>arhar</i> 25 seers.
Kumaun (" ")	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; seed germinating well; weather seasonable; health good; cattle disease still prevalent; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Barley 25; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; crops looking well; health good.
Partabgarh (" 7th)	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crop good; prices of the food grain stationary; health of the people good.
Sitapur (" 8th)	<i>Nil</i>	Winds variable; weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> germinating well; another shower about Christmas would make the prospects very good; health good; wheat 22, barley 33, gram 24 to 30, <i>gudai</i> 30, <i>dhan</i> 32 seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair; irrigation going on; crops on unirrigated lands are suffering from drought; cholera in places; wheat 18 to 20, barley 30 to 32, rice 13 to 14, and gram 24 to 28 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareilly (" 7th)	<i>Nil</i>	Sowings still going on; young crops thriving; distress checked, but likely to develop when present special demand for labour slackens; fodder scarce and very expensive; markets well supplied; prices easier; wheat and <i>mash</i> 17, <i>bajra</i> 19, gram 20, <i>juar</i> 21, barley 22, <i>makai</i> 23, <i>dhan</i> 25, <i>kodon</i> and <i>makra</i> 27 seers.
Aligarh (" 8th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; <i>kharif</i> crops cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; health good; wheat 18, barley 22, <i>bejhar</i> 22, gram 19 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	No change in condition of people or crops; markets well supplied; scarcity of fodder continues; prices stationary; wheat 18, barley 26, <i>bajra</i> 24, and rice 14 seers.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	<i>Kharif</i> below average; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing rapidly; wheat 18½, barley 23½, <i>bajra</i> 21½, <i>jowar</i> 23½, gram 20½, <i>makka</i> 23½ seers.
Moradabad (" ")	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; variations in prices unimportant.
Saharanpur (" ")	...	Weather fine; <i>rabi</i> thriving; sugarcane being cut; wheat 17½, gram 10½, barley 27½, rice 11½, <i>jowar</i> 24½, <i>bajra</i> 22½ and <i>makka</i> 25½ seers.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week; with the exception of crops on unirrigated land in Fyzabad and in part of Allahabad, the <i>rabi</i> promises well; food continues plentiful; prices on the whole stationary, excepting a slight rise in Fyzabad and Agra and slight fall in Rae Bareilly and Farukhabad; relief works still unrequired; slight fever in Gorakhpur, Bareilly and Agra, and cholera in Fyzabad; otherwise health good; cattle disease still prevalent in Kumaun.

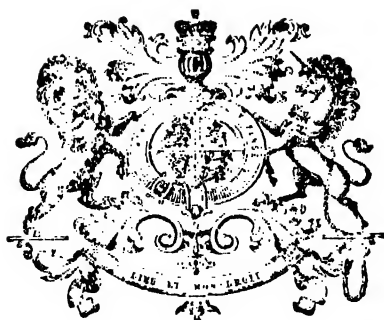
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Dec. 7th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Rain wanted; prices steady; health generally good.
Umballa ...	...	Wheat sowing progressing; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices steady; rain required for <i>rabi</i> sowings; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Prospects not altogether favourable, except on irrigated land steady; health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	State of crops at present not promising; prices steady.
Siālkot ...	...	Large area of unirrigated land unsown for want of rain; p on irrigated land favourable; prices steady; health good.
Rāwalpindi ...	...	Prospects good, but rain wanted; prices steady; slight fe valent.
Peshāwar ...	...	Crops on irrigated lands fairly good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Winter rains may now be looked for; clouds are still about.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 8th)		
Nagpur ...	...	Clear and fine; <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested; outturn of all crops promises to be very good; <i>rabi</i> doing well; no epidemic; prices falling slightly.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Seasonable; <i>kharif</i> harvesting and cotton-picking continue; <i>rabi</i> doing well; health good; <i>jowar</i> 30 and wheat 22 seers.
Saugor ...	...	Clear and cold; <i>rabi</i> flourishing; cotton-picking continues; small-pox amongst cattle; wheat 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rice 14 $\frac{5}{8}$.
Seoni ...	...	Cold and clear; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; <i>kharif</i> reaping and threshing continue.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cool; cotton-picking progressing; <i>jowar</i> harvested; <i>rabi</i> promising; fever prevalent; wheat 16, rice 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and <i>jowar</i> 29 seers.
Raipur (Dec. 4th) ...	...	Cool and cloudy occasionally; <i>rabi</i> sowings well in hand; no epidemic fever, and cattle disease declining; rice 27 and wheat 28 seers.
Sambalpur („ 2nd) ...	...	Cloudy; reaping rice going on; health good; rice 47 seers.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear, cold and seasonable; prospects of <i>rabi</i> everywhere favourable; wheat still being sown in some districts; public health good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Dec. 4th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 191·31; public health excellent; cattle disease very slight; reaping of early sowings commenced; short crop, about $\frac{1}{4}$ below average expected.
Rangoon ...	Nil	Total rainfall 91·36; a few deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	Nil	Total rainfall 108·09; a few cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; crops reported generally good, but in parts have suffered from want of late rain; early paddy has been reaped; weather clear and agreeable.
Prome ...	Nil	Total rainfall 47·06; a few deaths from cholera in Prome town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	Nil	Total rainfall 199·38; public health good; reaping proceeding.
Toungoo ...	Nil	Total rainfall 87·56; public health good; crop prospects fair, except in parts of the Karen hills; reaping proceeding.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera still slightly prevalent in parts of Pegu and Shweegyeen; public health otherwise good; slight cattle disease in a few districts; want of late rain has affected yield of crop in Akyab and in parts of Kyaukphyoo, Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Tharrawaddy and Thayetmyo; harvests well advanced in Amherst.
Assam—(Dec. 8th)		
Gauhati ...	Nil	<i>Sali</i> reaping in progress; prospects favourable and public health fair.
Sylhet ...	Nil	Winter paddy crop being reaped; prospects excellent; public health good.
Cachar ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; general prospect of crops good; about $\frac{1}{4}$ of <i>sail</i> and <i>asra</i> crops reaped; sowing of winter crops finished; common rice 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	Nil	Weather cool; harvesting of <i>sali</i> in progress; prospects of other crops good; cholera appeared in North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 8th)		
Bangalore ...	·95	} Dry crops slightly injured by unseasonable rains; prospects of season and public health good; prices fluctuating; coffee being picked in Coorg.
Mysore ...	·31	
Mercara ...	·04	

1716 SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Dec. 8th)		
Amráoti	<i>Kharif</i> harvesting and cotton-picking continue; <i>rabi</i> prospects good wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers.
Akola	<i>Kharif</i> crops of first sowing are being harvested; <i>rabi</i> crop promise well.
Hyderabad (Dec. 9th)	1.55	Total rainfall to date 28.41; reaping of <i>abi</i> crops continues; fever prevalent in some taluks; prices—coarse rice 11, white <i>jowari</i> 21, yellow <i>jowari</i> 28, wheat 12 and <i>tur</i> 21 seers per current <i>sikka</i> rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 8th)		
Indore	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	Weather seasonable; prospects and rates unchanged; health good.
Sutna	Prospects good.
Rutlam	Weather fair; bazar dull.
Neemuch	Prices falling; health good.
Goona	Young crops excellent; opium sowings in progress; public health good.
Rhopal	Report not received.
Agar	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; health good.
Nowgong	Health fair; north part of province still suffering from want of rain.
Mánpur	Wheat and gram crops doing well; opium sowings commenced; fever prevalent.
Rajputana— (Dec. 8th)		
Abu	Not so cold as usual.
Sirohee	} Report not received.
Marwar	
Meywar	
Harowtee (Dec. 4th)	...	
Jhallawar (" 2nd)	...	Health and prospects good; cheap everywhere.
Ajmere	Clear; health and prospects good.
Jeypore	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; water in tanks insufficient.
		Prospects favourable; prices stationary; small-pox severe in city otherwise health good.
Bhurlpore	Report not received.
Ulwar (Dec. 7th)	...	Weather cold and fair; health good.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 51. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(Nothing for publication.)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—(Nothing for publication.)

SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 17th December 1880.

No. 622.—The services of Surgeon J. Blood, 37th Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th December 1880.

No. 251.—The services of the Revd. J. I. B. Cockin, B.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd December 1880.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 17th December 1880.

No. 7 G.-J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act XIV of 1880 (The Indian Census Act, 1880) to the Hyderabad As-

signed Districts, subject to the following modifications:—

1. For the expressions 'British India' and 'Local Government', wherever they occur, the expressions 'the Hyderabad Assigned Districts' and 'Resident at Hyderabad' respectively shall be substituted.
2. The following portions of the Act shall be omitted:—
 - (i) In section 5 in clause (a), the words 'or naval', in both places in which they occur, and the words 'or of any vessel of war', and in the last paragraph but one, the words 'or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such Officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf', and the words 'or Officer.'
 - (ii) In section 12, in the last paragraph, the words 'in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay', and the words 'before a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere'.
 - (iii) In section 13, the words and figures, 'or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877.'
3. In section 5, clause (a), after the word 'forces' shall be added the words 'or to the Hyderabad Contingent.'
4. For section 6, the following section shall be substituted:—

'6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land,

the proceeds of the sale of their property and goods in general, without being subjected, on such exportation, to pay, as foreigners, any other or higher duties than those payable under similar circumstances by subjects of the country, or the subjects of any third Power the most favoured in these respects.

They shall be equally exempted from all official, obligatory, judicial, administrative, or municipal functions whatsoever. They shall likewise enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment with respect to access to Courts of Law, and in the prosecution and defence of their rights, and in regard to domiciliary visits to their dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, or shops.

British subjects in Roumania and Roumanian subjects in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty shall be reciprocally exempted from all personal service, whether in the army, navy, or national guard, or militia, from billeting, from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, destined as a compensation for personal service, from all forced loans and military exactions or requisitions.

The liabilities, however, arising out of the possession of real property, and for military loans and requisitions to which all the subjects of the State might be called upon to contribute as proprietors of real property, shall be excepted.

ARTICLE II.

The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, which are imported into Roumania, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from Roumania, which are imported into the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be treated in the same manner as, and, in particular, shall be subjected to no higher or other duties, whether general or municipal or local, than the produce, manufactures, and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect. No other or higher duties shall be levied in Roumania on the exportation of any goods to the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to Roumania than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect.

dăreii proprietăţii şi în genere bunurile lor, fără ca să fie supuşi de a plăti, ca străini, din cauza exportăţiunii, drepturi altele său mai ridicate de cât acele pe cari naţionalii său supuşi ori-cărei alte a treia Puteri, cea mai favorisată în această privinţă, ar trebui să aquite în asemenea împrejurări.

Ei vor fi scutiţi de ori-ce funcţiune oficială obligatorie, judiciară, administrativă sau municipală. Ei se vor bucura asemenea de tratamentul naţiunii celei mai favorisate în cea ce priveşte dreptul d'a sta înaintea Tribunalului, urmărirea şi apărarea drepturilor lor, şi în cea ce priveşte vizitele domiciliare, la domiciliurile, fabricile, magazinele, sau prăvăliile lor.

Supuşi Britanici în România şi supuşi Români în teritoriile (cuprîndîndu-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţii Săle Britanice vor fi reciproc scutiţi de ori-ceserviciu personal, fie în Armatele de uscat sau de mare, fie în Gardele sau Miliţiile Naţionale, de cuartir militar, de ori-ce contribuţiune, fie în bani, fie în natură, destinată să ţină loc de serviciu personal, de ori-ce împrumut forţat, de ori-ce prestaţiune sau requisiţiune militară.

Sunt însă exceptate sarcinile cari sunt alipite posesiunii, sub ori-ce titlu, a unui bun imobiliar, precum şi prestaţiunile şi requisiţiunile militare la cari toţi naţionali pot fi chemaţi a se supune, în calitate de proprietari foncieri.

ARTICOLUL II.

Productele pământului şi manufacturelor, precum şi mărfurile venind din ţările (coprîndîndu-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţii Săle Britanice, şi importate în România, şi productele pământului şi manufacturilor, precum şi mărfurile venind din România, şi importate în ţările (coprîndîndu-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţii Săle Britanice, nu vor fi supuse pentru consumaţiune, întreposit, re-exportaţiune sau transit la drepturi sau taxe alte, sau mai ridicate, fie generale, fie locale, fie municipale, şi vor fi tratate în toate privinţele ca productele pământului sau manufacturilor ale naţiunii celei mai favorisate. Nu se va percepe în România la exportăţiunea ori cărei mărfi pentru Teritoriile (coprîndîndu-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţii Săle Britanice, nici în Teritoriile (coprîndîndu-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţii Săle Britanice la exportăţiunea ori cărei mărfi pentru România, drepturi altele sau mai ridicate de cât cele la care sunt supuse productele similare la exportăţiunea lor pentru uă a treia ţară cea mai favorisată în această privinţă.

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other, which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to any third country the most favoured in this respect.

In like manner in all that relates to local dues, customs formalities, brokerage, patterns or samples introduced by commercial travellers, and all other matters connected with trade, British subjects in Roumania and Roumanian subjects in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

ARTICLE III.

The Roumanian Government engage to modify and reduce, with respect to the following goods, the duties specified in the Tariff drawn up by the Mixed Commission which met at Vienna in conformity with Article IX of the Convention of June 22, 1875, between Roumania and Austria-Hungary, that is to say :

Art. 267. *Paints*, unprepared, common, unenumerated, prepared with oil, ground for painting houses, ships, &c., to which shall be added: and such as are imported in larger recipients than mentioned in Art. 266.

Conventional Tariff	...	24 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	16 lei " "

Art 345. *Felts*, of all sorts, as well as the following articles of felt: Soles, list-shoes, with or without soles (even of leather), as well as common felt hats for the use of peasants and soldiers.

Conventional Tariff	...	25 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	20 lei " "

Art. 376. *Cotton Twist*, single, grey or bleached, called in Roumanian cretz, cretzisor or extra-cretz.

Conventional Tariff	...	21 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	15 lei " "

Art. 377. *Doubled Yarns*, in two or more threads, grey or bleached.

Conventional Tariff	...	31 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	20 lei " "

Art. 395. (a).* *Jute* tissues, very common, grey or bleached.

5 lei per 100 kilog.

(b). *Textures*, grey, very common.

10 lei per 100 kilog.

* Sacks and carpets of pure jute come under jute tissues, and are taxed—5 lei per 100 kilog.

Nici una din Inaltele Părți Contractante nu va putea stabili în privința celei l'alte nici o prohibițiune la importatiune, la exportatiune, s'eu transit, care să nu fie aplicabilă, în circumstanțe identice, unei a treia țeri, cea mai favorisată în această privință.

Asemenea supuși Britaniei în România și supuși Români în țările (coprinzându-se Coloniile și Posesiunile străine) Majestății S'ele Britanice se vor bucura de tratamentul națiunei celei mai favorisate, în tot ce privește taxele locale și comunale, formalitățile de vamă, curtagiul maritim și tratamentul probelor s'eu modelurilor introduse de călătorii de comerț, și în tot ce se raportă la comerț.

ARTICOLUL III.

Guvernul Român se îndatorește a introduce în tariful stabilit la Viena de Comisiunea Mixtă, conform articolului IX al Convențiunei încheiate între România și Austro-Ungaria la 22 Iunie 1875, modificatiunile și reduciuniile următoare, purtând asupra articolelor mai jos enumerate :

Art. 267. *Culorile* nepreparate, ordinare, nedenumite, preparate cu ulei, grund, servind la clădiri, batele etc. la care s'au adăogit: și acelea cari vor veni în vase mai mari de cât cele menționate la art. 266.

Tarifa convențională	...	24 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	16 lei " "

Art. 345. *Pâslă*, de tot felul, precum și obiecte de pâslă următoare: Tălpi, șoșoni, cu s'eu fără tălpi (chiar de piele), și pâlării de pâslă ordinară pentru usul țaranilor și al soldaților.

Tarifa convențională	...	25 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	20 lei " "

Art. 376. *Torturi* (fire) de bumbac simple, peptănat, neînălbite (écus) s'eu înălbite, numite în România creț, crețisor și extra-creț.

Tarifa convențională	...	21 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	15 lei " "

Art. 377. *Torturi* (fire) de bumbac, răsucite în două s'eu mai multe fire, neînălbite (écus) s'eu înălbite.

Tarifa convențională	...	31 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	20 lei " "

Art. 395. a).* Țesături de jută foarte ordinară, neînălbite s'eu înălbite.

5 lei per 100 kilog.

b). Pânză neînălbită foarte ordinară.

10 lei per 100 kilog.

* Sacele și covorele de jută pură urineză regiunul țesăturilor de jută, adică sunt supuse taxei de 5 lei pentru 100 kilog.

Art. 465. *Petroleum*, crude and refined—to which shall be added—"and schist oils."

Art. 494. *Cements*, natural and prepared.

Conventional Tariff	...	70 c. per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	60 c. " "

Art. 499. *Earthenware*, common—to which shall be added—"and common printed plates of two colours imported in baskets," and omitting them in article 500, where they appear as "semi-fine Earthenware."

Art. 505. *Glass*, moulded, unpolished, figured, cut, ornamented, massive—with the following specifications—hollow glass, uncut, unground.

Art. 538. *Copper*, Brass and Bronze in sheets.

Conventional Tariff	...	20 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	15 lei " "

Art. 543. *To omit from Note 1 of this Article* "trunnions and pillions belonging to machinery."

Art. 548. *Tin*, raw, in plates, &c.

Conventional Tariff	...	16 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	15 lei " "

Art. 572. *Rails of Iron and Steel*.

Conventional Tariff	...	1 lei 75c. per 100 kilog.
Reduction	...	Free.

Art. 573. *Hoops*, of Iron, for wheels.

Conventional Tariff	...	1 lei 90 c. per 100 kilog.
Reduction	...	Free.

Art. 575. *Tin and Iron*, in plates.

Conventional Tariff	...	5 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	3 lei 50 c. per 100 kilog.

Art. 581. Various articles, fittings, and detached parts of machinery, of cast Iron.

Conventional Tariff	...	3 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction	...	Free.

Art. 586. Large Nails and wrought Nails (Conventional Tariff 4 lei per 100 kilog.), and

Art. 587. Wire Nails from No. 42 upwards (Conventional Tariff 8 lei per 100 kilog.), to be united under one Article and classified as "Wrought nails and wire-nails."

Reduction to	...	4 lei per 100 kilog.
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Art. 592. Iron Chains, with links more than 1 centim. thick (Conventional Tariff 7 lei per 100 kilog.), and

Art. 593. Iron Chains, with links less than 1 centim. thick (Conventional Tariff 12 lei per 100 kilog.), to be united under one Article and classified as "Iron Chains, except Ships' Chains."

Reduction to	...	7 lei per 100 kilog.
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Art. 598. Iron Bedsteads, with ornaments—to add—"metal bedsteads, such as iron, brass and bronze," &c.

Art. 465. *Petrol* (păcură) brut și rafinat, la care s'au adăogit, "oleiū de șist."

Art. 494. *Oimente* naturale și oimente preparate.

Tarifa convențională	...	0.70 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	0.60 " "

Art. 499. *Olăria* ordinară,—la care s'au adăogit și—"talerile ordinare imprimate în două colori, care vin în coșuri" ștergându-se acestea de la Art. 500, unde se afla sub rubrica "Olăria semi-fină."

Art. 505. *Sticlă*, modelată, în formă, depolită, gravată, sculptată, fasonată, masivă, la care să se specifice "turnată, netăiată, neșlifuită."

Art. 538. *Aramă*, alamă, bronz în plăci.

Tarifa convențională	...	20 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	15 lei " "

Art. 543. *A se suprima de la nota 1 al acestui Articol* "lagăre și bucele pentru mașini."

Art. 548. *Cositor* brut în plăci, bucăți, &c.

Tarifa convențională	...	16 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	15 lei " "

Art. 572. *Raliuri* de fer și oțel.

Tarifa convențională	...	1.75 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	Liber.

Art. 573. *Șine de fer* pentru rôte.

Tarifa convențională	...	1.90 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	Liber.

Art. 575. *Tinichea și fer* în table.

Tarifa convențională	...	5 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	3.50 lei la 100 kilog.

Art. 581. Obiecte diverse, piese și accesorii de mașini de fontă brută.

Tarifa convențională	...	3 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	Liber.

Art. 586. *Piróne* și cuie de fer negru (Tarifa convențională 4 lei 100 kilog.) și

Art. 587. *Cuie de sîrmă* de la No. 42 în sus (Tarifa convențională 8 lei 100 kilog.), să se întrunească într'un singur Articol sub denumirea de "Piróne și cuie de fer negru și de sîrmă."

Reducerea	...	4 lei la 100 kilog.
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Art. 592. *Lanțuri* de fer mai mari de un centimetru (Tarifa convențională 7 lei 100 kilog.) și

Art. 593. *Lanțuri* de fer mai mici de un centimetru (Tarifa convențională 12 lei 100 kilog.) să se întrunească într'un singur Articol, sub denumirea de "Lanțuri de fer altele de cât pentru nave."

Reducerea	...	7 lei la 100 kilog.
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Art. 598. *Paturi de fer* ornamentate, la care s'au adăogit "paturile de metal, precum fer, alamă bronz, etc."

Art. 600. Unenumerated articles of Iron and Steel, enamelled, plated, &c. (Conventional Tariff 15 lei per 100 kilog.), and

Art. 601. Articles of Iron and Steel, semi-fine (Conventional Tariff 25 lei per 100 kilog.),—to be united under one Article comprising both classifications.

Reduction to ... 15 lei per 100 kilog.

Art. 604. Articles of Tin and Sheet Iron, painted or enamelled—to which is added "or galvanized."

Art. 610. Cutlery, common, of Iron or Steel, common Scissors, with settings of wood, bone, horn, or other common materials.

Conventional Tariff ... 40 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to ... 20 lei " "

ARTICLE IV.

The duties *ad valorem* provided for in the present Treaty shall be calculated on the value at the place of export, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance and commission necessary for the importation into the territories of the other Power as far as the port of discharge or place of entry.

The importer shall annex to his written declaration stating the value and description of the goods imported an invoice indicating the actual price emanating from the maker or seller. If the Custom-house authorities, within twenty-four hours after the declaration is presented, shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of 10 per cent.

This payment shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration, and any duty which may have been levied upon such goods shall be at the same time repaid..

ARTICLE V.

British subjects in Roumania and Roumanian subjects in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the same rights as natives, or as are now granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the subjects of any third country the most favoured in this respect, in everything relating to property in trade marks and trade labels or tickets, as well as in patterns and designs for manufacturers.

It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfil the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

Art. 600. Obiecte nedenumite de fer și de oțel smălțuite, spoite, &c. (Tarifa convențională 15 lei 100 kilog.) și

Art. 601. Obiecte de fer și oțel semi-fine. (Tarifa convențională 25 lei 100 kilog.), să se întrunească într'un singur Articol conținând amândouă denumirile.

Reducerea ... 15 lei la 100 kilog.

Art. 604. La obiectele de tinichea albă și de tablă de fer, vâpsite s'au smălțuite, s'au adăogat și obiectele "galvanisate."

Art. 610. Cuțităria ordinară de fer s'au de oțel, fôrțice ordinare, montate pe lemn, os, corn s'au alte materiale ordinare.

Tarifa convențională ... 40 lei la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ... 20 lei " "

ARTICOLUL IV.

Drepturile *ad valorem*, în casurile unde prezentul Tractat le prevede, vor fi calculate după valoarea la locul de proveniența obiectului importat, mărite cu cheltuielile de transport, de asigurare și de comision necesariū pentru importățiunea într'unul din ambele Teritorii pênă la portul de descărcare său locul de intrare.

Importatoarele trebuie a alătura pe lângă declarațiunea sa scrisă, constatând valoarea și specificarea mărfii importate, o factură indicând prețul real și emanând de la fabricantū său vîndător. Dacă Vama, în cele 24 ore dupe care delarațiunea 'i va fi prezentată, consideră că valoarea declarată este nesuficientă, dînsa va avea dreptul d'a reține mărfurile, plătind importatorului prețul declarat de el, mărit cu 10%.

Acastă plată trebuie efectuată în cele cinci-spre-dece zile cari au urmat declarațiunei, și drepturile, dacă aceste au fost percepute, vor fi restituite în același timp.

ARTICOLUL V.

Supușii Britanici în România, și supușii Români în Teritoriile (coprinđendu-se Coloniile și Posesiunile străine) Majestății Săle Britanice, se vor bucura de aceleași drepturi ca și naționali, său care sunt acordate acum său vor putea fi acordate în viitor supușilor unei a treia țări cea mai favorisată în această privință, în tot ceea ce privește mărcile, desemnurile și etichetele de fabrică său de comerciū, precum și modelurile și probele pentru fabricanți..

Fie bine înțeles că acei cari vor voi a profita de disa protecțiune vor trebui să îndeplinească formalitățile cerute de legile țărilor respective.

ARTICLE VI.

Every reduction in the Tariff of Import and Export Duties, as well as every favour or immunity which may be granted hereafter by one of the Contracting Parties to the subjects, commerce, or navigation of a third Power, shall be granted simultaneously and unconditionally to the other.

ARTICLE VII.

British ships and their cargoes shall, in Roumania, and Roumanian vessels and their cargoes shall, in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues, and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers, of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation.

Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other party.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Roumanian law, are to be deemed Roumanian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be respectively deemed British or Roumanian vessels.

The coasting trade, however, is excepted from the preceding stipulations, and remains subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside respectively in towns and ports in the territories of the other Power. Such Consular officers, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may hereafter be granted there to Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICOLUL VI.

Orî-ce reducere în Tarifele drepturilor la Importațiune s'eu la Exportațiune precum și orî-ce favoare s'eu imunitate, care una din Inaltele Părți Contractante ar putea o acorda supușilor s'eu comerțului s'eu navigațiunei unei a treia Puteri, va întinsă imediat și fără condițiune celeilalte.

ARTICOLUL VII.

Năvile Britanice și încărcămintele lor în România, și năvile Române și încărcămintele lor, în Teritoriile (coprinzându-se Coloniele și Posesiunile străine) Majestății Săle Britanice, la sosirea lor dintr'un port oricare și oricare ar fi locul originii și a destinațiunei încărcămintelui lor, se va bucura sub toate raporturile, de același tratament ca și năvile naționale și încărcămintele lor.

Stipulațiunea precedentă se va aplica tot ce concernă modul d'a trata, drepturi și sarcinile locale în porturi, basine, dockuri, rațe, râuri și canale, a ambelor țări, la pilotagiū și în general la tot ce concernă navigațiunea.

Orî-ce favoare sau exempțiune sub acest raport, sau orî-ce privilegiū în materie de navigațiune, acordat de una din Inaltele Părți contractante unei a treia Puteri, va întinsă în același timp și fără condițiune celeilalte părți.

Tote năvile cari, conform legilor Marii Britanii trebuie a fi considerate ca năvile Britanice, și toate năvile care, după legile Române, trebuie a fi considerate ca năvile Române vor fi considerate respectiv, pentru aplicațiunea prezentului Tractat, ca năvile Britanice sau Române.

Cu toate acestea, se face excepțiune din pozițiunilor cari preced în cea ce privește cabotagiul, al cărui regim rămâne supus legilor respective ale ambelor țări.

ARTICOLUL VIII.

Fie-care din cele două Inalte Părți Contractante va putea numi Consuli Generali, Vice-Consuli, Pro-Consuli, și Agenți Consulari pentru a rezida în porturile și orașele teritoriilor celeilalte Puteri. În a numi Oficeri Consulari nu vor putea intra funcțiune, de cât după ce vor fi agreați și admiși, în formele obicinuite, de Guvernul pe lângă care sunt acreditați. Ei vor exercita aceleași funcțiuni, și se vor bucura de aceleași privilegii, exempțiuni și imunități cari sunt sau vor fi acordate Oficerilor Consulari ai națiunei celei mai favorizate.

may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel.

In case the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses he may have incurred, no impediment shall be opposed by the local authorities, the master being, however, bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should be stranded or wrecked upon the coasts of the territories of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them from the officers or functionaries, British or Roumanian, who may be, by the laws and orders of the Governments of their respective countries, entrusted with the protection, preservation, and custody of shipwrecked property. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the said ship, and the above-named things and appurtenances, shall be delivered by the above-named officers or functionaries to the British or Roumanian Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the stranding or wreck may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consular functionaries, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of the stranding or wreck of a national vessel.

It is, however, agreed that when the owner of the goods or merchandise, or his agent, not being present on the spot, shall be a native of the country in which the stranding or wreck may take place, and resident therein, the goods or merchandise which may belong to him, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall not remain in the power of the Consular functionaries, but

tante, care va fi silită de furtună sau de ori-ce alt accident să se refugieze într'un port al celei-lalte, va avea libertatea de a se căptuși cu scânduri și de a se îndestula cu toate obiectele ce vor fi trebuincioase și de a pleca pe mare, fără a plăti alte drepturi de cât acelea care vor fi aquitate în asemenea împrejurări de către un vas național.

Dacă însă patronul vre unei corăbii de negoț ar avea necesitatea de a se desface de o parte din mărfurile sale pentru a subveni la cheltuelile sale, el nu va întâlni nici o împedicare din partea autorităților locale; patronul însă va fi ținut să se conformeze ordonanțelor și tarifelor din locul unde a abordat.

Dacă s'ar întâmpla ca un vas de resboi sau o corabie de negoț a uneia din Inaltele Părți Contractante să fie aruncat sau să facă naufragiu pe costele celei lalte, acest vas sau corabie precum și remășițele sale, proviziunile și greementul (pânze, catarte, fringhi, etc.) și toate efectele și mărfurile cari vor fi scăpate, înțelegându-se chiar cele ce se vor fi aruncat în mare sau produsul vânzării lor, de vor fi fost vândute, precum și toate hârtiile găsite pe bordul unui asemenea vas sau corabie, naufragiată sau asvârlită pe coastă, vor fi predate proprietarilor sau agenților acestora, în urma reclamațiunei din partea lor, de către oficerii sau funcționarii Anglesi sau Români, cari ar fi după legile și ordonanțele Guvernelor lor respective, însărcinați cu protecțiunea, conservățiunea și privegherea proprietăților naufragiate. În lipsa proprietarilor sau agenților la fața locului, disul vas precum și obiectele și greementele sus-menționate vor fi predate de oficerii și funcționarii sus-menționați, Consulului General, Consulului, Vice-Consulului sau Agentului Consular Britanic sau Român în districtul căruia naufragiul sau înămolirea se va fi întâmplat, în urma reclamațiunei sale, prezentată în termenul pe care-l a fixat legile țerei. Dacă funcționarii Consulari, proprietari, sau agenți nu vor putea plăti nimic alt de cât cheltuelile ce vor fi necesitat operațiunile de scăpare și conservățiunea obiectelor scăpate, precum și acele la care ar fi supuse vasele naționale.

Cu toate acestea, s'a convenit ca dacă proprietarul efectelor și mărfurilor, sau agentele sale, nu se va găsi la fața locului, decât se va întâmpla să fie un indigen al țerei în care naufragiul sau înămolirea s'a întâmplat, efectele sau mărfurile care îi aparțin, sau după întâmplarea produsul vânzării, nu vor rămănea în mâinile funcționarilor Consulari, ci vor fi defuse după

shall be deposited according to the laws of the said country, in order to be handed over to whomsoever they may belong by right.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same duties that they would have to pay if they had been imported in a national vessel.

In the case of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, stranded, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master, or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

The intervention of the local authorities, when the owners, their agents, the captain, or the Consular functionaries are present, shall only take place for the purpose of maintaining order, of furthering the action of those persons, and of ensuring the execution of the rules to be observed for the entry and exit of the goods and merchandise saved, and for the realization of the duties when payable.

In case, however, of the absence, not only of the owner, captain, or other agents, but also of the Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, and until their arrival, the local authorities shall make it their duty to take the necessary measures for the protection of the individuals, and the preservation of the effects wrecked.

ARTICLE X.

British Consular officers in Roumania, and Roumanian Consular officers in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law, or the provisions of Treaties with any third Power, be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICLE XI.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Bucharest as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately, and shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. And in case neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years its intention of putting an end to the present Treaty, it shall remain binding until the expiration

legile dîsei țări, pentru ca să fie predate celui în drept.

Mărfurile și efectele scăpate din naufragiū vor fi scutite de ori-ce drept de vamă, afară numai de cazul când vor fi date consumațiunei, și, în acest cas, vor plăti aceleași drepturi ca și cum ar fi fost importate de corăbiile naționale.

În cazul fie de odihnă forciată, fie de înămolire său de naufragiū, Consulii Generali, Consulii, Vice-Consulii și Agenții Consulari respectivi vor fi autorizați, decă proprietarul său patronul său vre un agent al proprietarului nu e presinte, său, decă e presinte, în urma cererei sale, să intervină pentru a da concursul compatrioților lor.

Intervențiunea autorităților locale, când proprietarii, agenții lor, căpitanul, său funcționarii Consulari se găsesc la fața locului, se va mărgini întru a menține ordina și a da concursul lor acțiunei acestor persoane, pentru ca să îngrijescă să se observe regulamentele în vigoare pentru intrarea și ieseirea efectelor și mărfurilor scăpate, și pentru ca drepturile de care ar fi pasibile să fie aquitate.

În cazul însă de absență nu numai a proprietarului, căpitanului său altor agenți, ci și a Consulilor Generali, Consuli, Vice-Consuli său Agenți Consulari, și pînă la sosirea lor, autoritățile locale vor avea grijă de a lua măsurile necesarii pentru protecțiunea indivișilor și conservațiunea efectelor naufragiate.

ARTICOLUL X.

Oficerii Consulari Britanici în România, și Oficerii Consulari Români în Teritoriile (coprinșnduse Coloniile și Posesiunile streine) Majestăței Săle Britanice, vor primi de la autoritățile locale înlesnirile acordate de lege său conform dispozițiunelor Tractatelor încheiate cu uă a treia Putere pentru restituțiunea marinarilor desertori ai țerei lor respective.

ARTICOLUL XI.

Ratificațiunile presentului Tractat se vor schimba la București în cel mai scurt termen posibil. El se va pune în execuțiune imediat, și va rămâne în vigoare în timp de dece ani, socotiți din ziua schimbării ratificațiunelor. În cazul când nici una din cele două Părți Contractante nu va fi făcut să se notifice două-spre-dece luni înaintea expirațiunei a dîsei perioade de dece ani intențiunea sa de a face să înceteze efectele presentului Tractat, el va

of one year from the day on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Bucharest, the 24th day of March (o. s.) and the 5th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(L.S.) W. A. WHITE.

remâne în vigóre pênă la expirațiunea unui an, socotit din ziua când una sêu cea l'altă din cele două Părți Contractante va face denunciațiunea sea.

Drept care Plenipotențiarii au semnat prezentul Tractat, și au pus pe dênșul sigiliurile lor.

Făcut în dublu original la București, în ziua de ^{24 Martie}_{5 Aprilie}, anul una mie opt sute opt-deci.

(L.S.) B. BOERESCO.

PROTOCOL.

Upon proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Great Britain and Roumania, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers have agreed as follows:—

The South African Colonies, having signified their wish not to be included in the stipulations of the said Treaty, they remain excluded from the operations of the same.

In a similar manner any British Colony or foreign Possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall have the option not to be included in the stipulations of this Treaty, provided notice to that effect is given within a period not later than six months after the ratifications of the Treaty, and the provisions of this Treaty shall not apply to any British Colony or foreign Possession of Her Britannic Majesty which shall have given such notice.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol in duplicate form, to which, after it had been duly read, they affixed their signatures.

Bucharest, this 5th day of April 1880.

(L.S.) W. A. WHITE.

PROTOCOL.

Procedând la subsemnarea Tractatului de Comerț și de Navigațiune, încheiatu cu data de astăzi între Marea-Britania și România, Plenipotențiarii ambelor Puteri au convenit următoarele:

Coloniile Africeî de Sud exprimându'și dorința d'a nu fi coprinse în stipulațiunile dîsului Tractat, rămân afară de previsațiunile sêle.

De asemenea ori-ce Colonie Britanică sêu Posesiune streină a Majestăței Sêle Britanice va avea facultatea d'a opta astfel ca să nu fie coprinsă în stipulațiunile prezentului Tractat, cu condițiune ca această opțiune să fiă notificată cel mult în șase luni de la ratificațiunea Tractatului. Clausele Tractatului nu vor fi aplicate nici unei Colonii Britanice nici Posesiuni streină a Majestăței Sêle Britanice, care va fi făcut notificațiunea de mai sus.

Drept aceea, subsemnații Plenipotențiarî au dresat prezentul Protocol în dublu original, și după ce i s'a dat cetera în cuvenita formă, au pus semnăturile lor.

București în ^{24 Martie}_{5 Aprilie} 1880.

(L.S.) B. BOERESCO.

H. M. DURAND,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 17th December, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 677.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Palmer, S.C., Squadron Commander, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Robertson, rejoined the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry. Dated 6th December, 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 678.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P. S. Yorke, Infantry, (m. c.) under the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. Tweddell, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IV and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant D. Chesney, S.C., Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant M. I. Gibbs, S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. Browne, M.D., 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 1 year 364 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon J. Wilson, M.D., 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 679.—Lieutenant A. P. Penton, R.A., Subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) from the 21st June to the 21st November, 1880, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 680.—Sub-Conductor T. Mace, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India, (p. a.) from the 23rd May to the 30th June, 1880, inclusive, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 681.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 12th November, 1880, pages 5668 and 5669.

BREVET.

Surgeon-General Frederick Freeman Allen, M.D., C.B., to be Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, vice Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals E. Goodeve, M.D., deceased. Dated 13th November, 1880.

THE Queen has approved the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Major James William O'Dowda. Dated 12th September, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain George Robert James Shakespear. Dated 7th September, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Somerset Henry Paul Graves. Dated 2nd September, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie. Dated 10th September, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Phipson Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry. Dated 19th May, 1880.

Captain Henry Arthur Fletcher. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Captain and Brevet Major William Hay Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry. Dated 10th September, 1880.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain William Ironside Bax. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Captain John Howard Broome. Dated 18th September, 1880.

Captain Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson. Dated 20th September, 1880.

* * * * *

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Hodgson, Madras Cavalry. Dated 9th September, 1880.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Alfred Moore, Bombay Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras Staff Corps, retired. Dated 14th July, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Thomas St. Quintin Clatterbuck, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General Nott. Dated 14th July, 1880.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 16th November, 1880, page 5736.

THE Queen has approved of the resignation of the Service of the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Surgeon Arthur Hemsted, of the Bengal Army. Dated 12th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Hay Fraser, whose retirement from the Service was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 24th August, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the *Bengal*, and not to the *Bombay Staff Corps*.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 682.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Samuel Jackson, Bengal Infantry,—16th December, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Rose Nimmo Bombay S. C.,—11th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Garden Bengal S. C.,—11th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Oldfield Bengal S. C.,—11th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Daniel Cloet , Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon, Bengal S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tod Stuart, Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Christian Menzies, Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Thaddeus Searle, Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

No. 683.—NATIVE ARMY—

13th (The Shekhawuttee) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Agdee, to be Subadar, *vice* Doongur Sing, invalided; Havildar Beharri Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Agdee, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

Havildar Kishen Lal, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsa-haie, deceased,—19th May, 1880.

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar Dewa Sing, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nutha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General,—1st November, 1880.

No. 684.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Kallian Sing, to be Ressaidar, *on augmentation*; Duffadar Waris Ali, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kallian Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Jemadar Bishundass, to be Ressaidar, *on augmentation*; Kote Duffadar Bhup Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishundass, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

Jemadar Jaggat Sing, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*; Havildar Kapur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaggat Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Hakim Singh, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*; Color-Havildar Hem Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hakim Singh, promoted; Color-Havildar Hira Singh, to be Jemadar, *on augmentation*,—1st May, 1880.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Nihallá, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*; Havildar Abaz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihallá, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Illumdeen, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*,—1st May 1880.

No. 685.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant James Landale, to be Captain, *vice* Captain G. L. Calder, resigned.

Sub-Lieutenant John Phillip Motley, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Landale, promoted.

Volunteer Walter Raleigh Haughton, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Motley, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 686.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that as many of the retirements under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1 the 1st January, 1880, as may remain unallot-

ted on the 31st December, 1880, will be held available for officers of all three presidencies up to the 31st March, 1881.

2. This offer is restricted to officers who are qualified under Clause II of the G. G. O. of 1st January, 1880, and who may have completed 28 years' service on or before the 31st December, 1880.

3. Applications will be disposed of by the Government of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day.

4. Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Government of India.

No. 687.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 627 of 1880, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Macdonald, S.C.,—13th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Ricketts Roberts, S.C.,—15th December, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 688.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Moosajee Israel, "Bahadur," 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Gunga Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—25th October, 1879.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Rowjee Tawria, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry (Grenadiers), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaik Kurreem, "Bahadur," deceased,—27th February, 1879.

Subadar-Major Oomrao Sing, 5th Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Moosajee Israel, "Bahadur," promoted,—25th October, 1879.

No. 689.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the undermentioned men, who were killed with the late Major S. J. Wandby in the defence of the post of Dabrai on the 16th April, 1880, would, if they had lived, have been admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

Sowar Syud Imman Ali, 3rd Sind Horse.

Private Elahi Bux } 19th Regiment of Bom-
Sonnak Tannak } bay Native Infantry.

2. The widows of these men will be allowed to draw the usual Order of Merit pension for three years from the 16th April, 1880, in addition to the ordinary pension allowed by regulations.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 3rd to the 16th December, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decese.	Place of Decese.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Ordnance Department ...	Honorary Lieutenant W. Devine ...	17th November, 1880.	Pesháwar ...	Not known.	
Subordinate Medical Department.	Apothecary J. Judd ...	2nd December, 1880.	Jhānsi ...	Ditto.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 3rd to the 16th December, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decese.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>Indian Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
Charles Henry Murray (a)	Surgeon	Indian Medical Department.	10th July, 1880.	Intestate ...	2,882 0 0	...	16th February 1881.

(a) Next-of-kin—Brother—W. F. Murray, Civil Surgeon, Burdwan

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th December 1880.

No. 411.—Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Major F. G. Oldham, R.E., is, on being relieved by Major Conway-Gordon, appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Quinlan on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 13th December 1880.

No. 412.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from	REMARKS.
Major D. H. Traill, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd Class, Temporary.	Examiner, 3rd Class.	15 Nov. 1880	On the return to duty of Col. J. H. V.C., R.E.
Major P. Lambert, R.E.	Examiner, 3rd Class, Temporary.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Ditto ...	
Mr. F. L. Brown	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Ditto ...	

No. 413.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st October 1880.

The 14th December 1880.

No. 414.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is posted to the charge of the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway.

ciate as Director General during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel R. Murray, or until further orders.

No. 416.—To fill an existing vacancy in the Railway Branch, Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 24th November 1880.

The 15th December 1880.

No. 417.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, is confirmed in that Class, with effect from 19th September 1880, and also as Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, Central India, in the Public Works Department.

No. 418.—Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 419.—Captain A. S. W. Connor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

The 16th December 1880.

No. 420.—The services of Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Mole, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department in view to his being placed on the Pension Establishment.

The 17th December 1880.

No. 421.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily employed in the Military Works Branch, is transferred from the



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1880.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, made the following appointments during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk, or until further order:—

Mr. W. R. Fink, Assistant Registrar, to officiate as Chief Clerk.

Mr. S. Tremearne, Clerk and Private Secretary to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Assistant Registrar.

Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee, Assistant Clerk, to officiate as Clerk and Private Secretary to the Chief Justice.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 20 of 1880.

MALAY PENINSULA—WEST COAST. MALACCA STRAIT.

Intermittent Flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

The Master Attendant, Singapore, has given notice that on and after the 1st of December 1880, an intermittent flashing light would be exhibited from a light-tower on Pulo Undan, or Outer Water Island, situated 10 miles S. E. by S. of Malacca flagstaff.

The light is an intermittent flashing light, shewing intervals of ten and twenty seconds, elevated 155 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather in every direction seaward, from a distance of 20 miles.

The light-house—built on the summit of the island, which is 100 feet high—is a square, two-storied structure, with an octagonal tower in the centre, on which the lantern is placed; the tower and balcony of the upper story are painted red; the remainder of the building is white.

The illuminating apparatus is of the third order.

Position as given: Latitude $2^{\circ} 3' 0''$ N.; Longitude $102^{\circ} 20' 30''$ E.

NOTE.—The fixed light at present exhibited from the tower on St. Paul's Hill, Malacca, will be continued as a harbour light until further notice.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDASTAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey
Department; }
The 8th December 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 795*b*, 1355 and 748*b*; China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 79; and Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1880.

No. 201.—In continuation of Notification No. 189, dated the 27th August last, Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for nine days, from the forenoon of the 3rd October last.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1880.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 11, dated 21st October 1880, published in the *Gazette of India* No. 43, dated 23rd October 1880, Part II, page 573, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. H. R. Littlewood, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for "from forenoon of the 1st September 1880," read "from forenoon of the 2nd September 1880."

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 17th December 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Assistant Accountant General, returned from the three months'

privilege leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 251, dated 3rd August 1880, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th November 1880.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Acctt. Genl.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of November 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bhorpatar .	Assam . . .	30th .	Closed.
Birman Ghât .	Central India .	25th .	Opened.
Hassan Abdul .	Punjab . . .	21st .	Closed.
Kulka . . .	Ditto . . .	30th .	Ditto.
Parell . . .	Bombay Presdy. .	23rd .	Opened.
Saugor . . .	Central India .	6th .	Re-opened.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 10th December 1880.

No. 16.—Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Peshin Division, on the afternoon of the 16th November 1880.

Major Macartney reported his arrival at Sibi on the afternoon of the 24th November 1880, and was attached to the Superintending Engineer's Office for special duty till further orders.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr Genl.
for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 11th December 1880.

No. 24.—Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed to Central India by Government Notification No. 328 of 12th October last, having reported himself at Indore on 29th October last, has been posted to Neemuch Division.

No. 25.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, Neemuch Division, has been granted one month's privilege leave of which he availed himself from the forenoon of 15th November 1880, making over charge of Office to Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 26.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Pundit Sham Nath, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, were relieved of their duties in Central India on the afternoon of 23rd and 27th November 1880, respectively, with reference to Government Notification No. 385, dated 16th November 1880, placing their services temporarily at the disposal of Government, North-Western Provinces.

No. 27.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, having returned from eighteen months' furlough on the 27th November 1880, has been re-posted to Northern Road Division.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govt. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 6th December 1880.

No. 1993.—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 15th December 1880, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 8th December 1880.

No. 2004.—This Office Notification No. 1207, dated Indore Residency, the 21st July 1880, is cancelled.

No. 2005.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date in August on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2006.—With reference to No. 2005, dated 8th December 1880, Major H. M. B. Burlton availed himself of three months' privilege leave on 28th August 1880, and resumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, on the forenoon of 29th November 1880.

By Order,

D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govt. Genl.,
for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 14th December 1880.

No. 19.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 74, dated the 11th November 1880, Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Barrackpore on the forenoon of the 4th instant, and took over charge of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, from Mr. J. D. Davies, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 7th idem.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command,
Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 9th December 1880.

No. 2867.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 73, dated the 6th November 1880, Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 29th November 1880, and is posted to the Peshawar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 6th November 1880.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV- ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN- TEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1880.

Lieutenant F. Beaulerck, R.E., Deputy Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 11th December 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 404, dated the 8th instant, Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 13th December 1880.

The 17th December 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 593, Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th December 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 9th December 1880.

No. 32.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 291, dated 1st December 1880, Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 18th November 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1880.

No. 177.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 418, dated 15th December 1880, Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Upper Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Hoshangabad, the 8th December 1880.*

No. 11.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 27th November 1880, and is temporarily posted to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, until further orders.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

**KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Upper Section.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Nari, the 1st December 1880.*

No. 66.—Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported arrival, on the forenoon of 15th November 1880, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 57, dated 9th November 1880.

No. 67.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 46, dated 17th September 1880, for the words "forenoon of the 6th August 1880," read "forenoon of the 9th August 1880."

No. 68.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 38, dated 13th August 1880, Captain F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Survey Division.

No. 69.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 43, dated 2nd September 1880, notifying date of Captain F. W. Joseph's relief, for the word "forenoon," read "afternoon."

No. 80.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 150, dated 29th October 1880, and in continuation of this Office Notification No. 59, dated 9th November 1880, the under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Survey Division of the Upper Section:—

Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Lieutenant G. Davidson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant S. A. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 81.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 358, dated 3rd November 1880, Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 17th November 1880, and is posted to the Nari Division.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Open Line.****NOTIFICATION.***Lahore, the 9th December 1880.*

No. 35.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 170, dated 24th November 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 3rd December 1880.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager.

**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Rawalpindi, the 6th December 1880.*

No. 44.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 131 of 28th September 1880, Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, on forenoon of 12th August 1880.

The 11th December 1880.

No. 45.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 168 of 23rd November 1880, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of 29th November 1880, and is posted to the Attock Bridge Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 14th September 1880, treasure, Hukeri : . Rs. 38 consisting of articles as per Belapuri : . „ 3 margin, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 41, was TOTAL „ 41 found in the Gaóthán of Monje Dhaoli, in Taluka Tasgaon, of the Satara Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Satara, at his Office at Satara or in the District, on Monday, the 6th June 1881, in order that the claim may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the above-said Act.

T. H. STEWART,
Collector.

SATARA DISTRICT,
The 4th December 1880. }

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Treasury Account Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1880.

The following Account is published in accordance with the Law :—

Account of the Profits of the Currency Note Circulation and of the Charges and Expenses inc thereto during the year 1879-80, or from April 1879 to March 1880, made up as required by Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

Dr.

Cr.

CHARGES AND EXPENSES.	Rs.	A.	P.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c.	40,227	6	9	Interest on Government Securities	27,84,387	7	11
Establishment	1,62,064	10	6	Premium on Bills	11,263	12	0
Temporary Establishment	11,289	4	6	Miscellaneous Receipts	1,194	6	2
Travelling Allowance	101	1	3				
Charges for Remittance	3,380	12	1				
Stationery	1,995	14	7				
Printing Charges	1,633	5	10				
Service Telegrams	1,596	0	0				
Purchase of Service Postage Stamps	1,491	8	0				
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5,648	5	0				
Cost of Note Forms	70,314	8	8				
½ Freight on Europe Stores	44	9	4				
Pensions and Gratuities	4,238	15	1				
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	5,279	9	2				
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	2,800	10	2				
Dead Stock (Cost of Office Furniture, &c.)	1,427	6	11				
Contingencies	8,773	15	3				
Commission, &c., for selling Government Securities	1,471	14	0				
Compensation for Dearness of Provisions	24	0	0				
	3,23,801	13	1				
Profit of the Currency Department for 1879-80	24,73,023	13	0				
RUPES	27,96,825	10	1	RUPES	27,96,825	10	1

E. E.,

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th December 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,34,33,521	8	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,209	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	56,28,770	0	10
	Rs.	A.	P.	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	37,53,695	11	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,45,258	6	5	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,66,68,176	0	5
Public Deposits at Branches	79,16,335	8	4	Balances with other Banks	3,81,271	12	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,74,43,521	14	0	Bullion	44,214	5	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,56,040	14	1	Dead Stock	11,04,240	15	9
Sundries	13,75,531	3	3	Stamps	7,724	14	0
				Sundries	3,73,530	3	10
					4,13,95,145	6	0
				Rs.	A.	P.	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,53,97,547	1	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,13,33,204	4	10
					4,67,30,751	6	1
RUPES	8,81,25,896	14	1	RUPES	8,81,25,896	14	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th December 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acct. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Dec. 6	87,151	...	...	87,151	28,35,515	16,47,569
" 7	...	...	...	87,151	28,35,515	16,47,569
" 8	...	...	...	87,151	28,35,536	16,47,569
" 9	...	...	...	87,151	28,35,332	16,47,569
" 10	...	...	...	87,151	28,35,316	16,47,569
until further notice	...	...	92,779	61	28,22,404	17,34,867

H. T. GERRARD, Esq.

CALCUTTA MINT, } J. F. TENNANT, Esq.,
The 13th Dec. 1880. } Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 16th Dec. 1880 ... Rs. 56,66,591-13-8.

J. WESTLAND,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 17th December 1880. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
175	D 14-46881	20	Mr. M. M. Chill, Allahabad.
176	D 14-46978	20	Mr. A. Lumsden, Lucknow.
	" -46979	20	
177	D 10-40087	5	Assistant Director General
	" -40088	5	of the Post Office of India,
	" -40090	5	Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, }
The 15th December 1880. }

W. H. EGERTON, A.A.-G.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
1880.			
W65	M 50-86353	10	N. Xavier, Poona.
	" -89576	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Ra.	
H164	M 43-58287	100	Rowji Raghawji Joshi,
	" -68010	100	Bhewndi, Tanna.
	M 46-53838	50	
H165	M 53-15858	20	Postmaster General, N.-W. P., Allahabad.
H167	C 89-98907	10	Assistant Director General
	M 2-96416	5	of Post Office of India,
			Calcutta.
M73	M 52-26841	10	Furdonji Dhunjisha, Satara.
	" -26844		

BOMBAY, }
The 14th December 1880. }

C. E. CRAWLEY,

Asst. Accountant-General.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
293	O 61-84162	20	The Post Master, Calcutta.
	O 60-46044	20	
	O 81-06544	10	
294	O 63-89235	20	The Post Master General, Bengal.
	" 39236	20	
295	O 69-58395	100	Abdul Juleel.
296	O 69-42309	130	Babu Radhajesun Mukerjee.
297	O 75-46856	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea.
298	O 74-25569	1,000	Mr. F. F. Chrestien.
299	O 66-27541	100	Nundo Lal Babu.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

296	L 35-23784	10	The Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India.
297	O 76-21890	10	Babu Bishunprio Banerjee.
298	O 53-28403	10	Babu Kisory Mohun Ghose.
299	O 90-09920	10	
	" -38769	10	Babu Unes Chunder Roy.
	" -99659	10	
300	L 56-57203	5	Nazaff Ali.
301	O 59-53336	20	Babu Sital Pershad.
302	O 77-50799	10	Mr. D. H. & Moses.
	O 37-66201	5	
303	A 98-03132	10	Babu Nobinchunder Bose.
	A 96-35531	10	
203	O 38-05415	5	Dr. R. C. Chandra.
	" -05413		

CALCUTTA, }
The 17th December 1880. }

R. A. STERNDALÉ,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Ra.	
J 13-07994	20	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore.
J 12-06814	50	Mr. Geo. D'Mello, Calicut.
J 8-16187	5	P. P. Karunakara Menon, Calicut.
" -16814	5	

CALICUT, }
The 8th December 1880. }

Dopy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
104	E 10-62619	10	Inamullah, District Inspector of Schools, Kurnal.
	" -95260	10	
	" -84262	10	
	E 16-33615	10	
	" -44276	10	
105	E 18-07676	10	Ganesh Das, Clerk, Audit Office, S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.
	E 16-94005	10	
	E 17-51958	20	
	" -51955	20	
	E 12-32153	20	
106	E 18-13936	10	Sergeant J. Garner, Peshawar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

173	E 16-30919	10	Lal Shah, Rawalpindi.
170	E 16-93665	10	Sardar Bhugwan Singh, Umritaur.
	" -93666	10	
152	E 16-70998	10	Attanullah Khan, Kardar, Kohat.
	E 17-39356	20	
	" -39361	20	
	E 15-72052	50	
	E 18-82146	100	

LAHORE, }
The 10th December 1880. }

H. J. BRERETON,

Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
77	... B 46-98966 ...	5	W. Ramaswami Aiyer, Sub-Registrar, Tenkasi, Tinnevely District.
79	... B 45-00840 ...	1,000	Manika Gopala Kristna Chetti, Madura.
80	... B 66-41169 ...	100	Abdul Kareem Sahib, Bel-
	... -41171 ...	100	lary.
81	... B 56-80512 ...	10	Hafiz Sahib & Co., Mer-
	... B 60-94410 ...	10	cara.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
155	... B 62-07059 ...	100	
	... -25187 ...	100	
	... -53950 ...	100	
	... -55246 ...	100	
	... -60658 ...	100	
	... -82057 ...	100	
	... -92614 ...	100	
	... B 66-00011 ...	100	
	... -02406 ...	100	
	... -02415 ...	100	Y. Egambara Reddi, Bamboo
	... -02924 ...	100	Merchant, No. 55, Poona-
	... -02991 ...	100	mallee Road, Madras.
	... -18804 ...	100	
	... -18805 ...	100	
	... -18806 ...	100	
	... -21827 ...	100	
	... -22575 ...	100	
	... -23038 ...	100	
	... -23190 ...	100	
	... -26577 ...	100	
	... B 29-95469 ...	1,000	
156	... B 60-30268 ...	10	A. Mathwa Rao, No 125,
	... B 57-59578 ...	20	Mathuraja Mahul Street,
			Coimbatore.
157	... B 56-07871 ...	10	
	... -94959 ...	10	John Bradshaw, Esq.,
	... B 60-01736 ...	10	Salem.
	... -04917 ...	10	
158	... B 66-33481 ...	100	
	... -33515 ...	100	Thatha Menh, Mercara.
	... -37269 ...	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 6th December 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1880.

o. 10081.—Appointments in the Post Office
rtment made by the Director General of the
Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

r. T. C. D'Rozario has been appointed to act
as Superintendent of Post Offices, Calicut
Division, vice Mr. C. Smith.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

r. H. J. Hewett has been appointed to act as
1st Class Marine Officer, vice Mr. A. F.
Ingle, on deputation.

r. M. F. Ingle, 3rd Class Marine Officer, has
been appointed *sub pro tem.* Marine Officer,
2nd Class, vice Mr. Todd, on deputation.

r. G. A. T. Bennett, Supernumerary Marine
Officer, has been appointed to act as Marine
Officer, 3rd Class, vice Mr. M. F. Ingle, on
deputation.

G. J. HYNES,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 17th December 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	25th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Interme-			
diate Ports.	6 "	20th "	Str. Rajpootana
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	20th "	P. and O. Str.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	6 "	22nd "	Australia.
Do. Book Post and Pattern			From Bombay.
Packets	6 "	21st "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, and Moulmein	6 "	23rd "	Str. Purulia.
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	6 "	24th "	Str. Buxkeer.
Persian Gulf.	6 "	15th "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6 "	24th "	Str. Sutura.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which
hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp
of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for
promotion and employment in the Public Works
Department will be held at the Government En-
gineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on
Monday, the 7th February 1881, and the follow-
ing days. Applications, with fees for admission
to the examination, are required to be filed *before*
the 15th of January 1881. Candidates for the
grade of Accountant who are not in Government
service should be under 25 years of age, and must
prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they
are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination
sanctioned by the Government of India as stations
where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantship
are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad
Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Ja-
balpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow,
Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch,
Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and
Simla.

Candidates for the Accountants' examination are
therefore requested to select one of the places
mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
The 8th December 1880.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Go-
vernment of India for the best *Manual of Hygien*
for the use of the British soldier in India. The
work must be in clear and simple English without
theories and thoroughly practical, showing the
ordinary causes affecting health, the special dan-
gers to health to which British soldiers are exposed
in India, and more particularly during their first
years in the country, and the best means by which
these dangers may be averted. The work which
if accepted, will be printed at the public expense
and become the property of the State, must not
cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small
pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880. }

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8" x 4", about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " 1 " "

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8" x 4", about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Itacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880. }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the

Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائیل کے خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور میوے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پوند خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پوند کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پوند کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسیروے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پوند کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers	39	14 cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	24 ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	60	14 ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	22	24 ditto	166	

Apply to Mr. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, via Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, Rs. A. P.
in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297
pages tables, 3 charts ... 8 0 0

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	Rs. A. P.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8 0 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3 0 0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1 8 0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) ...	1 0 0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3 0 0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3 8 0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter
to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1881 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Report (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 set.

The Ramayana of Tulsi Das, translated from the original Hindi, by F. S. GILKES, M.A., Oxford.

Price—
Book I, Rs. 3 0 0
" II, " 2 8 0
" III, " 2 8 0 } per copy, including postage
Government Press, Allahabad.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Sernia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veraval Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadvie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Vizadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marinagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kilt Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byrangore Reef or Cherenpani, and Angria Bank. *Annas*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Encinn Rocks. *Re. 1-12*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.

Cape Comorin to Cocanada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaitivu or Moctetivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
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Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° 16' 30" N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-C. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Nursapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Cocanada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Cocanada Bay, showing the Northern Godave Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Hoopnara River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Muthah River, showing the approaches Sandheads from the latest Government Surveys. *Re.*
Muthah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kormfuli River. *Re. 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Prejari North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Addition. *Re. 1.*
Port Mout, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

- Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
 Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
 Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re. 1.*
 Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

- Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
 Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
 Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
 Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
 Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
 Samue Strait. *Re. 1.*
 Langsuen Roads. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

- No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
 „ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
 „ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
 „ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
 „ 5. Kyauk Phyon Harbour. *Annas 4.*
 „ 6. Salween (Mauhin) River. *Annas 4.*
 „ 7. Approches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
 „ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
 „ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
 „ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
 „ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
 „ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
 „ 13. Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
 „ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
 „ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
 „ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
 „ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Vizianpur. *Annas 4.*
 „ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
 „ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
 „ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
 „ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
 „ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
 „ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approches.

Notices to Mariners.

otices issued during the year 1880—

1. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.

- No. 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
 „ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the “intermediate” Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
 „ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
 „ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
 „ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
 „ 8. Fixed Light at Tolleshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
 „ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
 „ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
 „ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
 „ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
 „ 13. Destruction of First Point Lighthouse, Java, Sunda Strait.
 „ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
 „ 15. Position of Gwalin Reef, Carimata Strait.
 „ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
 „ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
 „ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, C.Micut.
 „ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.

••• The above rates are exclusive of mounting, colouring, packing, and postage.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate. In sending for books for personal use, it should be stated that they are required for this purpose, to avoid the delay of enquiry before complying with the requisition.

Just published.

Super-royal octavo, cloth.

Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Army List—New Number.

Will be ready in the first week of January.

The Official Quarterly Bengal Army List, corrected up to 31st December 1880. This number will contain the Furlough and Service Fund Regulations, War Services of Officers, &c.

From January 1881 the price of the Army List will be reduced to 1 Rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.

The Civil Service Gradation List will no longer be appended to the Army List, but will be published separately, and may be obtained from Mr. J. Wetherill, Civil Fund Office, Treasury Buildings. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. *Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas; interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.

Rules for the Lease of Waste Lands in Bengal, May 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Settlement Manual, 1879. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Third Edition. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*

To all officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*

Packing and postage, 7 annas.

Bengali Translations of the Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act issued by the Governments of India and Bengal. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-5; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. REVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. CORTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 025359, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

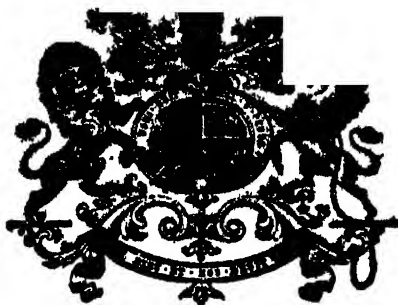
BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD; }
The 1st December 1880.

Lost

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DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
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The 1st December 1880.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 51. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1880.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Surinam.			French W. I. Colonies.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	2	2	4	7	4	11	11	16	27	1	10	11	21	32	53	
From 2 to 10 years	17	19	36	22	21	43	18	11	29	19	16	35	76	67	143	
" 10 to 20 "	108	45	153	100	32	132	60	11	71	91	27	118	359	115	474	
" 20 to 30 "	209	81	290	224	107	331	247	78	323	244	109	353	924	375	1,299	
" 30 to 40 "	9	5	14	9	3	12	27	9	36	4	1	5	40	18	67	
" 40 to 50 " . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	2	1	...	1	3	4	7	
" Above 50 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	345	152	497	364	169	533	363	127	490	360	163	523	1,432	611	2,043	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Western Bengal	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	6	
Central ditto	5	1	6	1	2	3	9	10	19	...	1	1	15	14	29	
Eastern ditto	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Behar	44	23	67	27	11	38	111	40	151	45	21	66	227	95	322	
N.-W. Provinces	208	103	311	230	115	345	144	54	198	257	120	377	839	392	1,231	
Oudh	33	13	46	91	33	124	28	8	36	25	8	33	177	63	239	
Central India	3	3	6	1	...	1	8	3	11	6	5	11	18	11	29	
Punjab	47	7	54	10	7	17	59	9	68	27	7	34	143	30	173	
Nepal	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	4	...	1	1	5	3	8	
GRAND TOTAL	345	152	497	364	169	533	363	127	490	360	163	523	1,432	611	2,043	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	65	25	90	82	29	111	65	16	81	62	20	82	274	90	364	
" Agriculturists	84	18	102	105	44	149	105	39	144	88	44	132	382	145	527	
" Artisans	23	9	32	20	11	31	18	6	24	14	2	16	75	28	103	
" Low castes	94	52	146	106	43	149	99	35	134	135	55	190	434	185	619	
Musulmans	78	47	125	51	42	93	78	31	107	61	42	103	268	163	428	
Christians	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
GRAND TOTAL	345	152	497	364	169	533	363	127	490	360	163	523	1,432	611	2,043	

MEMO.		M.	F.	TOTAL.
Hindus	...	1,105	448	1,613
Musulmans	...	266	163	428

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1880.

CLASS OF TRAFFIC.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.			
	WEST.								EAST.								No.	Indian Value.		
	Via TEHRAN.		Via TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		Via SUZ.		Via AMUR.		Via MADRAS.		Via RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.				Via PAUMBUEN.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			No.	Indian Value.
DIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.
id . . .	1,479	8,628 10	88	496 4	45	365 2	4,608	17,811 7	9	21 3	760	2,461 13	43	137 4	6	10 15	1,137	2,006 11	9,184	32,037
id . . .	1,144	7,543 11	116	453 8	41	113 7	4,144	17,760 13	3	7 8	825	2,711 12	58	165 14	...	...	1,783	2,543 0	8,133	31,267
TOTAL .	2,623	16,170 5	204	949 12	86	477 9	8,752	35,562 4	12	28 11	1,585	5,173 9	90	303 2	6	10 15	2,920	4,638 11	10,317	63,314
TRANSIT.																				
East to																				
id Madras .	98	373 2	28	163 14	15	43 14	3,870	17,725 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,017	18,306
id Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
id Luningha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
id Paumben .	18	85 14	1	5 14	...	...	409	1,489 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	1,681
West to																				
id Madras .	422	1,715 4	58	337 14	20	82 2	3,651	16,510 8	7	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,158	18,681
id Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
id Luningha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West to																				
id Bombay & Karachi .	...	...	...	...	1	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
id Karachi and Bombay .	...	...	1	2 10	2	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14
East to											30	103 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	103
TOTAL .	539	2,174 4	88	510 4	38	140 4	7,936	35,731 0	7	29 10	39	103 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,616	33,748
GRAND TOTAL . . .																		21,963	1,02,063	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1880.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	1,168	1,479	2,647	21.36	23.78	22.64
	.. Turkey	116	88	204	2.12	1.42	1.75
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	41	45	86	0.75	0.72	0.74
RED SEA	Via Suez	4,144	4,608	8,752	75.77	74.08	74.87
TOTAL		5,469	6,220	11,689	100.00	100.00	100.00

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1880.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOT.
	WEST.								EAST.										
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMOTU.		
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Red Sea.	1,544	9,478 15	80	821 5	34	875 11	4,041	16,525 0	13	31 6	750	2,843 12	40	150 1	120	172 1	1,304	2,317 5	
	1,032	7,500 5	101	362 11	48	132 4	3,461	15,674 0	11	19 8	729	2,452 0	51	146 2	67	110 3	1,890	2,893 4	
TOTAL.	2,576	16,978 4	181	1,184 0	82	1,007 15	7,505	32,199 0	24	53 14	1,479	5,135 12	100	296 3	187	282 4	3,194	5,040 9	
TRANSIT.																			
East to West—																			
Via Madras.	105	429 12	7	20 10	15	37 8	3,710	17,047 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,837
Via Rangoon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Laingha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Paumotu.	32	152 6	...	...	...	...	429	1,442 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461
West to East—																			
Via Madras.	381	1,537 2	68	352 2	5	17 4	3,156	14,338 5	4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,014
Via Rangoon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Laingha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East to West—																			
Via Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	1	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
East to West—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	187 11	...	...	...	...	...	45
TOTAL.	518	2,119 4	76	379 14	21	59 10	7,205	32,828 3	4	26 4	45	187 11	...	...	...	...	...	7,050
GRAND TOTAL																		...	23,324

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1880.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	1,052	1,544	2,596	22.54	27.06	25.03
	" Turkey	101	86	190	2.22	1.51	1.83
	Persian Gulf and Karachi	48	34	82	1.03	0.60	0.79
RED SEA	Via Suez	3,461	4,041	7,505	74.21	70.83	72.35
TOTAL		4,668	5,705	10,373	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1880-81.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of September 1950.

[illegible]

C. TAYLOR,

MENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1706 AND 1707 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH DECEMBER 1880.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROP
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th DECEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week over most parts of Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Assam, and in six districts of the Punjab. The daily telegraphic report of yesterday shows a further very general fall in Northern India. There has also been a little rain in a few districts of Bengal and British Burma. The rainfa in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab will do great good. In Ahmed nagar, and in parts of British Burma and Central India, rain is needed. The winter harvest is generally in progress, and in almost all parts of the Empire the prospects of the spring crops are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 15th)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest of dry crops, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	40 in one taluk.	Crops thriving; harvest of paddy progressing; fever prevalent pasturage and water ample.
Ganjam ...	Nil	
Kistna ...	83 (average of 7 stations).	<i>Cholum</i> damaged by excessive rain, other crops generally good; dry paddy being harvested; 3 feet water over anicut; ague prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	59 (average of 9 stations).	Crops generally fair; harvest of dry crops, yield below average; small pox and fever in parts.
Coimbatore ...	05 in one station.	Crops generally fair; harvest of paddy and dry crops, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	56 (average of 12 stations).	Crops damaged by floods in parts; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> and <i>ragi</i> , outturn below average.
Madura ...	112 (average of 4 stations).	Harvest of dry crops, yield average; standing crops flourishing.
Malabar ...	...	Crops in good condition; fever and small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	...	Report not received.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects on the whole satisfactory.
Bombay—(Dec. 15th)		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	River at Kotri on 13th, 4 feet, against 2 feet 10 inches on same day last year; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 10, 14 and 15 seers respectively, in Sujawal 18 and 20, in Jati 8, 18 and 20, in Sehwan 12, 16½ and 18, in Manjhand 9½, 16 and 17, and in Kot 11, 12 and 18; <i>khariif</i> grains being cleaned and removed from fields; fever generally prevalent throughout district.
Hyderabad ...	...	Fair prospects for <i>rabi</i> crops; weather cloudy; fever continues in 7 talukas; cattle disease continues in Mirpur; few cases of small pox reported in Badin, but none proved fatal; wheat 11, <i>jowari</i> 19½, <i>bajri</i> 19½, red rice 14 and white rice 8½ seers per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Young <i>rabi</i> thriving; fever decreasing; weather cold; wheat 35 and <i>bajri</i> 50 lbs.
Baroda ...	...	Fever continues in Baroda city and Nausari division; sowing of <i>rabi</i> finished; <i>rabi</i> crops and cotton in good condition; price falling; <i>bajri</i> 48 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	...	Standing crops healthy; fever in 3 talukas; <i>jowari</i> 48½ and <i>nag</i> 47½ lbs.
Nasik ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> good, save in Sinhar, Niphad and Yeola; fever prevalent in 5 talukas; <i>bajri</i> 33½, <i>jowari</i> 56 and wheat 28½.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	—	Abnormal temperature nil till 10th, cool on all other days, with an average of 1°; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	...	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 49 lbs.; in Poona, <i>bajri</i> 4 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs.; crops doing well; two deaths from cholera in Poona City.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rain wanted in parts of Shrigonda, Rahuri, Parner, Kopergaon and Sangamner, where crops are withering; <i>rabi</i> crops excellent in Kurjat, good in Jamkhed, Sheogaon and Newasa, middling in resag in Kurjat; cholera in Sangamner, cases 13, deaths 5; <i>bajri</i> minimum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, maximum 42 in Kopergaon; <i>jowari</i> minimum 84 in Akola, maximum 45 in Sangamner.
Sholapore ...	Nil	<i>Khariif</i> being harvested, outturn-maximum 14, minimum 12 anna; <i>rabi</i> crops generally good; <i>jowari</i> 64-2; and <i>bajri</i> 59-3 lbs.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat 22, and <i>jowari</i> 74 lbs.; early crops being reaped, late crops and cotton good; fever in 6 and cattle disease in 3 talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Kanara ...	...	Harvesting continues above Ghat; second crop being sown on coast; common rice in Karwar 13, district average 13½ seers; slight cattle disease in 6 talukas.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; health and crops good; <i>bajri</i> 36 and <i>jowari</i> 49 lbs. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> prospects generally continue good; rain wanted in parts of Ahmednagar; fever continues in Sind, and parts of Guzerat, Nasik and Dharwar.
Bengal—(Dec. 15th)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops very good; harvesting continues; fever at town; cattle disease at Phatikchhari.
Dacca ...	0.15	Harvesting of late rice still going on; yield expected to be full average; <i>kalai</i> pulse and other cold-weather crops promising; fever still bad in Manikganj sub-division.
24 Pargunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Reaping of late rice going on everywhere briskly; outturn throughout district excellent, far beyond average; cold-weather crops growing well and promising; public health pretty good at head-quarters; much fever about in the sub-divisions; cholera prevails at Kamar-pole and Sharisha in Diamond Harbour sub-division, and a few cases reported from Canning Town and Barripore police station.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Late rice is harvested; cold-weather sowings almost over; fever reported from all parts of district.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Late rice being harvested apace; outturn expected to be above average; cold-weather crops thriving; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Outturn of rice fair; cold-weather crops good; prices cheap; fever bad.
Rungpore ...	0.64	Weather cool; crops good; health good.
Bhāgalpur ...	Nil	Rice being harvested throughout; prospects of cold-weather crops good; fever abating, but still prevalent in parts.
Purneah ...	1.66 on 12th	Prospects everywhere very good; late rice still being cut; outturn will be a full one; cold-weather crops flourishing; prices all remarkably low; fever decreasing.
Patna ...	Nil	Late rice being harvested throughout district; outturn good; prospects of cold-weather crops good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Late rice being cut; prospects of cold-weather crops good; prices falling; fever still prevalent in Tajpore sub-division.
Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Weather fine and cool; rice cutting nearly finished, with more than an average outturn; prospects of cold-weather crops excellent; food-grains cheap; cattle disease in Pachumba sub-division has now nearly subsided; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather fine; prospects of crops good; late rice ripening, earlier sort being cut; fever and cholera still prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain reported from Dacca, Rungpore, and Purneah during week; general prospects continue very favourable; rice harvest in full progress, full average outturn generally expected; cold-weather crops everywhere promising; locusts have done slight damage to crops in south of Tipperah; some damage from insects also reported in Jamui in Monghyr; failure of rice in parts of Falamow sub-division reported to be only 25 per cent.; fever still prevalent in many places; it is abating in Nuddea, Purneah and Bhāgalpur; cholera in Cuttack and Pooree, and in parts of Diamond Harbour sub-division, and in Serajgunj sub-division; small-pox in Pooree, and at Jhulda and Raghunathpore in Manbhoom; cattle disease at Phatikchhari in Chittagong, and at Chas and Mattha in Manbhoom.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 14th) ...	...	Crops most flourishing everywhere; prospects as good as could be; health of man and beast good; supplies plentiful.
Allahabad (" 15th) ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings over, the crops have all germinated, are looking well and are being irrigated where possible; district very healthy; prices fallen; wheat 18½, barley 27½, gram 20½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 25, <i>bajra</i> 24½, and peas 27½ seers.
Gorakhpur (" ")	Slight rain under .1 in entire district on 11th.	Weather clear since 11th with occasional clouds; <i>rabi</i> prospects excellent; health fair; markets fully stocked; wheat 22, barley 50, gram 31, unhusked rice 41 seers.
Jhānsi (" ")	Slight shower on the 10th.	<i>Rabi</i> crops are looking fresh; another good shower about Christmas is desirable; prices fluctuating; wheat 19½, gram 26, <i>bajra</i> 24, barley 30 seers; health good; markets well stocked; no distress.
Agra (" ")	1.5 on the morning of the 15th at Sudr.	This timely fall will improve the young crops and bring unploughed tracts into cultivation; weather still cloudy; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; advances for <i>kacha</i> wells, buckets and seed-grain continue; slight fever reported from four parganas; wheat 18½, gram 21, barley 22, <i>bajra</i> 21½, <i>makka</i> 24 seers.
Bareilly (" ")	A few drops of rain on 11th.	Clouds still hanging about; <i>rabi</i> getting on well; wheat 20, barley 26½, common rice 15½, gram 22, <i>bajra</i> 23½ seers; health of people fair.

1724 SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Meerut (Dec. 15th)	5·5 at Meerut; 2 at Mowana and Ghaziabad; 1 at Hapur.	It is still raining; health and prospects good; rain most beneficial; crops; cheapest wheat 20½, gram 23, <i>juar</i> 27, <i>bajra</i> 24, <i>bark</i> 30, <i>arhar</i> 24 seers.
Kumaun (" ")	Light soaking rain, with snow on higher ranges, fell on 10th and 11th.	Crop prospects very good; health good; wheat 13, barley 15, rice 12 seers.
Lucknow (" ")	Slight drizzle during greater part of night.	Weather cloudy on 10th; rain wanted; barley 26 seers; prospects fair; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; health good.
Partabgarh (" 14th)	<i>Nil</i>	Clouds come and go; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur (" 15th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather unsettled; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; wheat 22, barley 3 seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	Slight rain general throughout the district on the 11th.	Prices meanwhile with a tendency to fall; wheat 18 to 21, barley 3 to 34, gram 25 to 29, rice 13 to 15 per rupee.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	Shower on 10th; further light fall on 13th equal to about a third of a watering.	Rain not general; sowings almost over; crops thriving; demand for work slackening somewhat; wages falling; fodder difficult increasing; <i>karbi</i> three to four times usual price, in special demand for pargana Saraini on Ganges; traders might make their fortunes by buying <i>karbi</i> along the Ganges, Ramganga and Garra, and sending it down by boat to Ganges ghats of the district; markets otherwise well supplied; prices falling slightly wheat 17½, <i>bajra</i> 19½, gram, <i>juar</i> and <i>molti</i> 20 to 21, barley 22 <i>makai</i> 23½, <i>dhan</i> and <i>makra</i> 25, <i>kodon</i> 27½ seers.
Aligarh (" ")	2 at Koel and 1 at Atrauli and partial showers at Iglas and Khair.	<i>Kharif</i> crops except cotton cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; health good; wheat 18; barley and <i>bejhar</i> 22; gram 19 seers.
Cawnpore (" ")	...	Weather cloudy; irrigated crops thriving; markets well supplied small-pox has appeared, otherwise health good; prices unchanged wheat 18, barley 26, <i>bajra</i> 24, <i>juar</i> 25 seers.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	<i>Kharif</i> considerably below average; <i>rabi</i> on the whole fair, though bad in places; sowings still continue; wheat 18½, barley 23½, gram 20½, <i>bajra</i> 22½, <i>makka</i> 23½ seers.
Moradabad (" ")	Slight but general rain on 11th.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good; prices steady.
Saharanpur (" ")	2	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> promising; wheat 17½, gram 18½, barley 27½, rice 11½, <i>juar</i> 15½, <i>bajra</i> 25, <i>urd</i> 24½, <i>makai</i> 25½, <i>bejha</i> 22½ seers. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in nearly every district, varying from slight showers to 5·5; the weather is still cloudy and more rain is expected; <i>rabi</i> prospects good, and prices show a tendency to fall; with the completion of the sowings, the demand for labour is slackening; markets continue well supplied, but fodder is scarce in the districts which suffered from drought; small-pox has appeared in Cawnpore, otherwise the general health is good.
Punjab—(Dec. 14th)		
Delhi ...	3	Prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Hissar ...	1	Health good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	Slight rain.	Wheat sowing progressing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	...	Crops fair on irrigated lands; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	...	State of crops at present not promising; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	...	Health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain at Murree.	<i>Rabi</i> sowings suffering from want of rain; health generally good prices steady.
Peshawar ...	...	Crops on irrigated lands fairly good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	Slight drizzle.	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	<i>Kharif</i> reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; health fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Since receipt of these reports there has been continuous rainfall for some hours in Lahore.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 15th)		
Nagpur ...	...	Clear, cold and seasonable; <i>kharif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> doing well no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and warmer to-day; <i>kharif</i> being harvested; rice produce below average; <i>rabi</i> good; cotton-picking nearly finished; wheat 20 and rice 12 ¼ seers.

	ll for * preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— contd.		
Saugor (Dec. 15th) ...	...	Seasonable; <i>kharif</i> harvesting and cotton-picking continue; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy; health good; <i>jowar</i> 35 and wheat 32 seers.
Seoni ...	...	Clear; all prospects good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Seasonable; cotton-picking progressing; <i>rabi</i> promising; fever prevalent; wheat 16½, <i>jowar</i> 32 and rice 10 seers.
Raipur (Dec. 11th) ...	...	Nights and mornings cool; rice cuttings finished; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; no epidemic; fever decreasing; rice 32 and wheat 32 seers.
Sambalpur („ 9th) ...	...	Clear and cold; heavy dews; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; health good; rice 49 seers.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cold, clear and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> doing well; prospects generally favourable; public health good; prices easy.		
British Burma— (Dec. 11th)		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 191·31; public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping of early sowings completed in some places; short crops expected, about ½ below average.
Rangoon ...	Nil	Total rainfall 91·36; a few deaths from cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	·64	Total rainfall 108·73; some cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in 3 townships; crops doing well, except in parts planted late where withered for want of rain.
Prome ...	·04	Total rainfall 47·10; public health good; cholera abated; crop prospects continue good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	Nil	Total rainfall 199·38; public health good; reaping of crops proceeding.
Toungoo ...	·27	Total rainfall 87·83; public health good; crop prospects fair; reaping proceeding; hill crops nearly all reaped.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera continues in some districts of Pegu and in Shwegyeen, but has abated on the whole; public health otherwise good; some cattle disease; slight rain has fallen but not sufficient materially to improve condition of late sowings; harvest operations generally well advanced.		
Assam—(Dec. 15th)		
Gauhati ...	1·08	Public health good; <i>sali dhan</i> being gathered; the crops on the ground doing well.
Sylhet ...	1·45	Reaping of cold weather crops more than half finished; prospects of other crops generally good; cholera and small-pox reported from the south of Habiganj sub-division.
Cachar ...	1·9	Weather seasonable; more than one-fourth of <i>sail</i> and <i>asra</i> crops reaped; common rice 17½ seers per rupee; public health good; some damage done to standing crops by storm on 12th instant.
Dibrugarh ...	0·52	Weather seasonably cool; rice crop harvesting in progress; general prospect, pulse and winter crops good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 15th)		
Bangalore ...	...	} Standing crops in good condition; <i>rabi</i> reaped in parts; prospects favourable; health good; murrain prevalent in parts; coffee crop in Coorg poor, in Hassan district an average one; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...
Mercara ...	...
Berar and Hyderabad— (Dec. 15th)		
Amráoti ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops in good condition; <i>kharif</i> reaping progressing; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 20 seers.
Akola ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good.
Hyderabad ...	Nil	<i>Abi</i> crops continue to be reaped; <i>rabi</i> prospering; slight fever and cattle disease prevail in a few places; prices—coarse rice 11, wheat 14, white <i>jowari</i> 22, yellow <i>jowari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 21 seers per current <i>sicca</i> rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 15th)		
Indore ...	...	Prospects in Malwa good; in Northern Bundelkhand and Gwalior dependent on rain, now urgently required.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Sky cloudy; weather seasonable; prospects depend on rain; health good; prices stationary.
Satna ...	...	Prospects continue good.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather seasonable; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Opium crops progressing; general public health good.
Goona ...	...	Wheat and gram prospects excellent; prices stationary; public health good.
Rhopal ...	...	Weather clear; public health good.
Agar ...	...	<i>Jowar</i> expected to be equal to the average; health good.
Nowgong ...	...	Health fair; <i>rabi</i> sowings in Northern Bundelkhand very small from want of rain.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather fine; cutting of <i>jowari</i> crops and sowing opium continue; prospects good; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 15th)	...	Very cloudy and threatening; windy.
Marwar (" 3rd)	...	Six months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; thriving; partially cloudy; cold moderate; prices falling & low prices prevail through district.
Meywar (" 10th)	...	Tanks and wells good; slight fever, otherwise health good; good; pleasantly cold.
Harowtee (" 11th)	...	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar (" 9th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (" 15th)	...	Crops thriving; fever prevalent in isolated villages; weather cool.
Jeypore (" ")	...	Crop prospects favourable; small-pox severe.
Ulwar (" ")	14 in the South-East-tern districts.	

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 52.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th December, 1880.

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council by the Statute 24 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, and under the authority vested in the Governor General by the notification of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1647 (Public), dated 28th October 1880, His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXAMINATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th December 1880.

No. 120.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in June 1881, are published for general information:—

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The Civil Service Commissioners have been requested to inform Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, that, "in the event of their being appointed to the Service, a clause will be introduced into their Covenants, by which they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council."

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE, 1881.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 2nd June, 1881, and following days, an Examination, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London. (a) Not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found qualified; viz. for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper, and for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay. (b)

(a) Notice of the days and place of Examination will be sent to each Candidate about the end of May.
(b) The number will be announced hereafter.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

- (i.) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.
- (ii.) That his age will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years on the 1st June, 1881. [N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.]
- (iii.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.
- (iv.) That he is of good moral character.
- (v.) That he has paid such fee as may be prescribed under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 22nd March, 1879.(c)

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India; and if already selected will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	300
(d) History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
(d) English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
(e) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
Natural Science: that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, viz.:— Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astro- nomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
(f) Sanskrit	500
(f) Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary, in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere snatterer." (g)

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vis à voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the Selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate. A Selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—(h)

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vis à voce*, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a Selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science viz.—Botany, Geology, or Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

(c) The fee will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.
(d) A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the Candidate. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which

10. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W." at any time after the 1st December 1880. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 1st April 1881. They should be accompanied by evidence on the first four of the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. (i)

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(1.) *Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed; but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, deem it necessary.* (k)

(2.) *The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(3.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4.) *An allowance amounting to £300 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; Trinity College, Dublin; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.*

(5.) *All Selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the first periodical Examination, and before receiving the first instalment of their allowance, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.*

(6.) *After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1.*

(7.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1883 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

(i) Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st March 1881. Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 5th of May.

(k) This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the Open Competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1881.

For the guidance of Candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections for special study under the heads of English History and Literature, the following lists are given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Any one of the following periods, to be studied generally in "Bright's History," and specially in portions, selected by the Candidate, of the Text books named:—

1. HENRY II. TO EDWARD III., A.D. 1154-1377.—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England.

2. THE TUDORS, A.D. 1485-1603.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Froude's History of England.

3. THE STUARTS, A.D. 1603-1714.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England.

4. A.D. 1714-1805.—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; either Massey's Reign of George III. or Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

POETRY.

SHAKESPEARE.—Three plays, one from each of the following groups:—

(a) Macbeth, Othello, Lear, Hamlet.

(b) Coriolanus, Julius Caesar, King John, Henry V.

(c) Tempest, Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet, As You Like It.

And any two of the following:—

1. CHAUCER.—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, with the Prioress' Tale, and the Clerk's Tale; or SPENSER.—Faerie Queene, Books 1 and 2.

2. MILTON.—First four books of Paradise Lost, or Paradise Regained, or Comus and Samson Agonistes.

3. DRYDEN.—Absalom and Achitophel, and The Hind and Panther.

4. POPE.—Essay on Criticism; with either imitations of Satires and Epistles of Horace, or Essay on Man.

5. GRAY.—Poems.

PROSE.

BACON.—Essays, or Advancement of Learning.

And any two of the following:—

1. MILTON.—Areopagitica; and LOCKE.—On the Conduct of the Understanding.

2. CLARENDON.—History of the Rebellion, from the Treaty between the King and the Parliament at the end of Book VI., to the Death and Character of Falkland in Book VII.; and DE FOE.—Memoirs of a Cavalier (ch. viii. to the end).

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 1st April, 1881.*

Date _____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 2nd of June, 1881, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, and that therefore my age will be above 17 years and under 19 years on the 1st of June 1881.

(2.) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st March, 1881.

(2.) A certificate signed by _____ of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st March, 1881. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(3.) Proof of my moral character, viz. :—

(1.) A testimonial from _____

(2.) A testimonial from _____

(4.) This should be given on the form attached to the Instructions of England or English Literature be named, the schedule should also be filled up.

(4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address _____

To the Secretary,

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED, FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other Candidate *not producing the Certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.

2. To Candidates, who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates:—

(a.) The declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enabled the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(b.) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(c.) If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(d.) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N.B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1881.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS.

* * Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and strike out the remainder.

		INITIALS.
	English Composition . . . . .	.....
	* History of England . . . . .	.....
	* English Literature . . . . .	.....
	Greek . . . . .	.....
	Latin . . . . .	.....
	French . . . . .	.....
	German . . . . .	.....
	Italian . . . . .	.....
	Mathematics (Pure) . . . . .	.....
	(Mixed) . . . . .	.....
	Natural Science, viz. :—	
Two of these only may be selected.	{ Chemistry . . . . .	.....
	{ Electricity and Magnetism . . . . .	.....
	{ Experimental Laws of Heat and Light . . . . .	.....
	{ Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy . . . . .	.....
	Logic . . . . .	.....
	Elements of Political Economy . . . . .	.....
	Sanskrit . . . . .	.....
	Arabic . . . . .	.....

Signature _____

Date _____

* State Periods and Books selected on the next sheet.

the Director of Examinations,
Civil Service Commission.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Period selected by the undersigned Candidate :—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Books selected by the undersigned Candidate :—

Signature _____

To the Director of Examinations,

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd December 1880.

No. 1325.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except so much as amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which is already in force, to the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces.

No. 1328.—The Honorable J. Sewell White, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the 19th January 1881, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th December 1880.

No. 254.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend A. Ramsey, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 7th June 1879.

PATENTS.

The 20th December 1880.

No. 732.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 65 of 1880.—Tom Ernest Gatehouse, Mechanical Engineer, Locomotive Foreman, Rajputana State Railway, Delhi, for a circular balanced and equilibrium slide-valve for the steam engine.

No. 84 of 1880.—Emile Berliner, of Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in microphonic and telephonic apparatus.

SURVEYS.

The 18th December 1880.

No. 443.—Mr. R. Bruce Foote, F.G.S., Assistant of the 1st Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted to him in the Notification in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 31, dated the 19th March 1879, on the forenoon of the 7th instant, and is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. W. T. Blanford.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.,

substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Foote's return.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Fort William, the 20th December 1880.

No. 44 I.-R.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Maharaja of Orchha has abolished all transit dues throughout the Orchha State.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd December 1880.

No. 11 G.-J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act XIV of 1880 (The Indian Census Act, 1880) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications:—

1. For the expressions 'British India' and 'Local Government,' wherever they occur, the expressions 'the Cantonment of Secunderabad' and 'Resident at Hyderabad' respectively shall be substituted.
2. The following portions of the Act shall be omitted:—
 - (i) In section 5, in clause (a), the words 'or naval,' in both places in which they occur, and the words 'or of any vessel of war,' and in the last paragraph but one, the words 'or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such Officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf,' and the words 'or Officer.'
 - (ii) In section 12, in the last paragraph, the words 'in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,' and the words 'before a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere.'
 - (iii) In section 13, the words and figures 'or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1880.'

3. For section 6, the following section shall be substituted:—

'6. The Cantonment Magistrate may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners, occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, and assignees of land-revenue in the Cantonment, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of the census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the land of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, and assignees.

'Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, and assignees, or their agents, shall be bound to obey it.'

No. 15 G.-J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act XIV of 1880 (The Indian Census Act, 1880) to the Province of Mysore, subject to the following modifications:—

1. For the expressions 'British India' and 'Local Government' wherever they occur, the expressions 'the territories of Mysore'

The following portions of the Act shall be omitted :—

- (i) In section 5, in clause (a), the words 'or naval,' in both places in which they occur, and the words 'or of any vessel of war,' and in the last paragraph but one, the words 'or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf,' and the words 'or Officer.'
- (ii) In section 12, in the last paragraph, the words 'in the town of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,' and the words 'before a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere.'
- (iii) In section 13, the words and figures 'or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1880.'

For section 6, the following section shall be substituted :—

'6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order written, printed, or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees of land-revenue in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the land of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees.

'Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or their agents, shall be bound to obey it.'

GENERAL.

The 20th December 1880.

No. 2399 G.-G.—The following Officers are transferred from Mysore to the Provinces speci-

To Burmah.

r. A. B. Gatherer, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Central Provinces.

Mr. G. J. Perram, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

The 21st December 1880.

No. 2409 G.-G.—The services of Major E. G. Hastings, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 8th December 1880.

The 22nd December 1880.

No. 2418 G.-G.—Mr. D. C. Macnabb, C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 2nd Class, and posted as Agent to the Governor General in Beluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.

No. 2421 G.-G.—Mr. H. A. Anderson, C.S., recently employed as Assistant Political Officer in Kurram, is granted one month's special leave, with effect from the 20th November 1880.

No. 2424 G.-G.—The services of Mr. H. A. Anderson, C.S., recently employed as Assistant Political Officer in Kurram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th December 1880.

No. 2427 G.-G.—The services of Captain A. E. Gordon, attached to the Foreign Department on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th December 1880.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same No. and Date.]

Simla, the 7th August 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

No. 2112.—Read the undermentioned papers regarding travelling allowance for ages by sea or in river steamers:—

Letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore, Ajmere, Assam, and the Andamans, the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Director General of the Post Office of India, and the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 3423, dated the 30th September 1875.

Letter to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, No. 3121, dated the 30th September 1875.

Office Memorandum to the Foreign, Home, Military, Public Works and Legislative Departments, and the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 3125, dated the 30th September 1875.

Office Memorandum from the Legislative Department, No. 552, dated the 11th October 1875.

Letter from the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 4888, dated the 19th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3543-169, dated the 25th October 1875.

Letter from the Assistant to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1114-375, dated the 30th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 2126, dated the 30th October 1875.

- Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 6547-45, dated the 10th November 1875.
- Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, No. G.1161-2321, dated the 8th November 1875.
- Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 1392A., dated the 22nd November 1875.
- Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 1713E.G., dated the 29th November 1875.
- Office Memorandum from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 783, dated the 22nd December 1875, and its enclosures.
- Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4036, dated the 16th December 1875.
- Endorsement from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2195V.S., dated the 22nd December 1875.
- Letter from the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1299, dated the 18th January 1876, and its enclosures.
- Endorsement from the Military Department, No. 1238, dated 25th February 1876.
- Letter from the Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 8111, dated the 3rd March 1876.
- Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2078, dated the 11th May 1876, and its enclosure.
- Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1328, dated the 22nd May 1876.
- Letter from the Officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint, No. 309, dated the 30th May 1876.
- Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, No. 295, dated the 29th May 1876.
- Office Memorandum to the Foreign Department, No. 720, dated the 7th June 1876.
- Letter to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 725, dated the 7th June 1876.
- Letter from the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, Calcutta, No. 149, dated the 16th June 1876.
- Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 261F., dated the 20th June 1876.
- Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1670, dated the 21st June 1876.
- Letter from the Accountant General, British Burma, No. 1691, dated the 22nd July, received under endorsement from the Comptroller General, No. 647, dated the 5th August 1875.
- Endorsement to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1336, dated the 7th March 1877.
- Letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 333-143, dated the 22nd March 1877.
- Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 755, dated the 29th March 1877, and its enclosures.
- Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 6284, dated the 18th January 1878, and its enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following in supersession of all existing rules for the grant of travelling allowance to officers in civil employ for journey by sea or on a river:—

I.—A free passage, or refund of passage-money, may be granted at the following rates to a public servant in the civil department when travelling by sea or in a river steamer, if he would be entitled to draw travelling allowance if he were travelling on land.

II.—For the purposes of these rules—

(1) Marine officers include officers of the Marine Department holding appointments afloat or in dockyards, but not port officers, and are divided into four grades—

1st.—Commanders of vessels and Superintendents of Marine.

2nd.—Other executive officers, gazetted clerks and engineers.

3rd.—Warrant officers, non-gazetted clerks, gunners and European employés.

4th.—All others.

(2) Officers in civil employ are divided into three classes—

1st.—Covenanted civil servants, commissioned military officers, the port officers

The port officers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Aden, Akyab, and Moulmein.

The deputy port officers at Calcutta and Madras.

The first assistant port officers at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The second assistant port officer at Madras.

The conservator, river Indus.

mentioned in the margin, marine officers of the 1st and 2nd grades, and other uncovenanted officers with rank not lower than that of extra assistant commissioner, deputy magistrate or deputy collector, or with salary not less

an Rs.200 a month.

2nd.—Marine officers of the 3rd grade, warrant officers, non-commissioned military officers, European soldiers, and uncovenanted servants in superior service as defined in the Civil Pension Code with the exception (1) of those included in the first class; and (2) of those on monthly salaries of less than Rs.30, who ought, in the opinion of the heads of their offices, to belong to the third class.

3rd.—All other officers.

III.—An officer of the first class is entitled—

- (a) to free passage for himself or refund of passage-money at first class rates;
- (b) to free passage or refund of passage-money at lowest class rates for two, or, if his salary is not less than Rs.1,000, for three, servants;
- (c) to the freight of such horses and tents as he would have been entitled to carry at the public expense had he been travelling by railway.

IV.—An officer of the second class is entitled—

- (a) to a free passage for himself, or refund of passage-money at middle or second class rates;
- (b) to a free passage, or refund of passage-money at lowest class rates for one servant.

V.—An officer of the third class is entitled—

- (a) to a free passage for himself, or refund of passage-money at lowest or third class rates.

VI.—Except as provided in Rule III, (c), no more personal luggage can be carried at the expense of the State by an officer than the quantity, the freight on which, by custom, is included in the charge for passage.

VII.—If board is provided on the vessel either by its owners or its commander, table-money is recovered from an officer of the first class at the following rates for every day on which dinner is provided for him on board:—

- (a).—If the board includes wines and liquors, three-twentieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs. 8.
- (b).—If the board does not include wines and liquors, three-fortieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs.4.

Provided that—

- (1) Table-money shall not be recovered from a native of India compelled by caste or other scruples to make separate arrangements for his board;
- (2) An uncovenanted medical officer travelling between Calcutta and Port Blair in charge of convicts, is entitled to a free mess not including wine or beer;
- (3) A marine officer travelling on an Indian Government vessel will join the mess and pay the usual contribution;
- (4) A marine officer, who is entitled to free rations and is proceeding from one appointment to another in both of which he is messaged will, if the charge for messing is included in the charge for passage, be allowed a free mess. If the messing is a separate charge, he will be reimbursed his actual messing expenses (exclusive of wines and beer) up to a limit of Rs.4 a day.

II.—Table-money is not recovered from officers of the second and third classes. If such an officer makes his own arrangements for messing, he is entitled to table-money at the rate of three-tenths of salary, but not exceeding Rs.3 and not less than 4 annas for every day on which he dines on board.

vided that—

- (a).—A second class passenger is not entitled to be supplied at the public expense with first class mess, i.e., with mess at the commander's table, unless no other mess is provided on the steamer.
- (b).—A port officer on detached duty or a warrant medical officer sent from Calcutta to Port Blair in charge of convicts during his voyage to or from Port Blair is not entitled to wine or beer.

—The families of officers of the second class are conveyed at the public expense. Table-money under Rule VIII will be paid at full rates for those members of the family of such an officer who are not less than six years of age, and at half-rates for other members; but a passage will not be provided for more servants than the officer may take with himself under these rules when travelling alone.

X.—Rules I to VI do not apply to an officer travelling, otherwise than on payment of passage-money, in any vessel the cost of which is borne from imperial, provincial or local funds. Such an officer is not, without the special sanction of the Government of India, entitled to any travelling allowance unless he can certify that he has, during the voyage, incurred actual personal travelling expenses, in which case he may recover the actual sum which he has so incurred, not exceeding the amount of the daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he would have been entitled for the period of the voyage if, during that period, he had travelled by land.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be republished in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to other Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to all Accountants General.

Fort William, the 18th December 1880.

No. 4074.—Mr. F. W. Peterson, F.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Bombay Mint, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, received charge of that office, after noon, on the 25th November 1880.

No. 4107.—Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of that office, before noon, on the 6th December 1880.

The 22nd December 1880.

No. 1713.—In accordance with Rule 34 of the Rules under the Inland Customs Act, published with Notification No. 156, dated 30th June 1876, the Governor General in Council hereby authorizes the following Officers to grant certificates to cover despatches of Salt:—

The Inspector, Inland Customs, at Moharikpur.

The Inspector, Inland Customs, at Sultanpur.

The Inspector, Inland Customs, at Nuh.

The Assistant Inspector or any other Officer for the time being in charge of the Inland Customs Depôt at Agra.

No. 1714.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council has reduced to eight annas the fee chargeable on a copy of any number of entries in a Settlement Record relating to any one village in Kumaon or Garhwal.

No. 1715.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council has reduced to two annas the fee chargeable under Article 1(4), Schedule II of the Act, on an application to deposit arrears of land-revenue, presented to the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, after the last day of payment, and before the date fixed for the sale of the estate.

This Notification will remain in force until 31st October 1881.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th December, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 690.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Captain E. H. Clough-Taylor, 1st Battalion, 23rd Foot, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. Dated 30th November, 1880.

No. 691.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Major-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir F. F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., whose term of service on the staff has expired. Dated 14th December, 1880.

No. 692.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Station Staff Officer, Nowshera, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Minto, whose term of staff service has expired. Dated 5th December, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 693.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatch relating to the march of the Division under the command of Major-General

R. Phayre, C. B., for the relief of the garrison of Kandahar, in August and September last :—

From COLONEL W. M. LEES, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 9117-K, ^{Kabul}Field Operations, dated Fort William, the 27th November 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6261-A.,—"Kabul,"—dated the 3rd November 1880, forwarding Major-General Phayre's report of the march of the Division under his command for the relief of the Kandahar garrison, which has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency that the report is most interesting, and shows that good work was done under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

From COLONEL T. E. GORDON, for Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 6261-A.,—"Kabul,"—dated Simla, the 3rd November 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to Government, Major-General Phayre's report* of the march of the Division under his command for the relief of the Kandahar garrison.

* No. 45, dated 16th October 1880.

His Excellency considers the same most interesting, and as showing good work done under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. PHAYRE, C. B., Commanding at Kandahar, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla,—(No. 45, dated Kandahar, the 16th October 1880).

Having been directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, a report of the march of the Division under my command for the relief of the Kandahar garrison, I have the honor to state that the news of Brigadier-General Burrows' defeat reached me at Quetta on the morning of the 28th July last, and in the course of a conversation which I held with General Primrose at the telegraph station shortly afterwards, I learnt that the outposts on the line of communication from Abdul Rahman, inclusive, had been ordered to fall back on Chaman at the northern foot of the Kojak Pass, about eighty miles distant from Kandahar.

2. It happened that the difficulties in the way of the prompt movement of troops on the line of communication in question were at that time exceptionally great, owing to the whole tract of country from Sibi to Kandahar (about 241 miles) being destitute of grain and forage, from a drought of nearly two years' duration; in addition to which the hot season was at its height, and at several places between Quetta and Kandahar the water supply was scanty and brackish.

3. These and other causes had obliged us, some time previously, to remove the bulk of our transport cattle from the line to a distant grazing-ground, to withdraw all superfluous commissariat and transport establishments, and place the carts and material generally under repair at central workshops until the opening of the season; consequently, when the necessity for resuming active operations suddenly occurred, our transport had to be re-organized and augmented, our line of communication stocked, weak points placed in a defensible state, and a sufficient force concentrated before any forward movement could be made.

4. The troops nearest at hand to meet this sudden emergency were the 9th

Colonel F. Roome Commanding.
 } mountain guns ...
 } troops of cavalry ... } Thal-Chotiali Force.
 } regt. of N. I. ...

} companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 } squadron of cavalry.
 } regts. of N. I. (16th and 27th).

and 24th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, then *en route* up the Bolan Pass, and the force noted in the margin, employed in protecting the Nari Valley railway line. The latter, together with the services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G.

Lindsay, R. E., and his staff of Royal Engineer officers, were at once placed at my disposal, and

I was thus enabled to act promptly to the front between Quetta and Chaman by occupying the Gazaband and Kojak Passes,—strengthening and fortifying intermediate posts,—and by holding in check the Kakar and other Pathan tribes, who, on hearing of the Maiwand defeat, lost no time in collecting their fighting men to

attack convoys and prevent supplies of grain and forage from being brought to the line of communication. Their designs, however, were happily frustrated by the rapid concentration of the troops named on Pishin; for, although the Kojak Pass had been occupied by a strong body of Atchakzais, and the telegraph line between Chaman and

From Chaman garrison—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Iredell, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding.
Major R. Westmacott, Road Commandant; Major R. Wace, R. A., commanding two guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery; with detachments of the 16th and 19th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry, and a detachment of the Poona Horse.

From the Kojak position—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Sibthorpe, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding.
Lieutenant A. Keene, R.A., commanding two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery; detachments of Sappers and Miners, and the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, C.R.E., and Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Adjutant.

Kila Abdulla entirely destroyed by them, they were driven out by the combined operations of the detachments as per margin, with a loss of 50 killed, after two days' skirmishing; since which time they have never attempted to re-occupy the Pass. Nor did they succeed in injuring any outpost in the northern portion of the assigned districts, though Kach was attacked by about 2,000 tribesmen, and the reported gatherings of other large bodies in Shorawak and on Toba for combined attack on Kushdil Khan, Dina Karez, Segi, Gulistan and Kila Abdulla, rendered it necessary to hold them in check by constant movements of troops. The fact is that having been beaten by detachments of Native Infantry in the open field at Kojak, Dina Karez and Kach, the tribes were little inclined to face strong, well-garrisoned intrenchments.

5. Simultaneously with the progress of these operations north of Quetta, it was arranged, in communication with Army Head-quarters in India, that a complete Division, detailed below, should march at once for the front from Sind and other centres:—

ARTILLERY.

Brigadier-General T. P. Smith, R.H.A., Commanding.
Capt. E. Blaksley, R. A., Adjutant.
Troops ... D-B, R.H.A.
F-2nd R.A.
No. 2 Mountain Battery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, Commanding.
Troops ... 15th Hussars.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.
2nd Sind Horse.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General H. H. James, Commanding.
Troops ... 2-11th Foot.
8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
10th " " " "

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General T. S. Brown, Commanding.
Troops ... Head-quarters and half battalion, 2-15th Foot.
Detachment, 63rd Foot.
5th Bombay Native Infantry.
27th " "

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General G. F. Walker, Commanding.
Troops ... 63rd Foot.
9th Bombay Native Infantry.
23rd " "

6. In order that the advance on Kandahar should be made as soon as possible, it was resolved to concentrate a column of 2,000 Europeans and 4,000 Natives of all arms, with ten days' supplies, on Kila Abdulla, whence the onward march of 93 miles to Kandahar would be rapidly performed.

7. The 3rd Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Walker, was ordered to follow from Kila Abdulla four days after the departure of the advanced force, with a convoy of twenty days' supplies for 20,000 fighting men and a similar number of followers.

(Director-General of Transport), and Sir Robert Sandeman (Agent, Governor General, for Biluchistan), who did his utmost to assist the local commissariat and transport departments in purchasing camels and supplies. His Highness the Khan of Khelat generously sent between two and three hundred horses and ponies, which I ordered to be made over to mounted corps, a proportion of the animals sent being fit for cavalry and artillery purposes.

9. Owing to the intense and often deadly heat which prevails throughout the valley of the Indus and the lower slopes of the Bolan and Nari Valley hills, from June to September, it was necessary, for the health and efficiency of the European troops, to move them in detachments of 100 men per diem from the railway terminus at Sibi to the Upper Bolan. Staging camps of large tents were pitched at once, and each detach-

Sibi to Mach, 55 miles.

Mach to Quetta, 41 miles.

ment, with its light camp equipage, baggage, rations, &c., was carried in bullock-carts to Mach, a distance of 55 miles, in three days. From Mach they proceeded in the ordinary manner. By this plan the danger of exposing European troops to 120° to 130° Fahrenheit in small tents for several successive days was avoided, and the health and efficiency of the men preserved as far as possible.

10. On arrival at Quetta the advanced force detailed below was pushed on to the point of rendezvous, so as to cross the Kojak on the 30th and 31st of August, with the expectation of reaching Kandahar on the 4th or 5th of September, at least two or three days before the arrival of General Sir Fred. Roberts' column, which it was then calculated would reach Kandahar on the 6th or 7th September:—

ADVANCED FORCE.

Cavalry	15th Hussars	Lt.-Col. G. Luck, c. B., commanding.
	2nd Bo. Lt. Cavy. (2 squadrons)	Major W. H. J. Stopford commanding.
	Poona Horse (squadron) . . .	Major C. M. Erskine commanding.
	2nd Sind Horse	Major M. M. Carpendale commanding.
	2nd Madras Lt. Cavy. (squadron)	Capt. W. B. Warner commanding.
Royal Artillery	D-B, R. H. A.	Major F. W. Ward commanding.
	F-2nd R. A.	Major J. R. J. Dewar commanding.
	14-9th } two 25-pr guns, detachment	Under Major G. A. Crawford.
	R. A. } two 9 " " "	Under Capt. E. Buckle.
	No. 2 Mountain Battery . . .	Major R. Wace commanding.
Infantry	2-11th Foot	Lt. Col. W. T. Corrie, commanding.
	2-15th " (Head-quarters wing)	Major R. L. Dashwood commanding.
	63rd " (Det.)	Captain H. R. Cook commanding.
	3 companies of Sappers and Miners	{ Lt. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R. E.
		{ Lt. J. Neville, R. E.
		{ Lt. E. C. Spilsbury, R. E.
	5th Bo. Native Infantry . . .	Lt.-Col. R. A. C. Hunt, commanding.
	8th " "	Lt.-Col. S. Fellows commanding.
	10th " "	Major C. E. Blowers commanding.
	16th " " . . . (Det.)	Lt.-Col. F. S. Iredell commanding.
	27th " "	Lt.-Col. T. Bell commanding.

11. These troops, on arrival at Kila Abdulla, had already undergone a good deal of hardship during their march of 148 miles from Sibi. The heat during the day was sometimes very great, occasioning excessive thirst, which the brackish water of some places failed to quench, and, in addition, injured the health of a great part of the force. Our transport cattle were good, but weak from want of grain and forage; most of the cattle attendants had deserted. We had few commissariat subordinates, and only one transport and one commissariat officer; consequently a vast amount of departmental work devolved on the troops themselves, who, to their lasting credit, performed it cheerfully and well. I merely mention these facts for the purpose of bringing prominently to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India that the indefatigable energy and zeal with which the officers and men of the whole force met and overcame the natural difficulties of our position are deserving of this record of them; all showed by their conduct that they meant to succeed in thoroughly accomplishing the honorable duty which they were called on to perform. The following instance will show that the same zealous spirit actuated the troops with the rearguard of the Division. After the advanced force had left Quetta, the drivers of a convoy of 300 carts, laden with food-supplies proceeding to the front, deserted and could not be replaced at the time. In this dilemma Captain Watling, Deputy

drivers. Three hundred men, or about half the regiment, readily undertook the work and brought the convoy safely to its destination.

12. Although we had only brought the Kabul scale of baggage to Kila Abdulla,

Murgha-Chaman Column.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bell, 27th N. I., Commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., with
three companies of Sappers and Miners, and
Engineer staff.
Major R. Westmacott, Road-Commandant.
2 guns of Major Wace's Mountain Battery.
2nd Sind Horse.
27th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

it was resolved to leave half of it behind at that place, in order to save time and facilitate the movements of the force on reaching its sphere of active operations at Kandahar. A few days before the advance took place, the precaution was also taken to send out the Field Columns marginally noted, to a distance of thirty miles from Chaman, with orders to prepare the water-supply at Gatai, and to forage east and west of the road at Murgha-Chaman and Shah-Passand; in the former direction, it was necessary to blow up the towers of Abu-Saiad Khan's fort, on account of his general hostility and obstructiveness regarding supplies, &c. This duty was effectually performed by the Bombay Sappers under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, Commanding Royal Engineer.

Shah-Passand Column.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Iredell, 16th N. I., Commanding.
Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E.
Captain W. Loch, Assistant Political Agent.
2 guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery.
2nd Regiment Light Cavalry (Dett.).
16th Regiment N. I. (Dett.).

13. During the period that the road between Chaman and Kandahar was closed, Major Westmacott, the Road-Commandant of that part of the line, carried on the duties of the Intelligence Department; but on the assembly of the advanced force at Kila Abdulla, Sir Robert Sandeman was good enough to place the services of Captain H. Wylie, Political Agent, Pishin, at my disposal as Chief Political Officer. Captain W. H. Curzon Wylie, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, who was the bearer of despatches from the Government of India to Sir Frederick Roberts, also accompanied Captain H. Wylie as Assistant; also Captain W. Loch of the same department.

14. It was also a matter of great importance that the road between Chaman and Kandahar should be made practicable for carts simultaneously with the advance of the column. Provision for this work also was made by Sir Robert Sandeman, who placed at my disposal the services of Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., Superintending Engineer in Beluchistan, and of Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Public Works Department, for that purpose. I was thus enabled to utilize the large number of carts which had brought supplies to Kila Abdulla, and open the way for successive convoys of wheeled transport.

15. Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R.E., Superintendent of Army Signalling, established heliograph stations at Kila Abdulla, the Kojak Pass, Gatai, etc., which in due time were continued to Kandahar.

16. As originally arranged, the force moved across the Kojak to Chaman (14 miles) on the 30th and 31st of August.

The next stage was Gatai, 16 miles. Unfortunately the water which ought to have reached that halting place before the arrival of the force on the 1st September from a *karez* seventeen miles to the east, had not been brought to within three miles and a half of it. The cavalry and artillery therefore, under the command of Brigadier General Wilkinson, had to push on to Mahomed Amin without halting, thus performing a very trying, waterless march of 26 miles with regularity and efficiency. On arrival at Mahomed Amin the channel of flowing water was found to be brackish. I may here mention, as a notable instance of good marching, that two squadrons of the 15th Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Luck, marched through from Kila Abdulla to Mahomed Amin, without encamping,—the entire distance of 42 miles being accomplished without a single case of sore back.

The infantry reached Mahomed Amin on the following day,—2nd September.

17. On the 2nd September the Cavalry Brigade and other troops, marginally noted,

Brigdr.-Genl. H. C. Wilkinson, Comdg.
D. B. R. H. A.
15th Hussars.
2nd Bo. Lt. Cavy. (Dett.).
2nd Sind Horse.
No. 2 Mountain Battery.
Lt.-Col. Lindsay, Comdg. R. E., with Staff and
Sappers and Miners.
Detts. 16th and 27th N. I., under Lt.-Col. F. S. Iredell.

Mel Karez, 2nd September.

Abdul Rahman, 26 miles from Kandahar, ready to

Abdul Rahman, 3rd September.

reached Mel Karez, and the infantry next day. On the 3rd September, this force reached Abdul Rahman, 26 miles from Kandahar, ready to proceed and join Sir Frederick Roberts' column at any moment.

18. On the morning of the 3rd September, however, whilst marching through the Takht-i-pul Kotal, I received Sir Frederick Roberts' despatches, announcing his

Kandahar, where I could supply them from adjacent villages. This was soon arranged by a reconnaissance made by Brigadier-General Wilkinson, accompanied by Major Euan Smith of the Political Department, who arrived at my camp from Kandahar that afternoon.

19. My cordial thanks are due to Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and to Brigadier-General T. P. Smith, R.H.A., commanding the Artillery, for the prompt and able support which they have at all times rendered me.

Also to Brigadier-General H. H. James, Brigadier-General T. S. Brown and Brigadier-General G. F. Walker, commanding the three infantry brigades, and to Brigadier-General J. H. Henderson, commanding the line of communications, all of whom have rendered valuable aid.

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Commanding Engineer of the Division, my cordial thanks are due for his prompt and efficient arrangements in organising his department, fortifying posts, and executing many works of utility in connection with the advance. I beg to thank Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R.E., for his exertions as Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., was good enough to detach his Assistant, Lieutenant W. H. Chippendall, R.E., to fortify the Gazaband Pass,—a matter of great importance at the moment it was undertaken. For this and other valuable services on the line, I tender Major Dowden my best thanks.

Major E. D'O. Twenlow, R.E., also, having personally surveyed the country between Chaman and Kandahar, rendered me valuable aid on the line by Shah-Passand, prior to the advance of the force, for which he well merits my thanks.

I am much indebted to Captain H. Wylie, Chief Political Officer with the force, for the substantial assistance he rendered both during the march and while preparations for it were in progress in Pishin. His influence over the tribes of the northern portion of the assigned districts is remarkable. Captain W. Loch, Assistant Political Agent, also rendered good service.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Boyd, Executive Commissariat Officer, Quetta, has ably performed the duties of that important centre for several months past. His arrangements for the advanced force reflect the highest credit on him.

Major De L. R. F. Wooldridge has served under me in the Transport Department since 1878, since which time he has performed his difficult and arduous duties to my entire satisfaction.

To Captain W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, my hearty thanks are due for his valuable services, commencing in April last as Brigade Major on the line of communications. His arduous duties have been performed ably and promptly.

Major J. Jopp, Assistant-Quarter Master General, has also conducted the onerous and important duties of his Department to my entire satisfaction, and has my best thanks.

Captain J. T. Watling, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, has performed an unusual amount of hard work on the Kandahar, Nari Valley and Bolan lines of communication since March last. He is an excellent staff officer, and well deserves my thanks.

Major A. R. Heyland, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, 2nd Division, conducted the duties of the department at Sibi during the passage of the Division to Quetta, and eventually joined at Kandahar. He is a zealous and efficient staff officer, well fitted for the Quarter-Master General's Department.

I also beg to offer my cordial thanks to the commanding officers of cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry named in paragraph 10 above, for the soldier-like spirit with which difficult duties were performed by them, and for the excellent discipline maintained.

Major R. Wace, R. A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery, deserves special mention for the valuable services he has rendered to the public service under my orders since April last; he then equipped two mountain guns for the Kawas expedition with remarkable rapidity and success, and on the march under report his zeal was unabated.

To Captain E. A. Johnson, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, Quetta, my cordial thanks are due for the prompt manner in which he prepared two 25-pounders to accompany the advanced force and organised its park.

Major R. Westmacott, Road Commandant between Chaman and Kandahar, has conducted the difficult and onerous duties of his appointment to my entire satisfaction

During the period that the road north of Chaman was closed his activity in gaining intelligence, reconnoitring and procuring supplies reflect great credit upon him.

The exertions of Major J. L. Fagan, of the Commissariat, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barras, of the Transport, the only officers of those departments with the advanced force, were incessant, and well deserve the hearty thanks which I now tender them.

Captain R. Phayre, 19th Foot, my Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. Fitzroy Somerset, Grenadier Guards, Orderly Officer, deserve my thanks for the ready manner in which they did their duty.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 694.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major J. Chalmers, Unattached List, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoloe Irregular Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. Pilkington, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary. Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. W. Young, S.C., Wing Officer, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 356 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon W. A. Gilligan, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 695.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1205 of 1879, Captain A. E. Ward, S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, is granted an extension of furlough to the 1st November, 1881, on the same account.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 696.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 23rd November, 1880, page 5939.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant John de Courcy Dashwood Meade, from the 89th Foot. Dated 19th July, 1878, but to rank from 9th August, 1873.

Lieutenant William Conrad Faithfull, from the 6th Foot. Dated 18th April, 1878, but to rank from 21st September, 1874.

Lieutenant Robert Baker Shawe, from the 70th Foot. Dated 13th February, 1878, but to rank from 11th February, 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant Eaton Aylmer Travers, from the 25th Foot. Dated 3rd September 1877, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Robert Bellew Adams, from the 12th Foot. Dated 16th May, 1879, but to rank

ERRATA.

The Christian names of the undermentioned Officers, admitted to the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps respectively, are as follows, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 8th October, 1880:—

Lieutenant Edward *Stenart* Masters.

* * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 697.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Mark Henry Heathcote,—20th December, 1880.

Major Charles William Campbell,—20th December, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Dodgson Hamilton Thompson,—18th December, 1880.

Captain Charles Edward Shepherd,—19th December, 1880.

Captain Edward Stedman,—19th December, 1880.

Captain John Alexander Temple,—19th December, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Louis Henry Emile Tucker, General List, Infantry,—19th December, 1880.

Captain Charles McDowal Skene, General List, Infantry,—19th December, 1880.

Captain Charles McKenzie Hall, General List, Infantry,—20th December, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Boyd Saunders, Bengal Cavalry,—20th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Johnson, Madras S.C.,—20th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Jackson, Bengal S.C.,—20th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Vincent Mathias, Bengal S.C.,—20th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Playfair, Bengal S.C.,—20th December, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain John Mowbray Trotter, Bengal S.C.,—19th December, 1880.

No. 698.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry).

Jemadar Ruttonbeer Thanna. to be Subadar.

Girie, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ruttonbeer Thappa, promoted,—13th August, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 699.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 687 of 1880, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, with effect

from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-General Charles Arthur Barwell, C.B., S.C.,—21st December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John William Frederick Bean, S.C., 21st December, 1880.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 17th to the 22nd December, 1880.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery	Major W. A. Warren	11th December, 1880.	Lucknow.		
8th Hussars	2nd Lieutenant E. Christy	13th December, 1880.	Rawal Pindi.		
Madras Staff Corps	Lieutenant E. F. Braine	10th November, 1880.	Dera Ghazi Khan.		
6th Dragoon Guards	Quartermaster J. W. Tomlinson	13th December, 1880.	Sialkot.		
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary R. Lewis	27th November, 1880.	Lundi Kotal.		

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port William, the 22nd December 1880.

No. 422.—The services of Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Agent to Governor General for Central India.

No. 423.—The subsidiary leave of Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., Accountant General, Public Works Department, on return from furlough, extends from 9th to 14th November 1880, both days inclusive.

No. 424.—The privilege leave granted in Notification No. 339, dated 19th October 1880, to Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is extended by one month.

No. 427.—Mr. J. M. Salmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Manager, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, from 1st to 25th October 1880.

No. 428.—Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, officiated as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, from the 19th September 1880 to the 3rd November 1880, both days inclusive.

No. 429.—The following Engineers are transferred from the Railway Establishment of the

Government of India to the Bombay Establishment:—

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).
Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 22nd December 1880.

No. 425.—With reference to the rules for foreign messages published in the *Gazette of India* of the 1st November 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following alteration:—

Revised Foreign Rule No. 21.

Para. 3. When a reply is prepaid, the station of delivery furnishes the addressee with an order, current for six weeks only, authorising the free despatch of a message to any destination up to the amount prepaid. In India the amount is always paid to the addressee in cash or telegraph stamps, and the reply, when tendered, is considered and treated as any other message.

No. 426.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 415, dated 14th December 1880, the following officiating appointment is made during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel R. Murray, Director General of Telegraphs, or until further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Mallock, Director, to officiate as Deputy Director General, *vice* Mr. A. J. L. Cappel.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday the 3rd to Saturday the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The following change has been made in the Selections in the Latin Language for the Entrance Examination of 1882 :—

For Ovid, *Metamorphoseon Fabula*, has been substituted Ovid, *Metamorphoseon Fabulae** 1—XIV, both inclusive.

By Order,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th December 1880.

* Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. W. M. Shaw, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Public Works Department No. 166 T.-E., dated 6th November 1880, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December 1880.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1880.

No. 126.—Mr. A. S. Betts, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st December 1880.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Nimbera, the 13th December 1880.

No. 1713 G.—Lieutenant C. Herbert, Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 3rd December 1880, to enable him to proceed to Allahabad to appear before a Medical Board.

Camp Jawad, the 14th December 1880.

No. 1720 G.—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2161 G.-G., dated 5th November 1880, Captain J. H. Newill assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 13th November 1880, and that of Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Sujangurh on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1880.

Camp Kookesur, the 16th December 1880.

No. 1725 G.—LEAVE.—Lieutenant G. D. Carleton, Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. C. TALBOT,

1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th December 1880.

No. 77.—Captain S. C. Turner, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 78.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 74, dated 11th November 1880, Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, with effect from the forenoon of 24th November 1880, the date on which he received over charge of the division from Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 13th December 1880.

No. 2925.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 78, dated the 8th December 1880, Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Sialkot Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the forenoon of the 24th November 1880.

The 20th December 1880.

No. 3030.—With reference to Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, Notification No. 91, dated the 4th December 1880, Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, joined the

Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1880, and attached to this Office as a temporary arrangement from that date.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works*

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 15th December 1880.

No. 92.—Lieutenant A. H. Mason, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 4th December 1880, at Superintending Engineer's Office, Lahore.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th December 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Salt Branch Extension, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted one month privilege leave, with effect from the 8th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1880.

No. 178.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of 6 months' leave on medical certificate, in continuation of the extension notified in this Office Notification No. 104, dated 22nd July 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,
Director General.*

**INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 15th December 1880.

No. 24.—Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Captain J. A. Little, S.C. Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed

charge of the Multan Division, Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of the 5th November 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Upper Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nari, the 17th October 1880.

No. 63.—Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted ninety days' privilege leave, under Public Works Department Notification No. 352, dated 27th October 1880.

No. 64.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 47, dated 5th October 1880, for the date specified against Mr. C. V. MacIvor's name, "on the 28th August 1880," read "on the 28th July 1880."

No. 65.—The under-mentioned Officers rejoined this Section of Railway on the dates specified against their names, and are posted as shown:—

Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 9th November 1880, to Nari Division.

Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the afternoon of the 15th November 1880, to Survey Division.

The 11th December 1880.

No. 72.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 66, dated 1st December 1880, for the date specified against Major E. N. Peters, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the "forenoon of 15th November 1880," read "on the forenoon of 14th November 1880."

The 13th December 1880.

No. 73.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 156, dated 9th November 1880, Mr. W. Chadwick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on forenoon of 12th December 1880, and is attached to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

The 16th December 1880.

No. 74.—Major Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 14th November 1880, the balance of the twenty-five days' leave sanctioned in Notification No. 57 of the 9th November 1880, is cancelled.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Construction Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 20th December 1880.

No. 46.—Referring to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 153 of 3rd November 1880, Mr. A. T. Chioditti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of 14th December 1880.

No. 47.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 41 of 13th November 1880, Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, availed himself of three months' privilege leave on forenoon of 14th December 1880.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th December 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 358, dated 3rd November 1880, Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 13th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 19th September last, treasure consisting of 1 pair of gold earrings, 3 broken portions of a gold necklace, 1 gold phylactery, 3 large gold beads, 2 pieces of gold wire, 1 gold thali (marriage token), 22 small gold beads and 1 silver ring, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 26-8, was found in the backyard of a house belonging to one Kristnama Charry, in the village of Padappai, in the Conjeveram Taluq, of the Chingleput District.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Chingleput, at his Office, on the 1st day of July 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. F. PRICE,
Collector.

SAIDAPET,
The 4th December 1880.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1912.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates. 1880-81.	April to July 1879.	April to July 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£.
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	7,463,235	7,198,969	...	264,266
II.—Tributes	698,000	227,704	238,297	10,593	...
III.—Forest	688,400	110,492	114,318	3,826	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	947,621	1,029,139	81,518	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	430,412	258,065	...	172,347
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,761,000	960,835	939,663	...	21,172
VII.—Customs	2,175,000	696,695	738,101	41,406	...
VIII.—Salt	7,541,000	2,349,769	2,473,415	123,646	...
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	3,234,872	3,224,017	...	10,855
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	1,135,310	1,191,669	56,329	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	84,964	107,240	22,276	...
XII.—Mint	196,000	93,268	37,625	...	55,643
XIII.—Post Office	1,008,000	332,385	375,369	42,984	...
XIV.—Telegraph	463,100	103,143	160,767	57,624	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	14,210	19,334	5,124	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	680,000	197,838	216,731	18,893	...
XVII.—Police	232,000	70,215	78,609	8,394	...
XVIII.—Marine	226,000	48,547	56,685	8,138	...
XIX.—Education	137,000	47,876	52,267	4,391	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	18,798	8,739	...	10,059
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	13,731	19,342	5,611	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	268,004	210,043	...	57,961
XXIII.—Pensions	291,700	44,924	38,929	...	5,995
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	89,260	80,366	...	8,894
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—20,058	35,033	55,091	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	18,954,080	18,902,732	...	61,348
XXIX.—Army	800,200	301,667	329,517	27,850	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	110,733	135,321	24,588	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	56,768	94,290	37,522	...
XXV.—{ Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,500,000	3,368,336*	2,247,414	...	1,120,922
{ State Railways	4,720,000	378,051	1,706,470	1,328,419	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	10,775	...	...	10,775
TOTAL	71,217,400	23,190,410	23,415,744	225,334	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	203,800	76,539	94,450	17,911	...
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	23,266,949	23,510,194	243,245	...

* Includes £1,180,807 as traffic receipts of East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

ERALS OFFICE.

fourth month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to July 1879.	April to July 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	2,359,100	959,231	1,053,101	93,840	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	38,400	69,310	76,246	956	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	2,300,000	125,037	115,456	...	10,201
4.—Land Revenue	2,901,150	941,655	978,634	...	5,971
5.—Forest	52,000	100,005	93,091	...	7,994
6.—Excise	111,000	12,216	46,559	4,334	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	23,000	13,102	6,871	...	6,321
8.—Provincial Rates	67,000	11,283	46,245	1,962	...
9.—Customs	2,400,000	65,108	65,487	79	...
10.—Salt	368,000	11,051	113,681	...	1,973
11.—Opium	21,95,500	1,122,645	1,089,151	...	43,269
12.—Stamps	77,900	27,116	27,590	93	...
13.—Registration	166,000	47,122	58,970	10,938	...
14.—Mint	91,500	29,078	25,432	...	3,646
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	331,023	427,293	93,270	...
16.—Telegraph	380,000	118,119	127,394	8,975	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	422,520	417,271	...	5,249
18.—Minor Departments	445,400	197,019	114,241	6,622	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,359,000	1,075,276	1,059,029	...	16,247
20.—Police	2,543,000	788,267	825,572	35,365	...
21.—Marine	419,000	112,000	110,397	...	1,603
22.—Education	1,015,800	299,710	312,193	12,783	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	1,88,000	50,613	51,007	454	...
24.—Medical	704,400	201,405	204,915	2,610	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	13,598	156,938	49,340	...
26.—Political	335,000	118,200	127,256	9,156	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,000	196,881	593,418	36,537	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	1,175	1,288	113	...
29.—Superannuation	646,300	248,226	321,523	73,297	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	96,251	95,619	2,365	...
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	11,178	100	...	11,078
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	921,463	1,082,237	160,774	...
TOTAL	29,041,200	9,192,024	9,674,985	482,961	...
36.—Army	15,174,000	4,412,191	5,758,789	1,346,688	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	641,235	541,332	...	99,933
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,926,800	266,331	257,650	...	8,681
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,675,000	1,224,814	92,8578	...	298,235
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	450,000	192,071	33,808	...	158,263
32.—Guaranteed Interest in India	9,000	5,659	3,751	...	1,905
Land and Supervision	695,000	21,081	16,811	...	4,273
State Railways	1,639,200	342,007	1,596,624	1,254,617	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	1,359,776	1,335,984	...	24,692
TOTAL	36,122,800	17,639,162	20,147,145	2,488,283	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	11,579,600	4,961,151	5,211,121	365,873	...
TOTAL	71,902,400	22,629,613	25,114,730	2,824,156	...
38.—Productive Public Works—					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,316,000	701,281	1,946,883	345,695	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	151,887	173,821	19,014	...
TOTAL	3,312,000	856,688	1,220,707	361,619	...
GRAND TOTAL	74,314,400	23,476,701	26,665,476	3,185,775	...

* Includes £317,068 as working expenses of East Indian and Jubulpore Lines.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th December 1880.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,37,39,265	0 0
Reserve Fund	22,87,209	0 0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	55,60,499	11 4
	Rs.	A. P.	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	39,02,893	5 3
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,23,777	11 10	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,65,45,453	0 5
Public Deposits at Branches	82,45,000	11 2	Balances with other Banks	5,07,579	7 10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,77,11,182	9 11	Bullion	10,11,567	15 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,29,679	11 11	Dead Stock	11,05,937	9 1
Sundries	13,77,133	11 8	Stamps	7,350	9 0
			Sundries	3,73,349	8 1
				4,27,86,895	10 1
				Rs.	A. P.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,36,63,949	6 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,21,56,528	11 0
				4,58,20,478	1 2
				Rs.	A. P.
				8,89,07,373	11 6
				RUPREES	8,89,07,373 11 6

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 22nd December 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acct. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARPIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED IN FULL VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		Held on account of the Currency Department.
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Emitted Assay.	Assayed.	
Dec. 13	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
" 14	...	...	...	61	292,191	17,51,957
" 15	...	...	...	61	292,191	17,51,957
" 16	...	...	...	61	292,191	17,51,957
" 17	1,897	96,177	...	1,897	2,271,056	16,71,367
" 18	...	...	...	1,897	2,271,056	16,71,367
" 19	...	...	...	1,897	2,271,056	16,71,367

CALCUTTA MINT. } J. F. TENNANT, Col., R.E.,
The 20th Dec. 1880. } Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 22nd Dec. 1880 ... Rs. 76,97,958-12-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA.
The 22nd December 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
C 91—27514	10	Captain W. H. Salmon,	
" 27516	10	Commanding R. C.	
C 73—46012	20	Troops, Ellichpar.	
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
No.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
C 78—47018	20	Hanidass Viharidass, Kar-	

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
216	D 12—20125	5	Budho Datt Joshee, Al-
217	D 16—16954	10	Baba Khetrupada Bameria,

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
178	D 5—93209	20	Mr. T. P. Corrie, Bareilly
	D 14—35138	20	

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd December 1880.
W. H. BERTON, A.A.G.,
In charge of the Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W66	M 53—11441	20	Presidency Post-Office, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H168	M 16—28220	50	Colonel D. S. Greene, Ra-
"	51832	50	wal Pindi.
H169	M 46—60694	50	W. H. Janowski, Kham-
"			dala.
H170	M 51—93770	10	Bomanji Jamsedji, Bassein.
M74	M 34—81332	100	Nowroji Byramji, Bombay.
	F 8—71466	20	

BOMBAY,
The 21st December 1880.
C. E. CRAWLEY,
Asst. Accountant-General.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
303	O 74-27332	1,000	Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
"	--27333	1,000	
	O 69-40970	100	
"	--38003	100	
	--36871	100	

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
304	O 31 10269 ...	50	Dr. B. B. Gupta.
	O 61—02156 ...	20	
305	O 37—62040 ...	5	Mr. J. B. Birch.
306	L 33—57745 ...	50	Mrs. Mendes.
307	O 82—21166 ...	10	Babu Madan Mohan By-sack.
201	O 68—56103 }	100	Babu Gouriprasad Kundu.
	"—56105 }		
205	L 16—64113 }	5	Khurga Mull Buldeo Das.
	"—64118 }		
206	O 77—69116 }	10	Babu Juggobhundo Bagehee.
	O 18—40714 }		

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1880.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
107	E 16—97769 ...	10	Bhoma Mull, Bander, Lahore.
	"—93477 ...	10	
	"—1 556 ...	10	
108	E 16—73711 ...	10	The Officer Commanding 21st Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry, Multan.
	"—73916 ...	10	
	E 15—52765 ...	50	
	"—52766 ...	50	
	E 13—90335 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
108	L 16—27565 ...	10	Mrs. Mary Parry, of Allahabad, on behalf of Mrs. Wallerstein, Bareilly.
164	E 2—50179 ...	500	Sheikh Mahomed Bux, Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 18th December 1880.

H. J. BRERETON,

Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
82	B 57—91294 ...	20	H. Subbaya Aiyar, Subordinate Judge, Cochin.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
159	B 60—06907 ...	10	K. D. Srinivas Aiyangar Head Master, Primary School, Fraserpet, Kurg.
160	B 46—82534 ...	5	T. Neelappa Chetti, Triplicken, Madras.
161	B 59—14474 ...	100	Thallan Nanjundiah, a Merchant at Manchannally.
22	J 7—89154 }	5	Muniswami Nayadu, No. 45, Thiappai Mudali Street, Madras.
	B 40—25533 }		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 13th December 1880.

C. HALL,

Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	1st Jan. 1881.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	6 "	27th Dec.	Str. Africa.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai; also via Hong Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies.	6 "	28th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	6 "	29th "	From Bombay.
Do, Back Port and Pattern.	6 "	29th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits.	6 "	30th "	Str. Oriental.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon.	6 "	31st "	Str. Comilla.
Persian Gulf.	6 "	30th "	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 24th December 1880.

Andrews, J.	Faithfull, G.	Macpherson, P.
Barnes, W. E.	Fairbairn, Lt. W. T.	McDonald, Samuel.
Bauer, Mrs. Manda.	Fergus, C. B.	Miller, D.
Boyd, C. Y.	Fookes, Mrs.	Moon, Mrs.
Branson, Miss.	Green, Bandal S.	North, Miss Menzie.
Brother, J. H.	Griffith, Mrs.	Noor Eddine, T. & Co.
Brown, W. M.	Hart, Samuel S.	Scott, G. D.
Bryan, Geo. B.	Hampson, Mrs.	Shaner, Mrs.
Chick, A. J.	Hart, F. C.	Singh, Serjt.
Coeper, Mrs. T.	Jadoo Nath Soot.	Sulama, Mrs.
Cox, D. A. & Co.	Jasper, Mrs. A.	Thomas, Mrs.
Crimp, W. J. H.	Jenkins, Captain J.	Vancouver, Mrs.
Dattar, Sagar John.	Johnson, Mrs. W. H.	Vesel, Fred.
DeBordeux, C. J.	Kay, T. W.	Warden, Howard.
DeBordeux, G.	Kelly, Mrs. K.	Weston, Mrs.
Daly, D. O. C.	Leach, F.	Wood, Oswald G.
Dunn, W. J.	Logan, Miss E.	
Evans, J.	Muno Lal Doss & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adels, E.	Cotton, C. B.	Mitchell, Mrs. Murray.
Ains, Mrs. A. W.	Crabtree, Geo.	Mulla, Monsieur N. J.
Amot, Miss J. T.	Davidson, Mrs. J. H.	Montgomery, Miss.
Ashon, Captain Sam.	D'Ossmon, Le Conte.	M. K. W.
Atkinson, James.	Dayne, Capt. R. G.	Norton, Mrs. D.
Bed, Mrs. Uzee.	Dunford, E. C.	Parsons, John.
Beattie, W. Z.	Fraser, H.	Parson, Lewis.
Bennet, J.	Gibbons, E. J.	Parsons, Mrs. C. Harris.
Bernon, Monsieur T.	Ginsan, Rev. B.	Quinn, Rev. A. W. B.
Boswell, W. A.	Gilbert, Bishop (Gunner.)	Radcliff, J. J. M. A.
Boyd, Mrs. Zeddie.	Godlin, Francis.	Radcliff, Lt. J. M. A.
Brachhaw, John.	Griffin, W. H.	Sanford, J. R.
Brown, A. W.	Hartford, J.	Schore, T. C.
Brundage, J. D.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Schuler, J. L.
Bryne, Joseph.	Hay, G.	Shady, G.
Byron, L. C. A.	Jackson, R. A.	Stevens, G.
C. W. S.	John, George.	Srinak, J.
Cahan, John.	Kaiser, Mr.	Tappin, C. J.
Campier, Arthur H.	"Kitty."	Tarnuz, Miss.
Cavanagh, J.	L. H.	Troada, S.
Clarke, Lt., 29th Regt.	Landfield, F.	Wade, Mrs.
Foot.	Lancaster, Harris M.	Waltin, William.
Constantine, Carrier	Little Robert, Mrs.	Wilson, Alex. S.
G.	Mandara, Mrs.	
Coote, Waller.	McCarthy, James McG.	

Newspapers.

Buchanan, Beverley.	Griffin, W. H.	Morton, M.
Baker, L. C. A.	Milner, Captain William.	Sale, M.
Deismond, Le Conte.	Mulla, Monsieur N. J.	

Registered Letters.

Hector, Mrs. Bertha.	Parot, G. D.	Rosa, Lorenzo.
Kay, T. W.	Paywell, Ed.	

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 7th February 1881, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed *before the 15th of January 1881*. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad, Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpur, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountants' examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

The 5th December 1880.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6' x 8' x 4", about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " " "

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6' x 8' x 4", about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shown by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,

Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

Buxa,

The 6th October 1880. }

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4-8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8-8; per pound tin, Rs. 16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin Rs. 5-8; per eight ounce tin Rs. 10-8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور میواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بھسی پوند خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اوسے کے نمبر کا، ۸، ۱۰، ۱۲، ۱۴، ۱۶، ۱۸، ۲۰، ۲۲، ۲۴، ۲۶، ۲۸، ۳۰، ۳۲، ۳۴، ۳۶، ۳۸، ۴۰، ۴۲، ۴۴، ۴۶، ۴۸، ۵۰، ۵۲، ۵۴، ۵۶، ۵۸، ۶۰، ۶۲، ۶۴، ۶۶، ۶۸، ۷۰، ۷۲، ۷۴، ۷۶، ۷۸، ۸۰، ۸۲، ۸۴، ۸۶، ۸۸، ۹۰، ۹۲، ۹۴، ۹۶، ۹۸، ۱۰۰، ۱۰۲، ۱۰۴، ۱۰۶، ۱۰۸، ۱۱۰، ۱۱۲، ۱۱۴، ۱۱۶، ۱۱۸، ۱۲۰، ۱۲۲، ۱۲۴، ۱۲۶، ۱۲۸، ۱۳۰، ۱۳۲، ۱۳۴، ۱۳۶، ۱۳۸، ۱۴۰، ۱۴۲، ۱۴۴، ۱۴۶، ۱۴۸، ۱۵۰، ۱۵۲، ۱۵۴، ۱۵۶، ۱۵۸، ۱۶۰، ۱۶۲، ۱۶۴، ۱۶۶، ۱۶۸، ۱۷۰، ۱۷۲، ۱۷۴، ۱۷۶، ۱۷۸، ۱۸۰، ۱۸۲، ۱۸۴، ۱۸۶، ۱۸۸، ۱۹۰، ۱۹۲، ۱۹۴، ۱۹۶، ۱۹۸، ۲۰۰، ۲۰۲، ۲۰۴، ۲۰۶، ۲۰۸، ۲۱۰، ۲۱۲، ۲۱۴، ۲۱۶، ۲۱۸، ۲۲۰، ۲۲۲، ۲۲۴، ۲۲۶، ۲۲۸، ۲۳۰، ۲۳۲، ۲۳۴، ۲۳۶، ۲۳۸، ۲۴۰، ۲۴۲، ۲۴۴، ۲۴۶، ۲۴۸، ۲۵۰، ۲۵۲، ۲۵۴، ۲۵۶، ۲۵۸، ۲۶۰، ۲۶۲، ۲۶۴، ۲۶۶، ۲۶۸، ۲۷۰، ۲۷۲، ۲۷۴، ۲۷۶، ۲۷۸، ۲۸۰، ۲۸۲، ۲۸۴، ۲۸۶، ۲۸۸، ۲۹۰، ۲۹۲، ۲۹۴، ۲۹۶، ۲۹۸، ۳۰۰، ۳۰۲، ۳۰۴، ۳۰۶، ۳۰۸، ۳۱۰، ۳۱۲، ۳۱۴، 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- " 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
- " 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
- " 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
- " 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
- " 13. Destruction of First Point Lighthouse, Java, Sunda Strait.
- " 14. Harbour Light at Beliding, Baly Island.
- " 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
- " 16. Position of Parlin Rock, Hamah Islands.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 025359, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

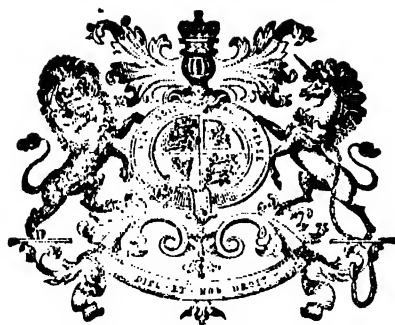
BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD; }
The 1st December 1880.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 057055, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of Bhowanji Kooshalehund, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD; }
The 1st December 1880.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 52. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIV of 1880.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		8th Nov. 1879.	6th Nov. 1880.	to 8th Nov. 1879.	to 6th Nov. 1880.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Guaranteed.</i>							
4th Dec. 1880	East Indian ...	8,93,193	7,44,139	3,60,22,113	3,18,17,710	...	11,74,433
4th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	93,767	96,168	33,66,778	37,78,636	4,11,858	...
27th Nov. 1880	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	62,190	83,541	37,41,811	36,56,326	...	85,845
27th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,50,539	2,59,700	90,50,665	1,02,98,705	12,48,040	...
26th ditto	Madras ...	1,15,951	92,166	55,91,955	52,26,936	...	3,65,019
27th ditto	South Indian ...	71,840	55,051	28,49,177	30,65,181	2,16,007	...
4th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,32,027	3,41,562	2,17,55,122	2,03,52,659	...	14,02,763
4th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,02,232	93,290	61,18,552	68,53,833	7,35,281	...
	TOTAL ...	21,21,912	17,65,620	8,84,96,503	8,80,79,989	...	4,16,514
<i>State.</i>							
4th Dec. 1880	Calcutta and South-eastern ...	2,319	1,945	1,14,123	1,19,868	5,745	...
4th ditto	Nalhati ...	1,778	1,021	78,531	60,533	...	17,998
27th Nov. 1880	Rajputana ...	59,018	49,786	30,22,560	30,97,611	75,054	...
27th ditto	Bhojpur and Sindia-Nemuch ...	21,931	23,942	9,11,010	11,30,752	1,86,742	...
	Khangau ...	...	...	(a)33,571	(b)26,905	...	6,665
13th Nov. 1880	Amraoti ...	1,636	604	60,806	51,163	...	9,643
4th Dec. 1880	Wardha Coal ...	3,144	1,127	2,08,705	1,54,312	...	54,393
27th Nov. 1880	Nizam's ...	14,902	10,952	5,93,575	5,97,453	3,878	...
4th Dec. 1880	Tirhoot ...	6,973	10,598	3,78,781	4,47,130	68,349	...
13th Nov. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	51,603	60,768	11,49,705	25,75,099	11,25,394	...
27th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,401	26,589	8,29,341	11,51,949	3,22,608	...
4th Dec. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	30,672	38,139	10,74,603	12,98,106	2,23,803	...
20th Nov. 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.) ...	1,737	2,726	85,113	1,06,458	21,315	...
27th ditto	Sindia (Southern Sec.) ...	...	1,556	...	58,161	58,161	...
27th ditto	Dhond and Munnad ...	2,716	7,778	3,77,950	5,79,555	2,01,605	...
20th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,04,101	1,06,064	25,05,331	(c)55,14,581	30,39,250	...
4th Dec. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	10,178	8,316	(d)1,61,993	1,01,576	2,39,583	...
4th ditto	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,525	5,042	1,06,910	1,09,850	2,940	...
20th Nov. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	5,531	...	5,43,804	5,43,804	...
27th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	...	3,202	...	(e)78,832	78,832	...
	TOTAL ...	3,32,997	3,65,716	1,20,25,638	1,81,34,032	61,08,394	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,54,909	21,31,336	10,05,22,141	10,62,14,021	56,91,880	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	4,95,93,172	5,24,11,675	...	...
	Net Receipts ...	...	...	5,00,28,030	5,38,02,346	98,73,377	...

No. XLV OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total De in 1880.
		15th Nov. 1879.	13th Nov. 1880.	to 15th Nov. 1879.	to 13th Nov. 1880.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Dec. 1880	East Indian ...	8,98,989	8,61,342	3,69,21,132	3,57,12,052	...	12,00
ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	89,414	1,11,810	34,56,192	38,90,446	4,34,254	...
27th Nov. 1880	Oudh and Rohilkhand	67,029	93,116	38,08,840	37,49,442	...	59
27th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,32,850	2,90,600	92,83,515	1,05,89,305	13,05,790	...
20th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,06,329	1,11,535	56,98,284	53,38,471	...	3,59
27th ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,701	69,670	29,07,878	31,34,854	2,26,976	...
4th Dec. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	4,00,666	4,82,278	2,21,56,088	2,08,34,937	...	13,21
4th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	85,663	1,31,882	62,04,215	69,88,715	7,84,500	...
	TOTAL ...	19,39,641	21,58,233	9,01,36,144	9,02,38,222	...	1,97
	<i>State.</i>						
4th Dec. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,729	2,128	1,15,852	1,21,996	6,144	...
4th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,723	1,133	80,254	61,666	...	18
27th Nov. 1880	Rajputana ...	82,568	76,653	31,05,128	31,74,267	69,139	...
27th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	17,818	29,845	9,61,828	11,60,597	1,98,769	...
...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 33,571	(b) 26,906	...	...
13th Nov. 1880	Amraoti ...	836	978	61,642	52,141	...	...
4th Dec. 1880	Wardha Coal ...	2,671	3,309	2,11,376	1,57,651	...	5
27th Nov. 1880	Nizam's ...	11,996	10,967	6,05,571	6,08,420	2,849	...
4th Dec. 1880	Tirhoot ...	6,814	9,910	3,85,595	4,57,040	71,445	...
13th Nov. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	1,02,248	68,296	15,51,953	26,43,395	10,91,442	...
27th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,155	28,132	8,47,496	11,80,081	3,32,585	...
4th Dec. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	52,031	40,200	11,06,634	13,38,606	2,31,972	...
20th Nov. 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,800	3,163	86,943	1 09,621	22,678	...
27th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,614	...	59,775	59,775	...
27th ditto ...	Dhond and Mammal ...	4,163	15,154	3,82,113	5,94,709	2,12,596	...
20th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	59,806	1,08,863	25,65,137	(c) 56,53,444	30,88,307	...
4th Dec. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	12,550	7,599	(d) 1,74,543	4,09,175	2,34,632	...
4th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,174	3,547	1,10,084	1,13,397	3,313	...
20th Nov. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	9,926	...	5,53,730	5,53,730	...
27th ditto ..	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	2,942	...	(e) 81,774	81,774	...
	TOTAL ...	3,60,082	4,24,359	1,23,85,720	1,85,58,391	61,72,671	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,99,723	25,82,592	10,28,21,864	10,87,96,613	59,74,749	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,07,43,034	5,37,02,971	...	

No. XLVI of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		22nd Nov. 1879.	20th Nov. 1880.	to 22nd Nov. 1879.	to 20th Nov. 1880.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
4th Dec. 1880	East Indian ...	9,05,108	8,61,630	3,78,26,240	3,65,76,682	...	12,49,558
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	96,060	94,932	35,52,252	39,85,378	4,33,126	...
27th Nov. 1880	Oudh and Rohilkhand	85,391	87,729	38,94,231	38,37,171	...	57,060
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,47,719	2,76,500	95,31,264	1,08,65,805	13,34,541	...
20th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,09,242	1,09,590	58,07,526	51,48,061	...	3,59,465
27th ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,818	66,714	29,71,696	32,01,568	2,29,872	...
4th Dec. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	4,56,996	5,14,661	2,26,13,084	2,13,49,598	...	12,63,486
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1,20,294	1,48,326	63,24,509	71,37,041	8,12,532	...
	TOTAL ...	20,84,658	21,63,082	9,25,20,802	9,24,01,304	...	1,19,498
	<i>State.</i>						
4th Dec. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	2,287	2,091	1,18,139	1,24,087	5,948	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,673	944	81,927	62,610	...	19,317
27th Nov. 1880	Rajputana ...	63,791	74,996	31,68,919	32,40,263	80,344	...
Ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Nemuch.	23,948	32,920	9,85,776	11,93,517	2,07,741	...
...	Khangraon ...	288	...	(a)33,859	(b)26,906	...	6,953
13th Nov. 1880	Amraoti ...	1,318	(c)	62,960	(d)52,141	...	10,819
4th Dec. 1880	Wardha Coal ...	3,668	2,329	2,15,044	1,59,980	...	55,064
27th Nov. 1880	Nizam's ...	12,004	11,753	6,17,575	6,20,173	2,598	...
4th Dec. 1880	Tirhoot ...	7,284	14,097	3,92,879	4,71,137	78,258	...
13th Nov. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	54,222	(c)	16,06,175	(d)26,43,395	10,37,220	...
27th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	18,846	24,666	8,66,342	12,04,747	3,38,405	...
4th Dec. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	32,287	33,500	11,38,921	13,72,106	2,33,185	...
20th Nov. 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,566	2,818	88,509	1,12,439	23,930	...
27th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,469	...	61,211	61,244	...
20th ditto ...	Dhond and Mahmud ...	8,029	10,216	3,90,142	6,04,955	2,14,813	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	59,549	84,111	26,24,686	(e)57,37,555	31,12,869	...
4th Dec. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	7,680	12,012	(f)1,82,223	4,21,217	2,38,994	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Mathras ...	3,122	2,822	1,13,206	1,16,219	3,013	...
20th Nov. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	3,027	14,708	3,027	5,68,438	5,65,411	...
27th ditto ...	Nagpore & Chhattisgarh	...	3,098	...	(g)84,872	84,872	...
	TOTAL ...	3,04,589	3,28,610	1,26,90,309	1,88,87,001	61,96,692	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,89,247	24,91,692	10,52,11,111	11,12,88,305	60,77,194	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,19,37,658	5,49,48,817	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,32,73,453	5,63,39,488	30,66,035	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.

(c) Return not received.

(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th November 1880.

(e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 20th November 1879.

(g) Total receipts from 6th April to 27th November 1880.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

OVINCES.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chouann, Jowari, Hoteas Sorghum).			Burrush Millet (Cam- boo, Bajra), Pennisetum Spicata.									
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Amjani	14	0	11	13	8	2	...	...	...	15	6	15	6	13	13	18	8	18	11	15	10	...	...	...
Amjani	12	8	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	14	10	14	10	11	3	16	14	15	13	15	6	32	621	1020
Amjani	10	13	10	13	8	2	...	...	...	12	14	11	14	11	14	17	0	17	0	16	0	...	...	...
Amjani	8	13	8	13	3	14	...	...	...	16	3	16	3	11	0	17	2	16	13	15	3	23	622	5
Amjani	8	13	8	13	7	3	...	...	...	13	11	13	14	11	14	16	0	16	0	14	0	25	625	1420
Amjani	10	5	9	14	7	5	...	...	...	10	5	10	5	11	2	11	3	11	3	12	14	31	1028	620
Amjani	10	10	10	10	6	11	...	...	...	12	13	12	5	11	3	14	0	13	8	13	8	41	333	624
Amjani	7	0	7	0	4	13	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	11	0	12	2	12	2	11	13	13	13	13
Amjani	8	8	8	13	7	8	...	...	...	11	0	10	11	10	14	11	14	11	11	11	20	320	314	622
Amjani	8	13	8	13	6	13	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	6	12	6	13	10	...	...	...
Amjani	6	10	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	13	2	13	2	12	2	14	2	14	2	14	8	21	1321	1318
Amjani	6	13	6	13	6	10	...	...	...	12	0	13	11	11	10	15	14	17	8	15	6	25	631	635
Amjani	7	5	7	14	5	14	...	...	...	12	3	11	11	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	23	223	1316
Amjani	10	14	10	2	7	0	...	...	...	11	13	11	13	11	5	13	14	14	6	13	8	25	1425	1122
Amjani	7	13	7	13	5	11	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	9	14	13	10	13	10	12	13	...	...	...
Amjani	8	3	8	3	6	10	...	...	...	13	0	12	10	10	13	13	10	13	2	11	5	24	622	1019
Amjani	7	2	6	6	5	11	...	...	...	9	3	9	3	8	0	9	10	9	10	8	6	26	315	611
Amjani	8	8	8	8	5	3	...	...	...	12	2	12	2	9	14	13	3	13	3	10	6	26	626	617
Amjani	8	10	8	10	7	5	...	...	...	7	13	8	11	8	11	11	13	11	13	10	13	...	...	...
Amjani	9	0	9	0	6	13	...	...	...	13	3	13	10	10	11	14	3	15	3	11	11	...	...	...
Amjani	10	4	9	9	6	9	...	...	...	6	15	6	15	5	15	11	7	10	15	8	9	18	1218	1212
Amjani	17	0	16	8	8	0	...	...	...	6	8	7	0	5	8	11	0	11	0	8	0	25	624	914
Amjani	15	14	13	14	7	10	...	...	...	8	14	8	14	8	14	13	5	13	5	11	0	26	525	917
Amjani	12	4	12	10	8	4	...	...	...	7	7	7	12	6	1	8	4	8	13	7	2	23	1719	0
Amjani	14	8	13	5	8	0	...	...	...	8	14	8	0	7	4	10	10	0	8	14	21	5120	0	
Amjani	9	2	8	12	6	1	...	...	...	7	1	6	6	5	9	8	7	7	8	7	3	12	612	0
Amjani	9	0	9	0	6	12	...	...	...	10	8	7	0	6	8	12	8	11	0	9	8	14	8	9
Amjani	15	14	15	0	8	13	...	...	...	5	12	5	15	5	15	10	6	8	15	8	2	23	321	0
Amjani	11	5	14	5	7	5	...	...	...	5	12	5	15	5	15	10	6	8	15	8	2	23	321	0
Amjani	13	4	11	1	7	15	...	...	...	7	14	7	6	6	15	9	9	9	1	7	13	26	1229	1211
Amjani	11	8	11	8	6	14	...	...	...	9	13	7	6	6	12	11	0	8	9	7	0	2	1217	610
Amjani	12	6	11	7	10	3	12	6	11	7	10	3	13	3	12	4	10	10	11	11	1429	0
Amjani	11	0	10	11	6	6	...	...	...	6	5	7	0	5	14	8	14	9	0	14	12	32	532	620
Amjani	11	0	10	11	6	6	7	0	7	0	6	14	7	14	7	14	17	7	15	15	8	13
Amjani	9	8	9	8	6	8	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	9	8	12	0	12	0	10	0	25	625	0
Amjani	11	0	10	11	6	6	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	9	8	12	0	12	0	10	0	25	625	0
Amjani	9	4	9	4	5	4	...	...	...	8	9	8	9	7	2	11	5	9	14	9	2	13	315	8
Amjani	14	0	14	0	7	0	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	5	4	13	8	13	0	11	0	19	016	011
Amjani	8	6	8	0	7	1	...	...	...	16	0	10	0	6	10	13	5	13	5	7	4	45	1145	020
Amjani	7	0	7	0	6	9	...	...	...	5	9	5	9	5	1	6	3	5	3	5	9	5	9	5
Amjani	15	8	12	12	8	0	...	...	...	9	8	8	6	7	12	12	0	11	8	9	0	27	122	616
Amjani	10	14	10	4	6	2	...	...	...	5	14	5	11	6	4	10	14	10	4	8	6	15	1418	1410
Amjani	16	0	16	0	11	8	...	...	...	5	14	5	11	4	14	8	4	8	4	6	0	25	025	011
Amjani	17	0	15	8	10	8	...	...	...	7	8	8	0	...	9	0	9	0	6	0	31	028	020	
Amjani	16	2	16	0	12	14	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	21	024	020
Amjani	18	0	18	0	9	4	...	...	...	5	0	11	2	11	2	10	8	23	021	815	013	019	012	...
Amjani	10	8	10	7	14	14	...	...	...	7	9	7	9	6	10	9	4	9	4	9	1	13	1017	612
Amjani	10	10	10	10	8	10	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	0	11	0	12	0	10	0	18	018	013
Amjani	12	0	12	0	10	8	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	13	0	13	0	9	8	20	019	018
Amjani	10	10	10	10	9	1	...	...	...	8	12	8	14	6	10	12	6	12	4	10	0	13	1512	1212
Amjani	13	0	13	0	6	13	...	...	...	8	6	9	15	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1915	717

Western Districts.

Ludhiana	15	0	16	8	10	0	50	0	30	0	18	0	22	0	22	8	15	8	23	0	23	0	16	8
Banepoh	16	8	16	0	10	0	18	0	17	0	14	0	22	8	22	8	12	8	32	0	32	0	17	8
Becbloom	18	0	18	0	11	4	...	...	...	...	22	0	21	0	14	0	26	0	24	0	16	8	...	...
Simnapore	11	0	11	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	10	0	24	0	24	0	13	0	...	...

fiooh

OF INDIA.
ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of November 1880.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millots, Bari, &c.
(Kavara, Varagu, sawee,
Chesna, Coralou, Murn-
wa, Nagtee), Panicum
Miliaceum, &c.

Lesser Mills. Bag. &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murn- wa, Nurjee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			Present fortnight.						Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1879.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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29 11	29 5	32 11	46 8	46 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	11 14	Ganjam	MAHARASHTRA.	* The figure now quoted for the past fortnight is correct. † The Collector has been called upon to submit an explana- tion as to the retail price, being lower than the whole sale price.	30 5	28 5	20 3	37 6	37 6	26 14	87 8	87 8	87 8	11 11	10 8	9 6	Vizagapatam	BOMBAY.	32 13	32 13	21 13	37 12	37 13	27 5	494 6	194 6	182 3	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery	BENGAL.	38 3	34 8	27 14	34 3	29 14	25 2	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna	37 0	27 5	21 13	23 2	24 2	18 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11	12 11	Nellore	30 0	29 3	21 0	30 2	29 3	20 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Cuddapah	32 0	31 0	25 3	38 2	35 13	22 6	97 3	97 3	92 5	13 2	10 11	13 2	Bellary	29 11	29 0	...	27 11	27 11	22 8	209 0	209 0	...	13 5	13 5	12 2	Kurnool	24 2	24 0	23 5	26 2	26 11	18 11	82 10	86 5	87 8	13 2	13 14	13 14	Madras	24 0	23 10	21 14	25 11	25 5	13 6	92 13	92 13	107 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput	29 2	30 13	27 6	32 8	29 13	20 11	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot	28 10	28 10	25 6	25 10	23 13	20 2	201 11	209 0	206 8	15 5	15 5	11 11	South Arcot	30 3	24 3	25 11	22 11	21 6	17 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 14	12 14	Tanjore	27 8	26 3	22 3	27 11	23 14	17 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 8	12 2	Trichinopoly	16 5	26 5	23 3	24 11	22 3	17 13	87 8	97 3	145 13	14 0	14 0	13 2	Madura	29 8	27 2	23 0	29 6	26 10	17 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	Tinnevely	15 2	14 6	15 13	17 6	16 10	14 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Coimbatore	24 6	27 6	19 8	31 8	31 8	18 11	151 10	151 10	151 10	12 5	12 5	11 14	Nilgiris	17 10	14 2	14 2	16 3	16 11	12 10	96 3	96 3	82 10	11 13	11 13	12 0	Salem	18 3	18 3	14 10	25 3	21 13	16 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	South Canara	13 0	12 0	8 2	16 6	16 6	9 6	61 6	61 6	54 9	12 9	12 9	8 6	Malabar	11 4	11 4	9 5	12 14	12 4	8 0	71 1	71 1	71 1	9 13	9 13	9 9	Bombay	21 14	20 15	12 5	21 8	18 7	9 0	128 0	128 0	140 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	Ahmedabad	39 0	39 0	16 14	17 8	17 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	Kaira	35 0	35 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Surat	16 7	15 14	12 15	13 5	12 10	7 11	150 0	150 0	106 0	10 6	10 6	11 10	Broach	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 0	9 0	8 0	Tanna (Salsette)	26 10	26 10	20 0	24 9	24 9	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Colaba (Alibag)	7 8	7 0	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	105 0	102 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 13	15 9	7 7	110 15	110 15	116 8	10 15	9 8	10 3	Nasik	18 8	17 8	9 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12	8 0	Ahmednagar	14 5	14 5	9 0	80 0	80 0	51 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Poona	20 4	20 4	13 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Sholapur	21 0	18 8	12 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kaladgi (Bugalkot)	27 0	27 0	15 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	13 0	13 0	11 5	Satara	18 8	18 0	9 0	80 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	Belgaum	13 8	13 7	10 10	200 0	200 0	107 0	7 9	7 9	8 14	Dharwar (Hubli)	12 0	13 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	Ratnagiri	13 10	13 9	9 6	195 0	160 0	240 0	7 6	7 10	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	Aden	Asirgarh	Baroda	Disa	Nimach	Nasirabad	Rajkot	Upper Sindh Frontier	Karachi	Haidarabad (Nakur)	Shikarpur	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	Western Districts.	Bardwan	Bancoorah	Beerbhoom	Midnapore	Hooghly	Howrah

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 23-4 seers, best rice 18 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 24 seers.
d In Orissa and division the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14-5 seers, barley (at Chunderpore) 14 seers, best rice 14 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 17-4 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains &c

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER															
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Miller (Chalun, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulru (Cannoe Pennisla)
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																	
Calcutta		15 0	15 0	11 4	27 0	26 10	13 0	6 12	6 12	5 11	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 10	26 10	16 0	...
24-Pergunnahs		10 0	8 0	6 6	26 10	18 14	11 6	...	...	...	...
Nuddia		16 13	17 4	11 0	32 0	32 0	13 5	14 8	14 8	10 0	18 13	18 13	12 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore		11 4	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	10 8	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad		20 0	20 0	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	...
Dinapore		16 0	16 0	9 9	26 8	26 8	14 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	38 0	31 0	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye		22 8	21 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	15 12	18 12	20 0	9 12	30 0	26 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Rungpore		18 0	18 0	11 6	...	...	...	15 0	12 14	9 4	22 8	22 8	13 14	...	...	...	...
Bogra		24 0	22 8	10 14	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	45 0	37 8	19 8	...	...	...	...
Pubna		22 8	21 0	9 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	32 8	30 0	16 8	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling		8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri		10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	18 12	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																	
Dacca		16 0	15 8	10 8	45 0	40 0	13 5	25 0	25 0	14 8	32 12	32 12	17 10	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore		21 0	21 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	...	7 0	6 12	6 8	26 0	24 4	18 0	...	...	...	...
Backergunge		19 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh		14 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 0	26 4	26 4	18 0	...	...	...	...
Tipperah		11 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	17 4	13 0	13 0	32 4	...	...	...	...
Chittagong		12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 8	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Nonkhilly		20 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts		16 0	16 0	11 2	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah		9 0	9 0	8 5	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...
Behar.																	
Patna		19 8	21 0	14 0	35 0	32 0	24 8	13 5	13 5	10 0	21 4	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
Gya.		22 8	22 4	15 0	37 0	32 8	21 0	11 6	9 8	9 0	24 0	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...
Shahabad		18 0	21 0	12 8	36 0	34 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga		22 0	23 0	11 0	60 0	30 0	16 0	16 8	13 0	10 0	17 0	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	...
Muzafferpore		24 0	25 0	13 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...
Saran		17 0	18 8	12 0	42 0	45 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	21 0	21 0	16 4	32 0	35 0	19 0	...
Chunapur		22 0	22 0	13 0	42 0	40 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
Monghyr		18 6	21 0	12 1	42 0	42 0	15 12	14 11	16 12	10 8	21 0	22 0	17 13	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur		15 10	17 11	12 0	47 15	37 14	18 14	18 15	18 5	13 4	21 7	20 3	15 2	...	...	...	...
Purneah		19 0	23 18	14 0	41 0	40 0	...	26 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Maddah		18 0	19 0	11 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
South Pargunnahs		13 8	14 13	8 11	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																	
Cuttack		15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	11 13	21 0	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	...
Pooree		9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	22 5	21 0	17 1	...	...	...	...
Bahsore		16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																	
Hazaribagh		22 0	22 0	11 0	32 0	39 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga		16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom		16 0	16 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom		14 8	14 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	40 0	30 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 23-10 to 26-4 seers per rupee.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13-5 seers, barley 23 to 32 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 17 to 23-8 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 23 seers, barley 25 to 34 seers, best rice 8 to 24 seers, common rice 24-4 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 9 to 19 seers, common rice 19-6 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 16-8 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 3-5 to 1-5 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 24 to 26 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.

j In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 24 seers, common rice 29 seers, and gram 12 seers.

k In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 28-2 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 17-8 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 22-5 seers, best rice 10 to 22-5 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 6-10 to 16 seers.

m In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 9-5 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 16 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, esser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 8 to 9 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 13-5 seers, common rice 15-5 to 26-5 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 3-5 seers, best rice 11 to 26-8 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, and g

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

SPECIAL ADJUSTMENTS.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
...	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		
...	Central Districts.	BENGAL—continued.
...	Calcutta	
...	24-Pergunnahs	
...	Nuddea	
...	Jessore	
...	Moorshedabad	
...	Dinagore	
...	Rajshahye	
...	Rungpore	
...	Bogra	
...	Pubna	
...	Darjeeling	
...	Jalpaiguri	
...	Eastern Districts.	
...	Dacca	
...	Furcedpore	
...	Backergunge	
...	Mymensingh	
...	Tipperah	
...	Chittagong	
...	Nonkholly	
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	Hill Tipperah	
...	Behar.	
...	Patna	
...	Gya	
...	Shahabad	
...	Durbhanga	
...	Mozafferpore	
...	Saran	
...	Chumpran	
...	Monghyr	
...	Rhagulpur	
...	Purneah	
...	Maldah	
...	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
...	Orissa.	
...	Cuttack	
...	Pooree	
...	Balasore	
...	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	Hazaribagh	
...	Lohardugga	
...	Singbhoom	
...	Munbhoom	

1 In Madhobnadi the prices are:—Wheat 24 seers, barley 60 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 24 seers, munda 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 seers.
2 In Hajepore the prices are:—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 28 seers.
3 In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 52 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 30 seers.
4 In Begusarai the prices are:—Wheat 21 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 22 seers, bairash millet 15 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, in and gram 30 seers.
5 In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 20 to 30 seers, common rice 25 to 40 seers, lesser mill 16 to 25 seers.
6 In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 42 seers, best rice 14-8 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, and gram 12 seers.
7 In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley (in Godda) 21 seers, best rice 22 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers.
8 In Khurda the prices are:—Best rice 21 seers, common rice 23-10 seers, gram 18-3 seers, bairash millet (in Jhilda) 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in 12 to 14 seers.
9 In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 22 to 25 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains thr

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES, PER																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Hoicus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush (Cumboo) <i>Pennisetum</i> .		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
Sylhet	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	10 10	10 10	8 14	20 0	20 0	11 6	16 0	20 0	14 8	17 12	22 12	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	26 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	8 0	17 10	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 0	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	5 12	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debra Dun	17 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	0 15	0 20	0 20	0 20
Saharanpur	18 5	18 5	15 6	28 0	28 0	17 0	9 11	9 11	7 8	12 6	12 6	10 10	28 0	28 0	0 23	0 23	6 25	15 25
Muzaffarnagar	19 4	18 11	15 6	30 12	30 12	23 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	13 4	24 6	23 10	0 21	0 22	0 22	0 23
Meerut	19 8	19 4	14 12	27 0	26 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	0 20	0 21	0 24	0 24
Bulandshahr	19 8	20 8	16 0	27 12	29 12	25 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 8	27 12	0 23	0 22	8 24	8 24
Aligarh	18 0	17 12	15 0	23 8	23 12	23 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	21 8	22 0	0 22	0 21	0 20	0 20
Kanun	13 8	13 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	18 0	18 0	14 10	26 7	26 7	24 12	11 4	11 4	6 12	13 8	12 6	13 8	21 6	15 12	22 8	8 21	6 23	6 23
Moradabad	20 10	20 5	15 10	27 8	29 6	20 10	6 14	6 14	7 13	16 4	15 6	16 4	27 8	25 0	0 24	6 23	12 24	12 24
Budoun	19 8	19 3	15 0	25 3	26 6	20 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 9	12 5	14 11	24 0	...	21 9	22 3	3 21	3 21
Bareilly	19 6	19 6	13 7	26 14	28 12	17 8	6 4	6 4	5 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 8	27 8	0 22	0 22	8 23	8 23
Shahjahanpur	20 2	21 8	14 9	30 12	31 4	20 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	17 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarai Pergunnah	22 0	21 4	18 12	37 8	37 8	31 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	17 8	25 0	26 4	4 27	0 22	8 22	8 22
Muttra	17 0	17 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	0 30	0 19	0 19	0 19
Agra	17 8	17 8	13 8	22 8	23 8	26 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	21 8	22 4	4 25	0 22	0 22	0 22
Farakhabad	18 10	18 11	11 6	23 13	23 10	15 4	5 13	5 12	6 6	13 14	14 3	12 7	23 6	22 9	1 16	0 22	4 22	4 22
Mathura	17 0	17 0	13 8	21 4	21 8	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 8	11 0	12 8	...	...	19 0	0 19	0 19	0 19
Etawah	17 0	16 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	13 8	12 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	0 20	0 19	0 19	0 19
Etah	17 8	17 0	15 4	21 8	23 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	0 22	8 18	4 18	4 18
Jaloun	18 0	17 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	21 0	0 22	0 20	0 19	0 19
Jhansi	19 15	19 0	14 0	33 12	30 0	29 15	8 0	8 0	8 4	11 0	14 1	13 2	30 8	28 1	1 26	15 26	0 26	0 26
Lalitpur	21 0	20 8	13 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	0 29	0 27	0 27	0 27
Cawnpore	18 8	18 12	13 12	26 0	24 8	23 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	13 8	13 0	24 8	24 8	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24
Fatehpur	17 0	15 4	12 14	23 0	20 4	21 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	12 4	11 12	17 8	20 0	20 0	4 28	4 17	14 18	14 18
Banda	17 8	16 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 4	12 4	14 0	26 0	24 0	0 31	12 21	8 19	8 19
Allahabad	16 12	16 2	13 0	26 8	25 8	21 4	9 0	9 0	7 12	17 0	15 8	16 4	28 0	25 6	6 29	0 24	0 24	0 24
Hamirpur	16 14	15 0	13 4	24 3	22 13	16 14	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	23 4	22 13	29 5	5 22	8 18	8 18
Jaunpur	20 6	20 6	15 13	31 1	30 4	26 2	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 15	16 15	19 12	...	...	29 10	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	18 0	20 11	15 4	30 6	16 12	23 6	14 6	15 5	12 9	23 6	23 6	18 6	43 3	39 9	21 9	...	...	...
Basti	23 0	22 0	15 8	40 0	39 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	11 4	23 12	22 8	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	19 3	19 3	14 0	31 0	29 8	23 8	8 2	8 2	6 10	14 12	14 12	17 11	33 13	29 8	20 8	...	...	...
Mirzapur	17 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	0 21	0 29	0 28	0 28
Benares	19 8	18 7	14 7	29 5	29 5	23 6	14 1	13 0	11 15	19 8	18 15	19 3	30 0	30 0	6 23	15 28	11 30	11 30
Ghazipur	20 10	21 4	14 2	31 8	32 3	23 3	8 6	8 6	7 1	16 1	16 1	16 1	38 10	32 9	23 13	31 8	8 30	8 30
Balia	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilibhit	27 0	23 2	...	38 12	30 0	...	15 0	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	32 8	28 8	28 8
Lucknow	17 8	17 0	13 6	25 13	25 4	19 14	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 7	13 0	15 5	...	...	20 13	22 13	22 13	22 13
Unao	16 8	17 1	13 0	22 0	23 3	19 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	12 3	11 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	0 22	10 22	10 22
Bara Banki	18 0	18 0	13 12	23 0	23 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	0 21	0 22	0 22	0 22
Sitapur	21 12	22 0	15 9	33 10	34 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 8	16 4	15 0	30 8	20 2	0 23	8 28	4 25	4 25
Jhansi	18 12	19 0	14 0	25 13	25 6	20 10	4 11	4 11	4 11	13 0	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	23 7	25 7	25 7
Kheri	23 8	23 0	16 8	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	...
Fyzabad	18 12	18 8	14 12	29 0	25 4	22 4	9 4	9 12	9 2	13 8	13 14	11 8	30 0	28 8	8 23	8 21	8 21	8 21
Baranich	20 0	20 0	13 8	38 0	38 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	36 0	36 0	0 30	0 16	0 16	0 16
Conda	23 13	23 11	15 14	36 12	37 0	28 0	16 8	16 2	15 0	18 8	18 8	18 14	35 0	35 8	8 27	10 26	0 24	0 24
Rai Bareilly	17 12	16 12	15 6	20 12	21 0	26 0	12 0	11 8	17 8	13 0	12 8	20 0	20 14	20 0	0 28	8 19	14 20	14 20
Sultanpur	20 0	19 8	16 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	26 0	26 8	...	...
Partabgarh	19 10	18 13	16 5	27 14	27 1	28 5	14 5	14 13	18 9	16 10	16 5	24 4	27 10	27 5	5 31	8 24	6 15	6 15

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

The 2nd half of November 1880—continued.

OF 80 TOLAHS.

F 80 TOLAH.																				
Bagi, Veragu, Coraloo, Pani, etc.																				
Gram.												Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1879.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	16 0	16 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Sylhet	ASSAM.									
...	15 4	16 0	9 2	61 0	61 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	7 9	Cachar										
...	2 6	4 1	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Goalpara										
...	6 8	6 8	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills										
...	10 0	12 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup										
...	7 14	7 12	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang										
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Nowgong										
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar										
...	10 0	9 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	Lakhimpur										
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills					
...	3 0	3 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	Naga Hills										
...	17 8	17 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Dehra Dun	N.-W. PROVINCES.									
...	19 6	19 6	14 14	129 0	129 0	109 0	10 3	10 3	9 14	Saharanpur										
...	19 4	19 12	16 0	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar							
...	20 8	20 8	17 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Meerut										
...	22 8	22 12	15 12	120 0	140 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Bulandshahr										
...	20 0	20 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Aligarh										
...	11 8	11 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Kanun										
...	6 0	6 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Garhwāl										
...	17 7	19 2	15 3	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor							
...	21 14	21 4	14 6	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad								
...	22 3	21 9	16 3	192 0	192 0	111 0	10 8	9 9	9 0	Budaun										
...	21 4	20 10	13 7	125 0	125 0	100 0	10 0	10 10	9 6	Bareilly										
...	23 12	24 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 2	10 0	9 0	Shahjahanpur										
...	19 0	18 12	11 4	120 0	120 0	209 0	10 0	9 4	9 6	Tarai Pergunnah										
...	19 0	19 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra										
...	20 4	20 4	15 0	120 0	120 0	60 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	Agra										
...	20 15	20 11	12 7	156 12	156 12	109 0	...	...	...	Farukhabad							
...	17 0	18 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	129 0	...	...	9 8	Mainpuri								
...	19 8	18 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etawah										
...	17 8	18 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	Etah										
...	20 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun							
...	23 15	23 2	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhansi							
...	23 8	29 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 12	9 0	Lalitpur										
...	21 0	20 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cawnpore										
...	18 4	16 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	9 0	Fatehpur								
...	23 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	Banda							
...	20 4	20 6	12 13	140 0	145 0	110 0	8 4	8 12	9 0	Allahabad										
...	20 1	18 10	17 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hammirpur							
...	24 0	25 6	12 11	141 4	141 4	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur										
...	28 12	28 12	15 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur										
...	27 0	26 0	14 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Basti										
...	23 10	23 10	13 4	148 0	145 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh										
...	20 0	20 0	10 0	120 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur										
...	24 15	23 14	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	8 14	Benares								
...	26 6	26 6	12 14	154 8	154 8	206 0	7 12	7 12	7 11	Ghazipur										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Balia				
...	28 0	25 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 8	10 0	...	Pilibhit										
30 0	22 0	21 8	12 7	122 8	125 0	70 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Lucknow	OUDH.									
18 0	18 3	17 13	10 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unao										
30 0	24 0	23 0	13 8	130 0	130 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bara Banki										
26 8	27 12	27 10	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Sitapur										
...	23 2	22 8	14 1	250 0	250 0	200 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	Hardui										
40 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri										
24 4	24 4	22 4	14 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fyzabad										
40 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Baraich										
38 13	29 8	29 6	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 6	9 5	8 12	Gonda										
35 0	19 14	19 6	12 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareilly										
40 0	26 8	25 8	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Sultanpur										
31 9	21 2	20 5	11 0	186 10	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 5	8 4	Partabgarh										
...	21 12	20 12	17 4	85 0	85 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Delhi	PUNJAB.									
...	21 0	21 8	15 8	140 0	160 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgaon [a]										
...	22 0	21 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	9 0	Karnal										
...	24 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Hissar										
...	23 0	23 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	9 4	Rohatak										
...	26 0	25 4	26 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sirsa										
...	20 0	20 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Umballa										
...	21 0	21 0	17 12	100 0	109 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Ludhiana										
...	17 0	14 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Simla										
...	20 0	19 8	17 4	90 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4	9 8	Jullundur [a]										

Description of Letter 3

- * Matri.
- † Choti juar.
- ‡ Kodon.
- § Makai, moth, sawan, juar, bajra, marwa.
- || Laharra, marua, kodon.
- ¶ Maria and sawan.
- ** Peas, arhar, and masl

Description of Lesser 3

- * Matri.
- † Choti juar.
- ‡ Kodon.
- § Makai, moth, sawan, juar, bajra, marwa.
- || Laharra, marua, kodon.
- ** Marua and sawan.
- *** Peas, arhar, and masi

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Barley falling.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

Prices Current of Food-grains

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES.																																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar), <i>Lolium Sorghum.</i>			Buckwheat (Cun Pene)																								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1879.																						
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar	15	8	15	12	12	12	23	8	23	8	17	8	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9	0	24	8	24	8	18	8	17	...								
	Sialkot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdaspur	17	0	17	0	12	8	22	0	22	0	14	0	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	...	21	...	21	...	18	...	13	...								
	Lahore	16	0	15	0	12	8	22	0	22	0	16	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	21	...	21	...	16	...	16	...								
	Ferozepore	15	8	15	0	13	8	25	0	26	0	21	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	9	0	23	...	27	...	22	...	20	...								
	Gujranwala	15	4	15	8	13	4	23	8	23	0	15	0	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	8	20	...	20	...	17	...	16	...								
	Kawalpindi	10	2	10	4	8	6	14	0	15	0	10	12	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	4	12	15	...	16	...	13	...	13	...								
	Jhelum	13	8	13	8	11	12	19	0	20	0	15	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	20	...	20	...	13	...	12	...								
	Gujrat	14	4	14	6	12	12	20	0	20	0	16	8	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	19	...	19	...	16	...	17	...								
	Shahpur	11	12	12	12	11	0	17	8	17	0	14	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	16	...	16	...	13	...	13	...								
	Mooltan	12	0	12	0	12	12	17	0	17	0	19	0	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	18	...	18	...	16	...	16	...								
	Jhang	13	4	12	12	11	8	18	8	17	12	16	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	17	...	18	...	15	...	17	...								
	Montgomery	13	5	13	4	12	0	19	0	19	0	16	0	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	7	0	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...								
	Muzaffargarh	12	0	12	0	13	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	...	...	...	5	0	4	0	5	0	18	...	18	...	14	...	15	...								
Dera Ismail Khan	10	10	10	5	12	1	15	5	14	6	11	2	...	...	...	6	14	6	9	6	4	17	...	13	...	16	...	15	...									
Dera Ghazi Khan	11	4	10	14	12	13	17	8	15	9	16	4	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	6	14	15	...	15	...	16	...	14	...									
Bannu	10	12	10	7	10	10	21	4	22	2	10	11	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	4	1	22	...	22	...	15	...	18	...									
Peshawar	7	11	7	12	5	15	9	10	10	4	7	3	6	5	6	0	5	1	11	...	11	...	6	...	10	...	17	...										
Hohat	8	5	8	4	7	11	13	4	11	8	8	1	7	0	7	0	7	0	12	...	12	...	9	...	11	...	11	...										
Hazara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	No return received												
	Bhandara									
	Chanda									
	Wardha									
	Balghat									
	Jubbulpore								
	Saugor									
	Damoh									
	Seoni									
	Mandla									
	Betul									
	Chhindwara									
	Hoshangabad									
	Narsinghpur									
Nimar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	Arakan Division.																					
	Akyab
	Kyauk-pyoo
	Sandoway
	Pegu Division.																				
	Rangoon (town)
	Thone-gkwa
	Bassein
	Henzada
	Tharrawaddy
	Prome
	Tha-yet-myo
	Tenasserim Division.																				
	Moulmein (town)
Amherst	
Tavoy	
Mergui	
Shwaby-gyin	
Toungoo*	
MADRAS AND DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	13	3	12	7	6	13	8	8	8	8	8	4	10	14	10	14	11	4	24	14	23	7	16	5	23	0									
	Bolarum	13	8	13	8	7	1	7	11	8	6	8	6	9	6	9	6	11	0	23	23	12	8	0										
	Chudderghat	10	0	9	0	7	0	7	0	6	12	7	8	10	0	9	4	9	0	24	0	23	0	14	0	27	0								
	Anuradoti	No return received												
	Akola	No return received												
Elliehpur	No return received												

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

India for the 2nd half of November 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Raci, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Chenna, Corason, Muriwa, Nuzies), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	19 0	18 12	15 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 6	11 3	Amritsar									PUNJAB—continued.	
...	17 0	17 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	No return received			Sialkot										
...	18 0	17 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	Gurdaspur										
...	20 4	20 8	18 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lahore										
...	17 0	17 4	14 8	95 0	95 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Ferozepore [a]										
...	13 0	13 4	9 8	40 0	32 0	30 0	11 8	11 4	10 12	Gujranwala										
...	16 8	16 8	13 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Rawalpindi										
...	16 8	16 10	13 6	120 0	120 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhelum										
...	15 4	15 4	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Gujrat										
...	16 0	15 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Shahpur										
...	16 12	16 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 12	12 4	11 8	Mooltan										
...	17 0	17 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Jhang										
...	13 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Montgomery										
...	14 8	12 11	10 7	87 0	87 0	106 0	45 0	43 12	32 8	Muzaffargarh										
...	13 14	12 8	10 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	22 8	22 8	15 0	Dera Ismail Khan										
...	14 1	13 9	10 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Dera Ghazi Khan										
...	9 2	9 12	6 4	62 0	61 0	48 0	31 8	32 0	26 12	Banna										
...	10 4	10 6	7 6	48 0	51 0	63 0	61 3	61 3	63 12	Peshawar										
...	No return received			Kohat										
...	No return received			Hazara										
...	No return received			Nagpur									CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
...	No return received			Bhandara										
...	No return received			Chanda										
...	No return received			Wardha										
...	No return received			Bilaspur										
...	No return received			Jubbulpore										
...	No return received			Saugor										
...	No return received			Damoh										
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...	No return received			Maunla										
...	No return received			Betul										
...	No return received			Chhindwara										
...	No return received			Hoshangabad										
...	No return received			Narsinghpur										
...	No return received			Nimar										
...	No return received			Raipur										
...	No return received			Sambalpur										
...	No return received			Bilaspur										
...	No return received			Upper Godavari										
...	No return received			Arokan Division.									BRITISH BURMA.	
...	No return received			Akyab										
...	No return received			Kyauk-pyoo										
...	No return received			Sandoway										
...	No return received			Pegu Division.										
...	No return received			Rangoon (town)										
...	No return received			Thone-gkwa										
...	No return received			Bassein										
...	No return received			Henzada										
...	No return received			Thurrawaddy										
...	No return received			Prome										
...	No return received			Tha-ye-t-myo										
...	No return received			Tenasserim Division.										
...	No return received			Monhucin (town)										
...	No return received			Amherst										
...	No return received			Tavoy										
...	No return received			Mergui										
...	No return received			Shwuy-gyin										
...	No return received			Toungoo										
0	...	19 6	19 6	17 12	8 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	8 14	8 14	Secunderabad									HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	
...	18 11	18 10	9 0	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 8	9 5	Bolarum										
...	20 0	19 4	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Chudderghat										
...	No return received			Amraoti										
...	No return received			Akola										
...	No return received			Ellichpur										
...	No return received			Buldana										
...	No return received			Wani										
...	No return received			Basim										

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Chobun, Jowari, Holea Sorghum).						Bulrush Millet (Cumbhu, Bajra), Pennisetum Spicata.					
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1879.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore																																				
	Kolar																																				
	Timkur																																				
	Mysore																																				
	Hassan	No return received																																			
	Shimoga																																				
	Kodur																																				
	Chitaldroog																																				
	Coorg																																				
RAJPUTANA.	Jaypore	13	8	14	0	10	10	23	8	23	0	21	4	6	0	6	0	5	14	9	0	8	0	7	12	26	0	26	0	25	0	20	0	20	8	18	12
	Kishengurn	16	8	16	8	12	12	26	8	25	8	21	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	8	4	9	8	9	0	27	0	23	8	21	0	19	8	18	12	16	4
	Ulwur	15	8	15	13	13	0	22	1	21	5	26	3	8	0	8	0	7	0	10	10	10	9	8	6	22	0	21	8	30	0	17	1	18	1	24	1
	Bluntpore (City)	16	8	16	8	13	4	20	0	22	8	22	12	6	8	6	8	6	12	7	0	7	0	7	0	20	8	22	0	21	6	17	8	19	8	21	10
	Ajmere	15	8	15	8	12	8	25	0	24	8	22	12	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	24	0	25	0	22	0	19	0	19	0	18	0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received																																			
	Erinpura	18	4	17	12	15	4	27	0	26	0	20	0																								
	Sirohee	17	8	17	8	13	4	27	8	27	8	22	8	6	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	21	0	21	0	19	0
	Alm	15	2	15	4	11	10	23	4	22	12	16	0	5	0	5	0	4	8	6	0	6	0	5	4												
	Anadra	16	10	17	0	12	12	27	0	27	0	20	0	5	4	5	4	5	4	6	8	6	8	5	8												
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19	0	19	0	16	0	40	0	38	0	22	0																								
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11	1	13	10	11	11	23	7	23	7	23	0	7	0	7	0	5	7																		
	Banswari (Meywar Agency)	27	8	23	12	12	8							6	4	6	4	6	1	10	0	12	8	11	4												
	Partabgarh	18	12	17	8	9	11							7	8	7	8	7	8	12	8	11	4	9	6												
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15	10	15	5	15	5	20	0	20	0	22	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	4	6	4	6	4	20	0	21	4	20	10	17	8	17	8		
	Bikaner	10	0	10	4									2	11	2	14																				
	Boondce	19	12	18	0	14	12	33	4	33	0	22	8	8	0	7	0	6	0	8	8	8	0	7	0	31	12	32	0	21	6	23	0				
	Kotah	19	8	19	0	12	4	32	0	35	0			6	10	6	10	6	6	7	12	7	12	7	12	36	0	36	0	23	4	17	0	16	8	16	0
	Tonk	19	7	18	7	10	11	28	2	27	7	22	8	7	0	7	0	6	3	8	8	8	8	7	7	31	1	29	12	22	3	25	7	23	14	22	4
	Jhullawar	17	2	17	2	11	12	21	10	21	10	16	0																								
	Shahpoora	17	4	19	0	11	8	25	8	27	12	21	8	8	0	8	2	9	8	10	8	10	4	11	1	27	1	21	4	20	8	29	0	20	0	11	0
	Dholpur	15	10	15	6	12	10	23	1	22	11	27	9	7	14	7	14	6	12	11	4	11	4	9	10	22	12	22	8	30	10	21	10	21	10	27	4
	Indore	17	2	15	12	9	3							7	1	7	1	6	10	8	0	8	0	7	8	34	4	30	0	20	13	20	0	18	7	14	1
	Gwalior	14	5	13	11	11	10	25	9	25	9	18	4	6	6	6	6	5	8	8	6	8	8	7	9	22	6	21	15	25	9	20	9	20	1	23	7
	Goona	20	8	21	0	12	8	16	0	16	0	15	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	9	8	9	8	8	12	35	0	35	0	25	0	28	0	28	0	21	0
	Rutlam	No return received																																			
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18	8	18	1	10	14	33	3	32	10	20	0	7	12	7	4	6	0	16	3	15	1	18	0	30	2	27	6	21	0	23	0	23	0		

India for the 2nd half of November 1880—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																
Lesser Millots, Bagl. &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Bawen, Cheppa, Coruloo, Murhwa, Nuggles), Pannum Millacum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.							
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	Bangalore Kolar Tumkur Mysore Hassan Shimoga Kadur Chitaldroog Coorg			MYSORE AND COORG.	
...	No return received				
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R. B. CHAPMA
Secretary to the Government of

Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first eight months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nine preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																					
BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.	
On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.		
46.00	13.13	63.64	4.79	48.86	2.53	37.23	86	86	1.17	2.89	2.28	8.15	9.00	19.44	1.06	2.79	12.17	16.02	15.71	90.66	1871-72
46.46	14.63	71.47	3.62	28.03	2.21	33.76	73	81	1.49	3.03	2.66	7.85	7.18	17.62	1.98	3.15	2.34	26.47	17.30	88.30	1872-73
46.47	10.69	63.94	4.18	29.43	2.19	35.79	78	67	77	2.22	2.37	8.96	8.74	20.07	2.16	3.04	15.97	21.07	16.37	83.56	1873-74
48.61	8.00	62.23	4.31	30.06	2.43	36.76	75	45	87	2.10	2.20	9.16	9.66	20.02	2.68	4.43	10.80	17.88	17.43	96.73	1874-75
50.73	9.06	67.97	4.41	26.53	2.66	33.79	83	67	96	2.46	2.79	9.55	8.19	20.52	2.49	3.23	19.90	24.52	18.70	90.00	1875-76
44.31	8.61	61.21	5.42	26.64	66	32.74	1.01	60	16	1.67	3.64	8.21	6.43	17.23	2.87	3.49	13.45	19.91	21.23	83.16	1876-77
54.68	10.34	74.86	5.64	31.43	63	37.69	1.34	60	27	2.21	3.66	5.60	1.38	10.54	3.21	4.00	9.93	17.14	23.30	94.19	1877-78
45.16	9.11	62.83	5.62	29.17	1.97	36.16	1.26	39	16	1.51	3.72	6.20	2.95	12.97	4.60	4.48	15.09	24.17	23.67	85.34	1878-79
42.30	5.93	55.96	6.15	24.13	1.17	31.46	2.06	49	14	2.69	3.29	6.18	4.53	14.10	4.42	4.11	17.75	26.31	23.95	77.14	1879-80
40.53	7.27	56.33	5.61	35.12	1.41	42.14	3.09	75	15	3.99	3.31	7.17	5.52	16.00	3.12	5.23	21.19	28.54	23.67	83.79	1880-81

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st DECEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been general rain during the week in Northern India doing much good. The rain in the Punjab was specially opportune for spring sowings. Slight rain fell also in parts of Bengal, Assam, Central India and Rajputana, and prospects in Bundelkhand have improved. Elsewhere there was little or no rain, and in parts of the Ahmadnagar district of Bombay rain is wanted. In Bengal some injury has been done to the crops by rain and hail in parts of Cooch Behar, and in the Mymensingh and Rungpore districts. In British Burma the yield of the autumn harvest has been somewhat shortened by deficiency of the later rain.

Prospects are now almost everywhere generally satisfactory throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 23rd)		
Bellary	...	Standing dry crops <i>good</i> ; harvest of dry crops, outturn average; fever in 7 taluks.
Kurnool	...	Standing crops thriving; harvest of paddy progressing; fever prevalent; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam	...	Harvest of paddy, yield above average.
Kistna	...	No report.
Chingleput (Madras)	...	Paddy crops fair; harvest of paddy, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; small-pox and fever in parts.
Coimbatore	...	Crops generally fair; harvest of paddy and dry crops, outturn about average.
Tanjore	...	Crops spared by late floods thriving; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> and <i>ragi</i> , outturn below average.
Madura	...	Standing crops flourishing; harvest of dry crops, yield average.
Malabar	...	Crops in good condition; fever and small-pox in parts.
Travancore	...	No report.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects satisfactory; no rain last week in any district from which reports have been received.		
Bombay—(Dec. 22nd)		
Kurrachee	Slight rain in several talukas.	River at Kotri on 19th, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet against 2 feet 7 inches on same date last year; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 10, 14 and 15, in Tatta 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 and 22, in Sakro 7, 16 and 20, and in Ghorabari 12, 13 and 20 seers per rupee respectively; measles in 2 talukas; fever generally prevalent; <i>barani</i> crops in Dadu greatly injured by frost; <i>rabi</i> crops coming on well.
Hyderabad	...	Fair prospects for <i>rabi</i> crops; fever continues in 7 talukas; cattle disease continues in Mirpur; small-pox reported in Badin and Moro talukas; wheat, <i>jowari</i> , <i>bajri</i> , red rice, and white rice 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 19, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad	...	Young <i>rabi</i> thriving; fever decreasing; cold increasing; wheat 35 and <i>bajri</i> 52 lbs.
Baroda	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops and cotton are thriving; fever still continues; <i>bajri</i> 46 and common rice 26 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	...	<i>Jowari</i> reaping commenced; standing crops healthy; fever in Pardi; <i>jowari</i> 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs.
Nasik	...	<i>Rabi</i> good, except in three talukas; fever abating; <i>bajri</i> 36, wheat 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>jowari</i> 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	Abnormal temperature 1° cool till 18th, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona	...	Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 23 and <i>jowari</i> 50 lbs.; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs.; crops doing well; 4 deaths from cholera in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	...	Rain wanted in parts of Shrigonda, Rahuri, Kopergaon and Sangamner; <i>rabi</i> crops good in other talukas; cholera in Sangamner, cases 10, no deaths; ague in Karjat; <i>bajri</i> , maximum 66 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 42 in Kopergaon; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 72 lb. in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon.
Sholapore	...	<i>Kharif</i> crops being reaped; linseed damaged in most places by insects; <i>jowari</i> 65-18, and <i>bajri</i> 58-5 lb.
Dharwar	...	Wheat 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and <i>jowari</i> 76 lbs; early crops almost reaped; late crops and indigenous cotton good; exotic cotton suffering from blight in places in Gadag, Ranibennur and Karajgi; fever in 7 and cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Kanara	...	Harvesting nearly completed above Ghât; sowing of second crop continues on coast; common rice in Karwar 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; district average 13 seers; foot-disease among cattle in 6 talukas; fever above Ghât.
Rajkot	...	Weather cold; health and crops good; <i>bajri</i> 35 and <i>jowari</i> 45 lbs.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Crop prospects good; rain wanted in parts of Ahmednagar; prices fluctuating capriciously; rain and frost in Kurrachee; fever decreasing.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Dec. 22nd)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather cold and fair; harvesting of late rice continues with prospect of fair outturn; cold-weather crops doing well; public health good.
Dacca ...	Nil	Reaping of late rice nearly completed; yield expected to be full average; sowing of cold-weather crops going on; sugarcane thriving; fever still bad in Manickgunge sub-division.
24 Pargunnas (Alipore) ...	0.30	Late rice being reaped; outturn throughout district excellent, far beyond the average; cold-weather crops growing well and promising; health pretty good at head-quarters; fever continues in sub-division; cholera prevails at Kamarpole and Shorisha in Diamond Harbour sub-division, and at some places in thanas Canning and Barri-pore.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Late rice is harvested; outturn good; cold-weather sowings over; fever reported from all parts of district.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Weather cool; winter rice being harvested, outturn expected to be above average; wheat and millet also being cut; cold-weather crops thriving; fever rather prevalent.
Burdwan ...	0.02	Late rice being harvested everywhere, outturn good; cold-weather crops progressing; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; some damage done to mustard by rain of Sunday week (12th), and in the north-east corner of district, about Fulkumar, damage was done by hail; health good; small-pox reported from Kaligunge.
Bhāgalpur ...	0.19	Harvest progressing; cold-weather crops promising well; general health good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Prospects still continue excellent; about one-half of late rice now cut; health much improved.
Patna ...	Nil	Late rice being harvested throughout district, outturn good; prospects of cold-weather crops good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Harvesting of late rice in progress; cold-weather crops promising; prices falling; public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	0.02	Weather fine and cool; prospects of cold-weather crops continue good; <i>kurtlee</i> and <i>urid</i> yielded much above the average outturn; food-grains cheap; cattle disease reported in one or two villages in Pachumba sub-division; public health good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	State of crops favourable; late rice being reaped; fever and cholera still prevalent. General Remarks. —Hailstones in parts of Cooch Behar caused much damage to late rice, tobacco, and mustard; some damage also done to standing crops by rain and hail in Kishoregunge and Jamal-pore sub-divisions of Mymensingh, and to mustard by rain in Rungpore, and by hail in north-east corner of that district, otherwise prospects continue very favourable; rice harvest in full progress, and nearly completed in some places, a full average outturn generally expected; all cold-weather crops generally reported good, except <i>kalai</i> pulse in Nuddea and Jessore; fever still prevalent in many places, particularly in Nuddea and Jessore; cholera still prevails in Cuttack and in parts of Diamond Harbour, and small-pox in Pooree.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 22nd)	Slight showers.	Everything continues prosperous, rain has done good, and there is at present every prospect of a full harvest; health of men and cattle good.
Allahabad (" ")	An average of over 2 fell in Douab and Trans-Ganges on 15th.	<i>Rabi</i> , where sown, all looking well; irrigation being briskly practised; many <i>kacha</i> wells dug; a few cases of cholera in <i>Baza</i> , otherwise district very healthy; rice stationary; all other grains have still further fallen in prices—wheat 18½, barley 27½, gram 21½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 24½, <i>bajra</i> 25½, and peas 27½ seers.
Gorakhpur (" ")	Nil	Weather cold and clear; heavy dews; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; health fair; markets fully stocked; prices falling; wheat 22, barley 54, gram 32½, unhusked rice 43 seers.
Jhānsi (" ")	3 on the 15th and 16th	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing, and were greatly benefited by the late rains, another general fall desirable; prices rising; wheat 19, gram 25, and <i>bajra</i> 24 seers; health good; cattle disease in some villages of pargana Jhānsi; supplies sufficient; no distress.
Agra (" ")	25 in District	Rain has benefited the young crops considerably, and has promoted further sowings; prospects are fair and no distress prevails; advances are still made for <i>kacha</i> wells, buckets and seed grain; slight fever prevails in 4 parganas; wheat 18½, gram 21, barley 22, <i>bajra</i> 21½, <i>makku</i> 24.
Bareilly (" ")	General rain on night of 15th; average in district 35.	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; pressing of sugarcane begun; health fair; wheat 19½, barley 26½, <i>bajra</i> 23, common rice 15½, and gram 22 seers per <i>seer</i> .
Meerut (" ")	5 in Meerut; 5 in Mowana; 8 in Sirdhana; 7 in Baghpat; 9 in Ghazibad; 6 in	Weather now clear and cold; health good; prospects excellent; markets well supplied; cheapest wheat 20½, barley 28, gram 22½, <i>bajra</i> 23, <i>juar</i> 25, and <i>ahar</i> 25 seers.

Residency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Kumaun (Dec. 22nd)	4 on 15th	Health good; prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; wheat 13 rice 12, barley 15, and millets 18 seers.
Partabgarh (" 21st)	Slight rain on 16th.	Prospects good; cultivators are engaged in irrigation; health good prices stationary.
Sitapur (" 22nd)	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; a shower of rain would much improve the state of the crops; wheat 22, barley 33, and <i>jwar</i> 21 seers.
Fyzabad (" ")	Nil	Rain now wanted; sugar-mills have begun work; cane crop throughout excellent; prices steady; wheat 18 to 20, barley 31 to 34, rice 15 to 16½, gram 25 to 29.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	4 at Digbi-jaiganj on 16th, none registered at other tahsils, but from 1 to 3 fell in portions of them, and did much good to the unirrigated <i>rabi</i> sown on rain of 20th November.	Sowings over, except opium; irrigated <i>rabi</i> thriving; first watering going on; work not wanted yet; scarcity of fodder increasing; markets well supplied, except with <i>karbi</i> ; prices stationary; wheat 17½, <i>bajra</i> 20, gram and <i>moth</i> rate 21, <i>juar</i> 21½, barley 22½, <i>dhan</i> 24, <i>mukai</i> 24½, and <i>kodon</i> 27.
Aligarh (" ")	General rain-fall, averaging 5 on 15th.	Crops healthy; health good; wheat 18, barley 22, <i>bejhar</i> 24, and gram 19 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore (" ")	2 in Cawnpore; 4 in Shikharipur; 6 in Bihaur, slight rain in 4 parganas.	Rain beneficial to crops sown, but not sufficient; health good; fodder scarce; prices slightly fallen; wheat 19, barley 26, <i>bajra</i> 24, <i>juar</i> 25.
Farukhabad (" ")	...	General improvement in consequence of recent rain; <i>rabi</i> prospects now decidedly good; wheat 18½, barley 22½, gram 20½, <i>makka</i> 22½, <i>bajra</i> 21½, <i>bejhar</i> 23½, <i>juar</i> 22½.
Moradabad (" ")	General rain on 15th and 16th.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects very good; prices steady.
Saharanpur (" ")	4 ...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects brightening; wheat 17½, gram 18½, barley 17½, rice 11, <i>juar</i> 26½, <i>bajra</i> 25, and 25, <i>makka</i> 25, <i>bejhar</i> 22.
Punjab—(Dec. 21st)		
Delhi	1.0	Prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Hissar	.7	<i>Rabi</i> prospects improved; health good; prices favourable.
Umballa	.5	Cotton sowings nearly finished; health fair.
Jullundur	.6	Health good; prices steady; prospects much improved.
Lahore	.5	Health good; prospects improved; prices steady.
Ferozepore	1.0	Rain has fallen generally throughout district; crops improving; prices steady.
Siālkot	1.0	Rain throughout district, health good; prospects greatly improved; slight fall in prices.
Rawalpindi	1.5	Health good; prospects good; prices steady.
Peshawar	1.0	Crops on irrigated lands promise well; prices steady.
Mooltan	.5 at Sadh.	Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; prices steady.
Dera Isma'il Khan	.8	Health fair; <i>rabi</i> sowings improved.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 22nd)		
Nagpur	...	Clear and fine; <i>kharif</i> harvesting; <i>rabi</i> doing well; prices stationary; no epidemic.
Jubbulpore	...	Clear; cold; <i>kharif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> flourishing; cotton-picking continues; cattle disease reported; wheat 20 and rice 14 seers.
Saugor	...	Clear; cold; <i>kharif</i> harvested; cotton-picking progressing; <i>rabi</i> in excellent condition; health good; <i>jowar</i> 40 and wheat 22 seers.
Seoni	...	Clear; cold; prospects continue good.
Hoshangabad	...	Cool; clear; cotton-picking continues; <i>rabi</i> promising; fever prevalent; wheat 16, rice 10 and <i>jowar</i> 32 seers.
Raipur (Dec. 18th)	.04	Cloudy occasionally; <i>rabi</i> sowings finished; wheat and other crops promising; rice-cutting finished; no epidemic; rice 30 and wheat 31 seers.
Sambalpur (" 16th)	...	Clear; cold; prospects good; health good; rice 32 seers.

Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
Akyab ...	Nil	Total rainfall 191.31; public health and health of cattle good; reaping proceeding; crops better all round than expected, but short and light, and some failure on high lands.
Rangoon ...	Nil	Total rainfall 91.36; a few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; crops slightly damaged for want of rain.
Bassein ...	Two slight showers in Northern Division and one in Southern; average .21.	Total rainfall 108.94; a few cases of cholera and small-pox, otherwise public health good; crops much injured in several circles by insects and want of late rain; average yield otherwise expected; reaping proceeding rapidly.
Prome ...	Nil	Total rainfall 47.10; public health good; reaping going on rapidly; crops in two townships inferior, elsewhere pretty good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	Nil	Total rainfall 199.38; public health good; reaping continues.
Toungoo ...	Nil	Total rainfall 87.83; public health good; crop prospects fair; slight damage from want of late rain.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cases of cholera still occur in Pegu division and Shwepyin district; a little small-pox, public health otherwise good; reports continue to be received of injury done to crops by drought at end of season; harvest operations proceeding satisfactorily.
Assam—		
(Dec. 22nd)		
Gauhati ...	Nil	Public health good; harvesting of <i>sali dhan</i> in progress; produce good; other crops in good condition.
Sylhet ...	.04	Paddy harvest nearly over; prospects of cold-weather crops good; rice selling at 35 seers to the rupee in some places.
Cachar ...	Nil	Weather cold; three-fourths of <i>sali</i> also, <i>asra</i> crops reaped; prospect of winter crops good; common rice 22½ seers; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	.45	Rice crop nearly half gathered; mustard growing well.
Mysore and		
(Dec. 22nd)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; <i>ragi</i> and other crops reaped in parts; prospects favourable; outturn of coffee in Coorg poor; fever prevalent in parts, as also murrain among cattle; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...
Mercara ...	.07	
Berar and Hyderabad—		
(Dec. 22nd)		
Amrāoti ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> harvest progressing; wheat 17 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; cotton-picking continues.
...	...	
...	...	
Central Provinces—		
(Dec. 22nd)		
Indore ...	Slight rain...	Weather seasonable; prices low throughout Malwa; prospects in Bundelkhand improved by rain.
M. (Jabalpur) ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects and rates unchanged; health good.
Satna ...	.4	<i>Rabi</i> prospects excellent.
Ratlam ...	...	Weather clear and cold; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	.03	Public health good.
Guna ...	.26	Crops good; wheat 19 seers; health good.
Bhopal ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of crops good; health good.
Agar ...	...	Weather fair; health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.5	Health fair; rain greatly benefited the <i>rabi</i> where sown.
Mānpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; opium sowing nearly finished.
Rajputana (Dec. 22nd)		
Abu ...	1.11	Sharp frost; plants blighted; seasonable.
Sirohee (Dec. 12th) ...	...	Tanks and wells fuller than usual; healthy; crops favourable.
Marwar (" 10th) ...	...	Six months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; fever; crops thriving; cloudy; cold; mild; prices falling.
Meywar ...	...	No report received.
Harrowtee (Dec. 18th) ...	1.02 in Tonk; .02 in Deoli; and .05 in Shahpura.	Health good; prospects improved.
Jhāllwar (" 16th) ...	.3	Weather fine; health and prospects good.
Ajmere ...	.1	Prospects in irrigated lands good; seasonable.
Jeypore (Dec. 22nd) ...	Nil	Prospects favourable; small-pox still prevalent, otherwise health good.
Bhurtpore ...	...	No report received.
Udaipur (Dec. 21st) ...	.32 (average).	Rain pretty general.

